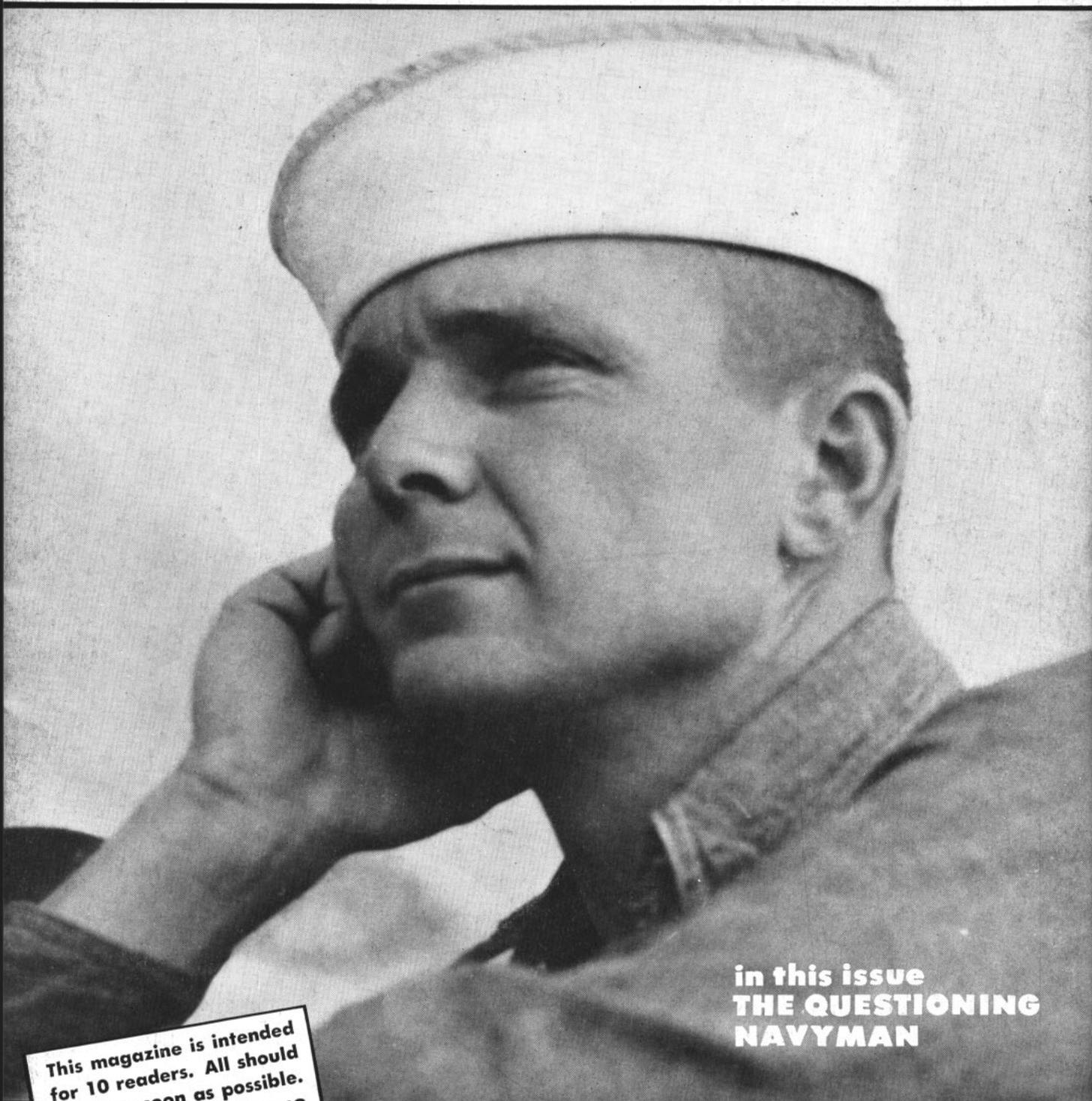


ALL HANDS



in this issue
**THE QUESTIONING
NAVYMAN**

This magazine is intended
for 10 readers. All should
see it as soon as possible.
PASS THIS COPY ALONG

FEBRUARY 1960



Sailors of many countries are interested in keeping the ocean highways free. Pictured here are typical representatives. At left, two Dutch seamen are trying out new guns. Right, Swedish navymen inspect jet plane.



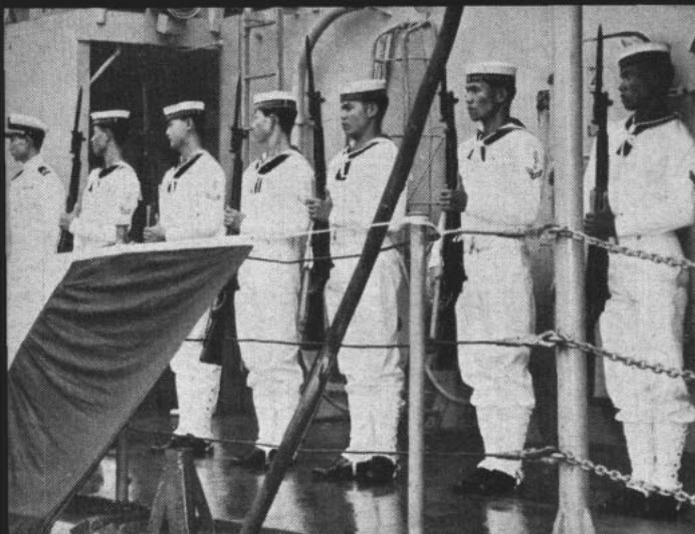
French sailors (above) pose with U. S. Navymen in front of French amphibious warship. At right, Spain's national flag is hoisted astern of *Almirante Garcia de los Reyes* at her commissioning into the Spanish fleet.



Royal Canadian sailors get a warm reception as they arrive aboard quarterdeck at Naval Receiving Station, Brooklyn (left), and British submarine sailors (right) are photographed together on a visit to U. S. ship.



Flag of Chile is raised over ship of that republic by crewmen as a U. S. sailor salutes.



Sailors of Royal Thai navy stand at attention on deck of escort destroyer HTMS Pin Klao.



Australian Navymen welcome a U. S. sailor as he boards warship HMAS Tobruk for visit.

ALL HANDS

THE BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL INFORMATION BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 1960

Nav-Pers-O

NUMBER 517

VICE ADMIRAL H. P. SMITH, USN
The Chief of Naval Personnel
REAR ADMIRAL A. E. LOOMIS, USN
The Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel
CAPTAIN F. R. WHITBY, Jr., USN
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● FRONT COVER: SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT—No matter how remote the world situation in the cold war era may seem at first thought, you and every Navyman have a part in it. The sailor on the cover, with something to think about, is Torpedoman's Mate First Class Charles E. Burk, USN.

● CREDITS: All photographs published in ALL HANDS are official Department of Defense photos unless otherwise designated.



The Cold War Era—

WHEN TALL-MASTED WOODEN ships slugged it out with each other in battles of broadsides and boarding parties, the sailors in those ships knew for sure they were fighting a war. So too did those Navymen who saw more recent action at places like Leyte Gulf, Okinawa, Normandy and Inchon.

If you're shooting at someone who is shooting back at you, the situation doesn't need any identifying label so far as you're concerned. It's war, and you know it. You also know that the main idea behind it is to take the offensive against the enemy's armed forces and fight like blazes until you win.

Although that's an oversimplification, it does help most of us to reduce the whole ugly business of a shooting war to terms we can understand.

The Cold War is something else again. It's been labeled for us since 1946, but it sometimes seems so different from the "usual" kind of war that it's difficult for most of us to reduce it to simple terms. The combat zones are often in men's minds—not on the map. The weapons may vary from olive branches one day to threats of all-out atomic war the next. Sometimes it almost seems as if "you can't tell the 'players' (or even where the 'playing field' is) without a score card"—and you can't find a score card either.

One of the main reasons for our confusion is probably the fact that not enough of us take the time and trouble to figure out what's going on and—let's face it—too many of us forget that the cold war is just as serious as any hot war has ever been.

Once you do stop to think about the cold war you realize the significance of that word "confusion," for it soon becomes clear that many of our opponent's actions are maneuvers carefully calculated to keep us off balance through the creation of confusion.

We can help turn these tactics into wasted effort by knowing what's behind them, but to do that we first have to know what the cold war is and what we're up against.

ACCORDING TO the dictionary, cold war is a situation—short of armed conflict—in which two nations or groups of nations attack one another through such weapons as *power politics, diplomatic maneuvers, economic strategy, propaganda and infiltration by fifth column activity.*



What's It All About?

Walter Lippmann, the political writer, is credited with coining the term shortly after World War II. Since then it has gained wide public acceptance as a name for the struggle between communism and freedom. It is still a useful term so long as we don't forget that the post-World War II version of the cold war and such shooting wars as the one in Korea are really both part of the same long hard fight.

There are several dates which might be called the beginning of the cold war. Some experts say it all started in 1848, when the Communist Manifesto was issued by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. (See page 6.) Others date it to 1917, when the Bolsheviks came to power by overthrowing the provisional democratic government established in Russia

after the downfall of the Czars. At any rate, it really got going full-blast after World War II, when the communists chose to ignore wartime agreements designed to protect the freedom of the small nations of the world by making satellites of countries like Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Albania.

To the communist way of thinking their system is always at war with the non-communist world—regardless of whether or not there's any actual shooting going on—and regardless of whether or not anyone is fighting back. Peace and war are thus both forms of strife, and the communists are resolved to continue that strife until communism rules the world. Even their definition of "peaceful co-existence" follows this line of thinking, as witness this recent statement

by the Premier of the Soviet Union:

"Peaceful coexistence means continuation of the struggle between the two social systems—but by peaceful means, without war, without interference by one state in the internal affairs of another."

On the same subject, he has also said: "We consider it to be economic, political and ideological struggle, but not military. It will be a competition of the two systems in a peaceful field."

IN THEIR EFFORT TO WIN this struggle the communists are using every weapon they can get their hands on—psychological, technological, economic, military, political, diplomatic or what-have-you—and they are fighting us on every front. Thus, except for saying that the cold war is a



OFF DUTY Navy men around the world lend a hand to cold war victims such as Korean orphan shown here. Below: Navy men and Marines keep ready.



titanic struggle which we can't afford to lose, there's not much point in trying to confine it to a simple definition.

In the book, *Protracted Conflict: A New Look at Communist Strategy*, Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe and his associates at the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute point out that:

"The current struggle for the mastery of the globe has been waged for five decades. We must reckon with the extension—the protraction—of the world conflict into the next century.

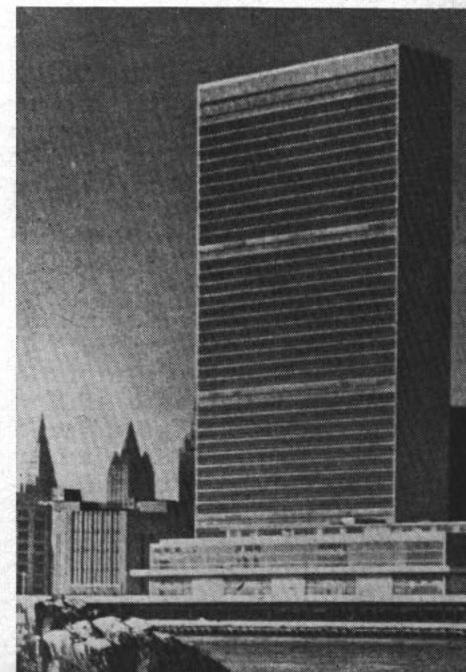
"In order to survive or win this conflict, strategies must be planned to the scale of decades, not years. An individual conflict should not be viewed as an isolated phenomenon but as an integral part of a multiple series of interrelated conflicts. One conflict triggers the other; there are no decisive defeats or victories except the last."

The book also makes it clear that the communists are following a regular doctrine in their conduct of the cold war. Here, in brief, is the way that doctrine is analyzed:

"Communism draws its vigor from a . . . theory of total conflict of indefinite duration between world political systems. Although the communist objective is total victory, its attainment does not necessarily follow upon that same kind of total military conflict which has characterized Western warfare in the twentieth century. . . .

"Characteristics of the doctrine of protracted conflict are: The total objective, the carefully controlled methods and the constant shifting of

THE UN means freedom and peace.



the battleground, weapons systems and operational tactics for the purpose of confusing the opponent, keeping him off balance and wearing down his resistance.

"For the communists, protracted conflict brackets all possible relationships between states and groups—political, economic and cultural."

Many of the communists' tactics in the Cold War are spelled out by the Chinese communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, in his book, *On the Protracted War*. Much of Mao's thinking is admittedly based on the ideas of the ancient Chinese strategist Sun Tzu, who said such things as these in a treatise written in about 500 B.C.:

"To fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting."

"All warfare is based on deception. Hence . . . when we are near, we must make the enemy believe that we are far away; when far away, we must make him believe that we are near."

"In all fighting, the direct method may be used for joining battle, but indirect methods will be needed to insure victory."

"Avoid the enemy when he is full of dash, and strike him when he withdraws exhausted."

"Make a noise in the east, but strike in the west."

Obviously, against opponents who use tactics like these, any confusion on our part is a serious matter. One of the major purposes of this issue is to point up the danger from that angle.

—Jerry Wolff.

UN BUILDING and the N. Y. skyline.



ON DUTY Navy men man stations to keep sharp lookout for developments. Aim is to help prevent 'hot spot' situation such as Korean conflict (below.)



WHAT

despair. What went wrong?

As a theory, communism is not new, by any means. Fundamentally, communism is the system of society in which property (especially real property and the means of production) is held in common—that is, by all members of the society and not by individuals.

In a limited sense, communism as a theory of government and social reform may be said to have begun with the Greeks of the Golden Age and more particularly with Plato who, in his *Republic*, described a society with community holding of property. The idea of community property was also strong in some religious groups such as the Jewish Essenes and certain early Christian communities. These religious opponents of private property maintained that property-holding was evil as being worldly and that God had created the world for the use of all mankind.

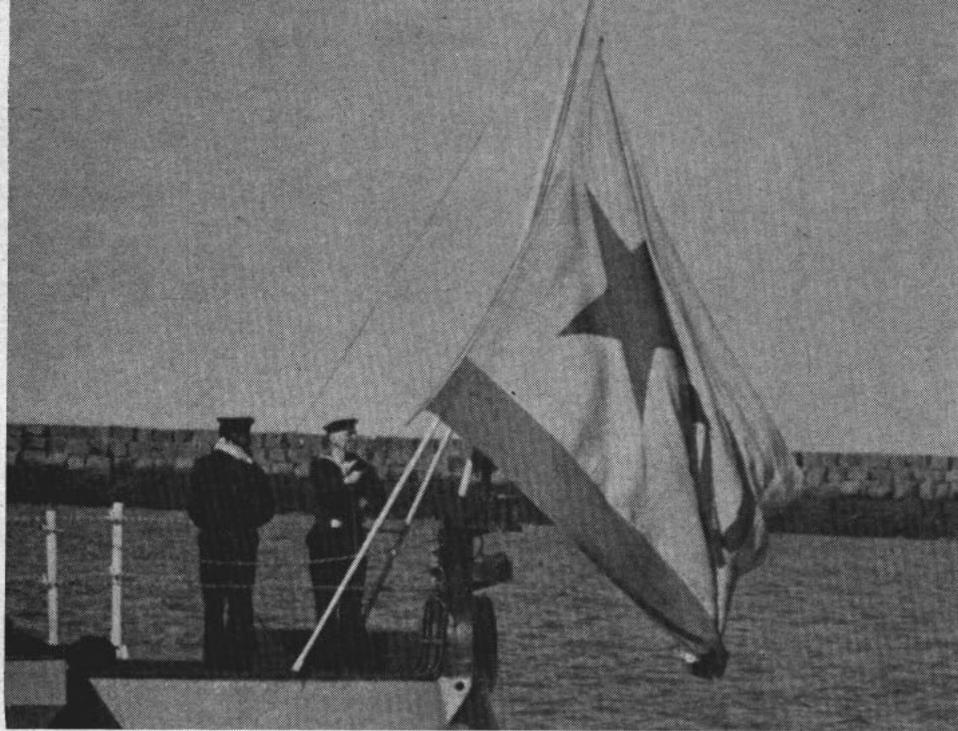
The concept of communism as a religious and social force continued to arise from time to time during the intervening years. Communistic settlements were known in ancient and medieval times, but the flowering of such groups occurred in the 19th century in the United States. A number of religious sects established communities in Harmony, Pa.; Zoar, Ohio; and Aurora, Ore.; and another group, which was often anti-religious and utopian is best represented by Brook Farm.

There is obviously little connection between these somewhat idealistic and ineffective movements and the menace we know of today under the name of communism. What happened?

WITH KARL MARX, the communist tradition underwent a drastic change. From an ideal it became a method and a technique for the seizure of power. It lost most of its human aspects and became a revolutionary technique based upon force. The later Russian leaders of the Revolution—Lenin and Stalin—ruthlessly applied what was, to Marx, merely textbook theory.

(This might be as good a point as any to make the distinction between what today distinguishes the socialists from the Marxists.

(The socialists believe—roughly



LOWER AWAY—Communist sailors lower Russian ensign on warship's stern.

EVERYBODY'S HEARD OF THE Communist Manifesto, but the chances are that you, like most of us, haven't read it—or remember it very vaguely from an old history textbook. It's more than a century old, dating back to 1848, and this is its opening paragraph:

"A spectre is haunting Europe—a spectre of Communism. All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre; Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French radicals and German police spies."

It goes on to say—in a very clever way—something that communists have used, in the decades since, to gain increasing power in countries all over the world.

"Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as communist by its opponents in power? Where the opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of Communism, against the more advanced opposition parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries?"

Despite the old-fashioned language, these paragraphs have a familiar sound. Now, let's move a little more than a century forward in history. We quote the *N. Y. Times*, of 22 Nov 1959:

"Already, 2,300,000 East Germans, over one in every nine of the total population, have fled to the West since 1949. Most escaped through Berlin, and they are still going, currently at the rate of 12,000 a month.

"Even those who remain are not reliably settled. A Western visitor who recently toured East Germany was told again and again by people there: 'I'm staying for the time being. I can always run to West Berlin if the Communists get too tough.'"

The pictures that you get from these quotations demonstrate that the communists have gained a great deal in influence and power in the intervening years. What is the nature of communist theory? It's worth thinking about.

SOME 60 OR 70 YEARS after Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote their Manifesto, the Communist Party theoreticians had an opportunity, with the overthrow of the Czarist regime in Russia, to put into practice the plans they had been formulating for so long.

In 1917, when the Bolshevik (Communist) Party eventually seized control of the Russian government, many liberals in many parts of the world approved. The millennium was here! Now men would be able to put into practice, on a large scale, a dream which men had cherished for more than 2000 years. For once, a government was being created which would devote its energies primarily to the benefit of the workers—and taxpayers.

As we know today, it didn't work out that way. In the Manifesto, as quoted, there was angry hope; in the newspaper report, disillusion and

IS COMMUNISM?

speaking—that the abolition of private property is desirable, thus leading to equality and economic abundance, but that it should be brought about through the peaceful political techniques guaranteed by the democratic state. It should not be brought about by force lest violence taint the men who use it and corrupt the ultimate goal.

(Marxist communists, on the other hand, emphasize the inevitable need of force, and discard the democratic techniques of political persuasion and democratic liberties. For them, force and dictatorship are inevitable, even if temporary, instruments for the realization of the ideal world they hope ultimately to achieve.)

According to Marx, the political beliefs of a given social system is determined by the property-owning, or ruling, class. The state, or government, is an institution created solely for the preservation of these beliefs and for the protection of the ruling class.

No ruling class, Marx says, ever abandons its special interests or gives up its power without a struggle. With the state in the hands of the capitalist class, Marxist theory labeled it as an instrument of oppression intended to maintain the conditions which exist. Its nature cannot be changed, nor can the public policy change so that there may be a peaceful redistribution of wealth according to the wishes of the majority.

Consequently, the Marxist goes on to say, the only means at the disposal of the working classes is the use of force, the destruction of the state, and the establishment of a temporary dictatorship of the proletariat, or workers.

“The Communists disdain,” wrote Marx, “to conceal their aims and views. They openly declare that their ends (socialization of the means of production) can be accomplished only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.” This, stated very briefly, is the Marxian theory of the state.

This remains the doctrine of today's communist leaders who continue to believe that the capitalist system of the Western world is doomed to inevitable defeat and collapse. It is part and parcel of the faith of any good communist today.

Interestingly enough, Marx and his early followers were convinced that revolution would take place in the advanced capitalistic countries in which the laws of economic development had been in operation a long time. France and Germany, he thought, as well as England, satisfied the conditions that should bring about a revolution. Also, both Marx and Engels thought always in terms of world socialism and not in terms of specific national revolutions.

LENIN PUT the Marxian theoretical blueprint into practice and adapted it to the revolutionary movement in Russia. He concentrated on the need to overthrow at all costs the Czarist regime and to establish a proletarian dictatorship in Russia. By so doing, he distorted considerably the original tenets of Marxism.

Lenin was inclined to ignore Marx's position (which retained some

of the 18th century liberal faith in the individual's ability to comprehend his own life and circumstances). Lenin assumed from the very beginning the need of leadership and organization, and the inability of the masses to comprehend the “proper” social consciousness. It was, he was convinced, necessary for the Communist Party to educate the masses; to infuse them with a revolutionary spirit and teach them class consciousness; to lead them toward the revolution and, finally, to educate them in socialism after the revolution had taken place.

According to this concept, the party had to be composed of gifted individuals who understood the future better than the rest of the people. The leaders of the party were to be particularly endowed with the scientific knowledge and foresight that the common man lacked. Leadership could not come from the ranks of the working class,

THEY KNOW—Nationalist Chinese families flee hot spot in communist cold war.





PASSAGE TO FREEDOM—Viet-Nameese mother fleeing communism is patient.

but from the middle-class intellectuals trained in Marxian politics.

The rank and file of the party would be united with its leaders by bonds of allegiance and common action. They would be prepared to take any kind of action, legal or illegal, at a moment's notice. Orders for any kind of action would come from the top. The need for illegal activity early educated the party members to the concept of violence.

Lenin considered the revolution in 1917 in a backward country such as Russia as merely a tactical victory against the world-wide nature of 20th century capitalism. He did not consider it to be any more than a preliminary step which would ultimately lead to the collapse of capitalism—at least in Western Europe—and then to its ultimate collapse all over the world. He was never convinced that Russia, in itself, could develop into a self-sufficient socialist community, or that socialism could develop in Russia alone. The establishment of the Third International, in 1919, of the communist parties of the world, had as a primary purpose the organization of world-wide revolutionary activity.

Although Lenin was successful in bringing about a revolution in Russia, he hoped that his victory there would bring about the victory of socialism in the West as he believed that without such a development, the chances of socialism being successful in Russia would be poor.

When Stalin reached power, he changed all this.

THE VIEWPOINTS of Marx and Lenin, discussed above, form the basic premises of Stalinist beliefs. However, with the passage of time, these premises have become more and more blurred.

Stalin succeeded Lenin at a time when the revolutionary spirit was at its lowest. Long years of conflict, civil war and economic hardships had disillusioned many revolutionary leaders and undermined the morale of the rank and file of the party. The times no longer called for the revolutionary, but for the administrator and the organizer.

A party organizer, with the qualities and limitations of an administrator, Stalin was able to succeed Lenin because of his administrative functions and position within the party. He set himself the task of reconstructing the economic and political institutions of Russia without much concern for the blueprint of world-wide socialism. Neither did he share the faith of the other party leaders in the possibility of a revolution in the West. In fact, Stalin had a deep distrust and enmity toward the Western world about which, in contrast to the other Soviet leaders, he knew little and understood less.

Stalin decided to go ahead in Russia without waiting for help from the Western world and without being very much concerned with communist revolutions in Western Eur-

ope. He was later to consider world revolution simply as an instrument of Soviet national aims. He was neither for nor against it, as an idea. He was against it when the conditions were not favorable to the Soviet Union; favored it when it might have furthered the cause of Soviet power.

Meanwhile, he concentrated his efforts—and those of all Russia—on the job of building "socialism" in one country—Russia.

Socialism in this one country meant that the Russian people had to build a strong, industrialized state capable of defending itself against all outsiders. They had to catch up to and, if possible, outstrip the production of capitalistic countries in a relatively short time.

The limitation of aims also had important repercussions upon the internal policies of the Communist Party. It meant tremendous effort in industrial production and growth that could not be achieved without rigid controls by the state and without enormous and probably unnecessary human sacrifice.

More important, it could not be achieved without rigid political control that tended not only to wipe out dissent and opposition, but also to give the party the power to control thought.

Such is the general, more or less formal textbook description of the nature of communism. As it stands, you might say, there appears to be little danger to our way of life. True, the communist form of government is the direct opposite of ours, but haven't we managed for many years to live in friendship with many other types of government? What's the difference? Why should communism be considered a special threat to us?

This is the difference: To exist, communism as created by Marx, Lenin and Stalin, must be a dictatorship. Even if they wanted it, the democratic process just wouldn't work. The communist leaders have always been convinced that, to make communism effective, it must operate throughout the whole world. As the United States is the leader of the democratic nations, this country is considered to be the greatest threat to the existence of the communistic state. As long as we exist, they believe, communism will not be safe.

THIS IS COMMUNIST THEORY. How does it apply to us? How does it affect the U. S. Navy and your job

in the Navy today? No one is in a better position to discuss this subject than the Chief of Naval Operations, ADM Arleigh Burke, USN. This is what he has to say:

As a people, we have been very clearly informed by those who control the Communist Bloc that we are their enemy, that we will be their victim, and that they intend to eradicate our way of life. For them, a campaign of attrition against us is the order of the day, and this has been going on for over 40 years.

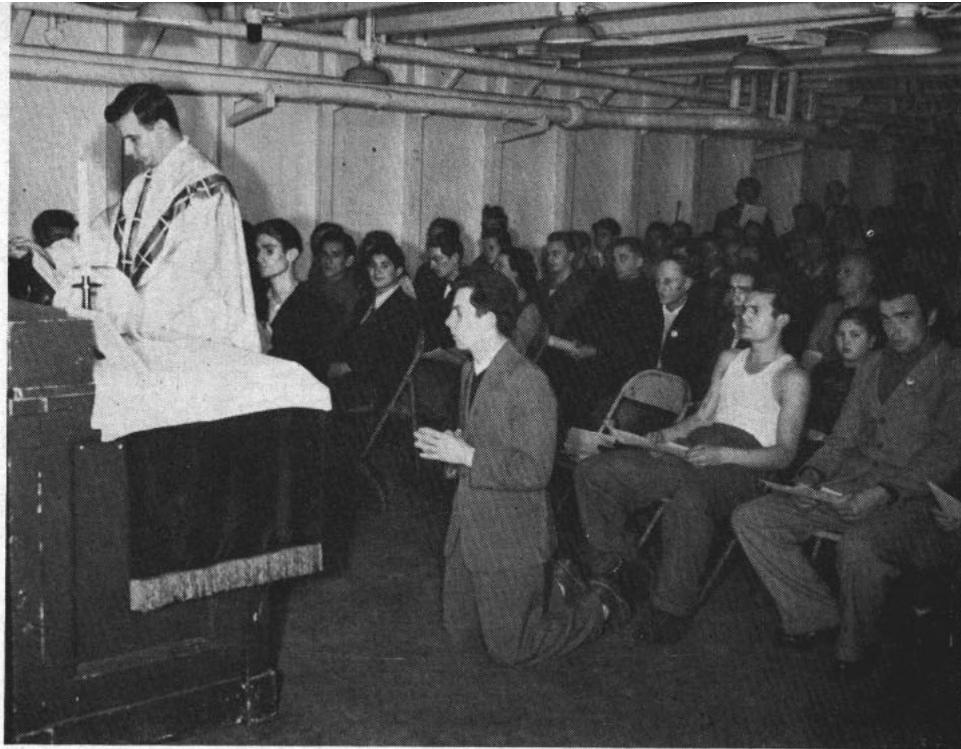
When it comes to understanding force, the Soviets are realists. Since they can't conduct a general nuclear war and survive themselves, they choose other ways, other means of achieving their one objective. When we appear militarily weak, lacking in unity and resolve, and preoccupied with our own affairs, they choose limited wars.

On a day-to-day basis they choose and they wage to the fullest, cold war. They wage it in every way they can think of, psychologically, economically, politically and always with the threat of force, implied or expressed. They operate in all these areas at once and continuously. They know you cannot keep losing and expect to win a war, a cold war or any other kind of war. Each time we accept a defeat, no matter how small the issue, we lose a little of our strength, our will, our moral stamina.

The Soviets know this and they know it well. That is why they have chosen a war of attrition. That's what the cold war is. That's the aim of each attempt at local aggression. It is a war to chip away at the Free World.

Every day of the cold war, in every campaign of limited war, the Soviets keep the issues seemingly small and seemingly unimportant. The basic, continuing issue is big, for the Soviet objective involves the whole world. But they try their best to make the issues appear small, too small, too minor to be worth the attention of busy people.

Nevertheless, the news all too often these days centers around an international crisis, or perhaps several of them at once. This is something we have been facing for more than a decade. Too many are inclined to think of them simply as a succession of crises. They are more than just this. They are a whole string of crises and they all go to



CHURCH CALL—Hungarian refugees worship again while sailing to U. S.

make up one big continuing crisis.

The big crisis is the one forced upon us by the relentless drive and aggressions of international communism. It poses the major threat to the people of the United States and the Free World in the present era, and it marks a very significant cross-road in the history of civilization.

This threat consists of the aggressive intent and efforts of international communism to attain a Moscow-dominated, communist-controlled world.

Although the Communist objective never changes, the tactics used and actions taken display the highest flexibility, a flexibility that is enhanced by strong disdain for the moral and legal ethics of honest men everywhere. This flexibility allows the Soviets to create situations, issue ultimatums, and announce deadlines. Then, when we stand firm, the Soviets change their tack. Flexibility enables them to keep control of the situations they create.

The communist program for expansion and consolidation is not wholly nor even principally, military. Although it has strong military aspects, it is not limited to the military field. It involves the whole gamut of international actions.

The Soviets practice a doctrine of maximum gain at carefully appraised risk, but they will never willfully risk the destiny of communism. To them, such risk must be avoided.

To gain their objective, they use

every tool—political, economic, psychological, subversive and, if need be, military.

The Soviets are well prepared for the use of force but they far prefer to gain their objectives through the threat of force and the prestige of military strength.

Soviet dictatorship provides complete police-state controls. Ruthlessly they dispose their entire resources—human, economic, political, scientific and military—toward pursuit of their one basic objective, world domination.

Through the dedication of relatively small, well disciplined groups, the Soviet capability for sabotage, espionage, subversion and political agitation is world wide.

The conflict between the Free World and communism will continue because the communists will not give up their expansionist aims. That Soviet aggressive program, the cold war, will remain the normal situation. The Soviets will wage it to their utmost.

They may instigate limited wars whenever they think they spot a weakness in the Free World, especially if Western resolve, military strength or unity appear weak. They will do this in order to make significant gains, with minimum risk of general war. If they need an incident, they will create one—with one thought always in mind, their prime objective. That is world domination.

This is the crisis we face.



WHAT

ONE OF THE SLICKEST—and oldest—communist propaganda gimmicks is the trick of playing up the conflict between *communism* and *capitalism* when the big issue is really *communism vs democracy*.

The communist propagandists are experts. They know a frontal assault on democracy and the freedom it represents wouldn't get them very far in a war of ideas, so they rely on a roundabout attack. They paint a picture of capitalism that looks like a caricature Karl Marx might have drawn a hundred years ago, then try to sell their system as the only one which can save the downtrodden masses from the monster.

Even in the communists' homeland the appeal of democracy is so strong that concessions have to be made to the people's yearning for a voice in the way their nation is run. In an effort to appease that yearning, the dictatorship of the proletariat grants the people such tokens of democracy as "elections," a constitution and a communist version of "representative" government.

In the United States (and many other nations of the non-communist world) democracy is not just a token affair—it's a dynamic philosophy that really works in everyday use.





IS DEMOCRACY?

In fact, most of the time it works so well that a lot of us don't give it much thought.

OF COURSE, we know we've got a government of the people, freedom of speech, freedom of religion and all that and a lot more. However, many of us take the same attitude toward democracy that we sometimes do toward an important landmark when we live near it. We're so used to having it around that we don't bother to stop to look at it.

Whether we realize it or not, democracy is much more than a form of government. The ideas on which it is based—such as equality and respect for the rights of the individual—affect not only our political beliefs, but also our social and economic attitudes and even our own personal notions of right and wrong.

At the heart of modern democracy is the theory that each human being—simply because he is a human being—is an important person, entitled to as much freedom as possible. To make sure he gets his share of freedom, he is guaranteed certain rights, which cannot lawfully be taken from him unless he violates the rights of others. And, regardless

of his race, religion, wealth or social position, he is guaranteed an equal footing with his fellow man insofar as the law and the running of the government are concerned.

Most of us learned about these aspects of democracy when we studied the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in school. Perhaps because of that, some of us tend to think of democracy as some hidebound, dry-as-dust set of rules made up in the long distant past and handed down through the centuries in unaltered and unalterable form. It's not. Instead, democracy is a living and flexible idea which, by its very nature, can never become old-fashioned. Because it gives the people of each new generation the authority to run things for themselves, democracy can be adjusted with the changing times to meet new needs and conditions as they arise.

THIS ADAPTABILITY—and the sort of perpetual newness which it permits—has made democracy the success it is today, and it has also made democracy work for other people in other times and places.

Ancient Greece is generally considered the birthplace of the democratic idea. However, the forms and

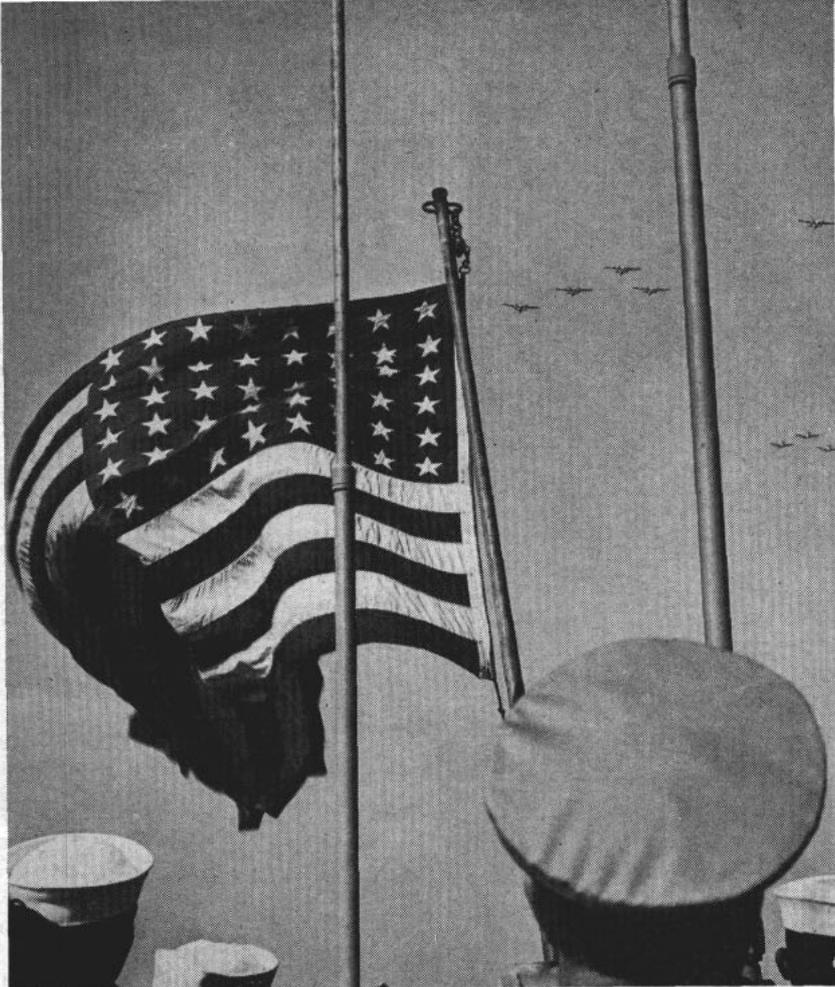
institutions of early democracy were as different from those of modern democracy as ancient ideas of communism were from present-day versions of that philosophy. (See page 6).

In such Greek city-states as Athens the "citizens" governed directly through popular assemblies or elected representative councils. But the citizens (people born in the state) were actually a minority of the population—a factor which made the system more aristocratic than democratic.

The Roman Republic of ancient times contributed two important ideas to the theory of democracy—one that government was based on the consent of the governed, and the other that justice was to be administered impartially and without class discrimination, according to the prevailing law.

After the decline of Rome, little more was seen of democracy in practical politics until about the 1600s, when parliamentary government began to come to the fore in England. Meanwhile, John Locke and other political philosophers were beginning to advocate the democratic idea in their writings.

In America, when the break with

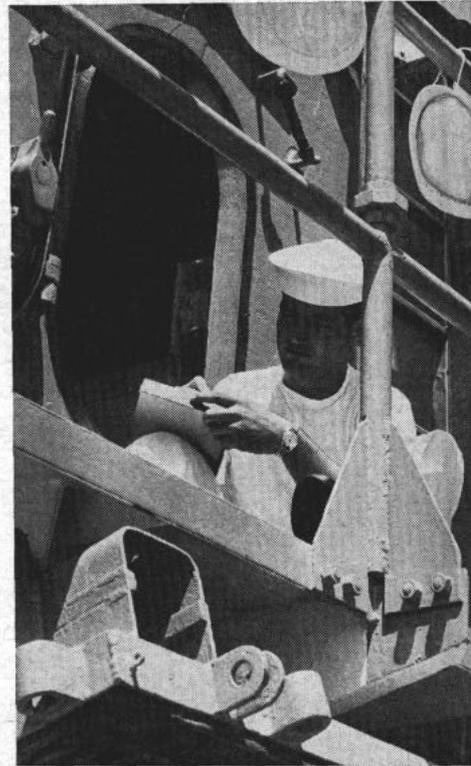


FLAG REPRESENTS both the nation and the democratic idea. Below: Protection of religious and other freedoms is guaranteed in U. S. by Bill of Rights.

England came, the people did not consciously set out at first to establish any particular social or political system. In fact, we had been at war with England for more than a year before the American cause was officially committed to independence and the democratic idea through the adoption of the Declaration of In-

dependence. Written nearly 200 years ago, it sounds a call to freedom which will always be timely. Remember this?

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are



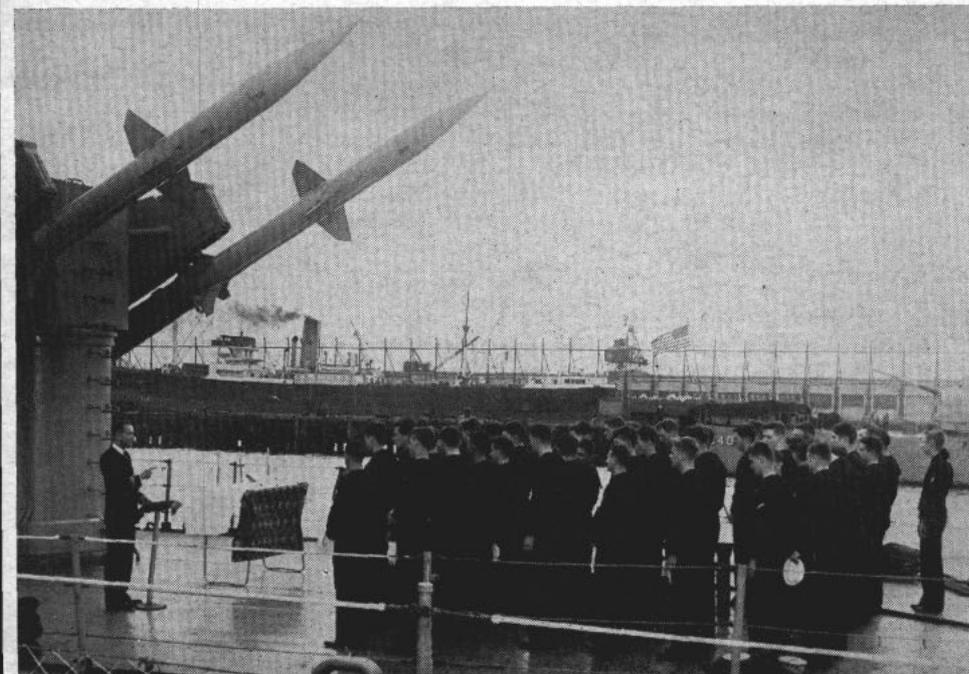
Navyman exercises his freedom.

Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

THE REPUBLICAN form of government and democratic social system that the United States has been building ever since we won our in-

ALL HANDS





U. S. created model of democracy.

dependence are examples of practical democracy which will always help to stir the souls of oppressed people with a yearning for individual and national freedom—if our generation and those who follow keep democracy moving forward.

We have already come a considerable distance. For instance, we have greatly extended the right to vote. We have kept the individual from being "lost in the crowd" while our population and area have been growing by leaps and bounds. And, we have set up counterbalances and controls which would make it impossible for capitalism to become the ruthless monster which Karl Marx thought he foresaw.

In spite of these and many other advances democracy has made, it still isn't perfect. In fact, it is extremely doubtful that a perfect form of government will ever be developed and—even if it were—it would probably not be perfect for more than a short moment in history. However, democracy has the dynamic quality of adjusting itself to changing conditions. It is not rigid, but neither is it loose. It is flexible. And it is the best system yet conceived by the mind of man for letting men choose the course they want in their eternal search for perfection. —Jerry Wolff.

FEBRUARY 1960



KEY MAN in a democratic form of government is the individual. As new generations come and go, they plot the course and the future of democracy.





SIGNS OF THE TIMES—People of Viet-Nam welcome the Navy to Saigon. Below: UN soldiers view red propaganda slogan during Korean war.



NAVYMEN OF TRANSPORT SHIP welcome refugees from communism in Viet-Nam (left). Rt: Spain salutes Sixth Fleet.



ON THE

• “We want to reach agreement with the strong and thereby reach agreement with all countries on the abolition of the cold war.”

• “We will bury you.”

• “The Soviet people want to live in friendship with the American people.”

• “We could raze all our potential enemies off the face of the earth . . . We are ready to sink all this in the sea in the interests of insuring peace on earth if other countries will follow our example.”

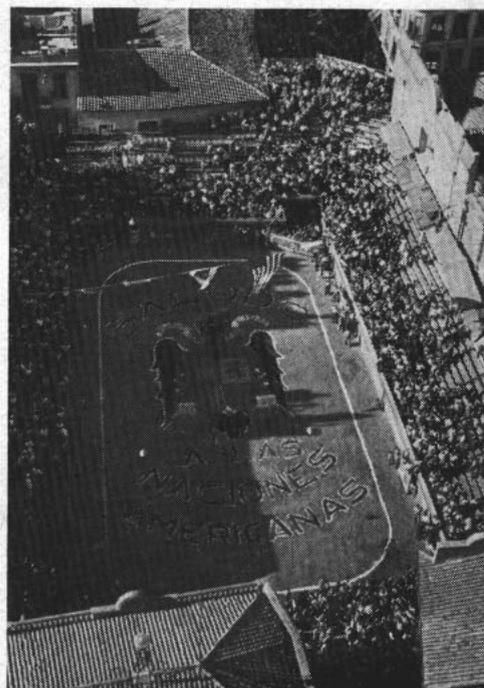
Do you believe these statements? Which ones are sincere? Who said them and why? The quotations are all part of communist psychological cold warfare.

Under the guise of peace and friendship, the communists are waging a continuing battle against the free world. Their actions are not always consistent with their statements. They continue to speak of peace in one breath and threaten war in the next.

WHY? What's the point of these “somewhat contradictory” statements? What do the communists hope to gain by making them?

It's just another phase of the *psychological* cold war which, in turn, is just another part of the cold war. It is war just as grim and ruthless as a shooting war but one in which bloodshed is not employed—as a rule.

Psychological cold war, as most



PSYCHOLOGICAL FRONT

of you know it, is painless—at first. It's easy to digest because it's prescribed and administered by some of the most skilled men in the business. Sometimes it's disguised so cleverly that you don't realize you have swallowed the pill.

All of us have been subjected to this modern weapon of cold war. And some of us have reacted as the communists have intended—to a certain extent.

Words are the primary weapon in this type of war. They are designed to capture the minds of men. It has been said (maybe by a PIO) that public information personnel are on the front lines in this phase of the cold war and the commanding officers of our Navy ships are really in reserve, backing up the line, so to speak.

"Psychological cold warfare" and "psychological warfare" differ to some extent in meaning and purpose. The latter is primarily directed toward servicemen in battle. This is done by radio (Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally during World War II were good examples of this), leaflets spread by air to troops which remind the troops of home and often times suggest their surrender, and loud speakers on the battlefield that suggest similar ideas.

In Korea, soldiers of the free world were "brainwashed" in communist prison camps. Even this is considered psychological warfare. Under extreme conditions such as those in a

prison camp, men can experience a complete reversal of belief. They might be convinced, for example, that A follows B in the alphabet or that black is actually white.

But cold warfare is different. It is designed to freeze and not burn. Its victims are not only fighting men, but everyone—men, women and children.

BEFORE WE BEGIN to discuss how this type of cold warfare is used, let's look at the communist objectives. If we know what they hope to gain, it is easier for us to fight them.

Here's what the communist strategists hope to accomplish. They want to:

- Develop frustration, confusion, pessimism, guilt, fear, defeatism and a sense of hopelessness in the minds of political leaders, intellectuals and workers of non-communist societies.

- Separate non-communists into many competing and mutually hostile groups. (Communists almost always work in minority groups.)

- Create and stimulate a sense of fear and anxiety in the minds of their enemies. The dangers of nuclear war, physical terror, or professional social and human ruin are common grounds on which these fears are based.

- Instill a conviction that, under "capitalism" there can be little progress, and the real future of the world is under "communism."

- Make non-communists believe

that communism is the answer to all problems and troubles, and that it will ultimately dominate the earth.

Over-all, the communists hope to destroy our will to resist, to stop us from making new friends and allies in unfriendly areas, and to drive a wedge between Allied governments and their citizens.

TODAY, as in wartime, psychological warfare is funneled into many channels. One is diplomacy.

Hardly a day goes by that the Communist Bloc governments do not issue statements which imply peaceful intentions.

On the surface, their ideas sound sincere. They are usually palatable and often suggest sweeping changes such as the abolishment of nuclear weapons or the ending of war for all times. These suggestions sound good, but when the communists are pinned down to brass tacks, the negotiations usually fall through.

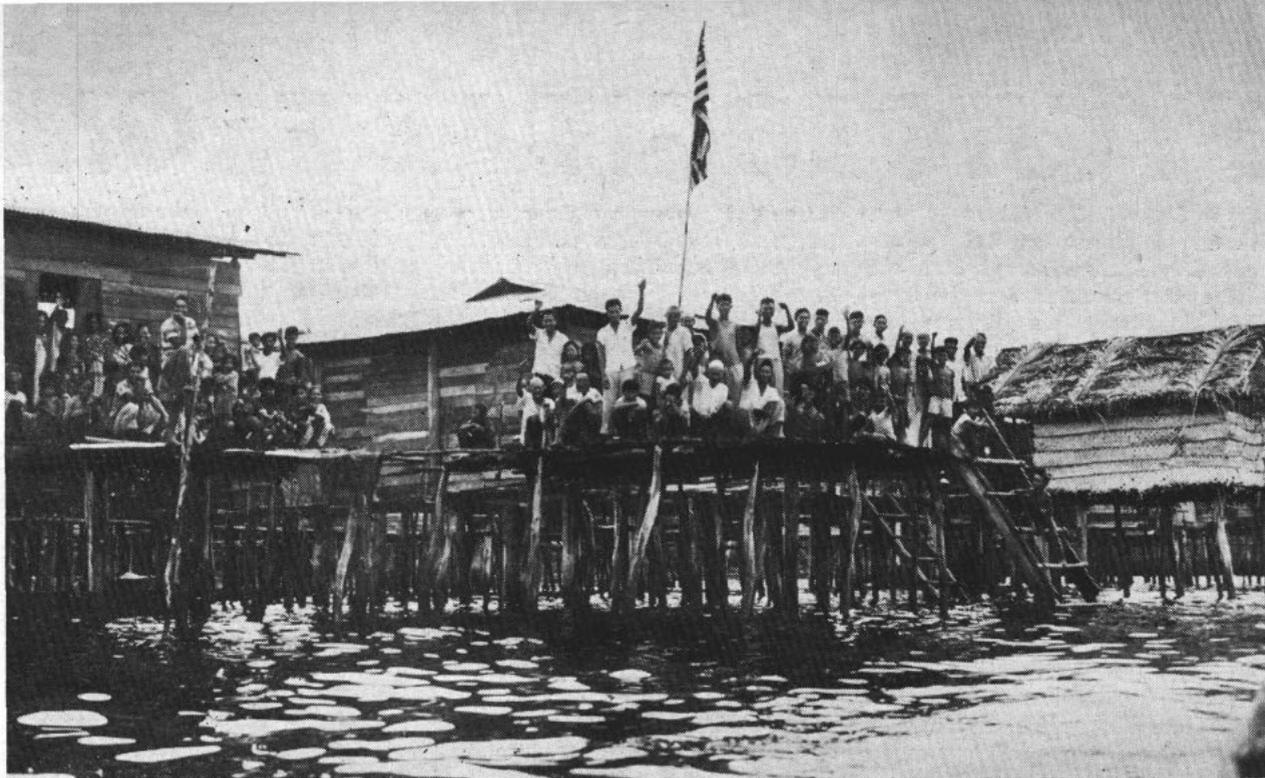
By suggesting these negotiations, they hope to make the citizens of the free world relax a little. Even when it is quite obvious that their actions are not designed to further peace, they continually say they are peace-loving people and are doing everything possible to bring about a total peace for all people.

Another way in which they keep us off balance is to say one thing and then, some time later, completely reverse their field.

This tactic of the cold war was

OLD AND YOUNG—In one trouble spot an old woman awaits evacuation. In another a girl smiles at journey's end.





DISPLAY OF FRIENDSHIP welcomes a Navyman to Philippine village where he was honored by local Moslem leader.

again demonstrated quite recently. On 23 Nov 1959, the Associated Press carried a story which quoted *Pravda* as saying that the U. S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter was "much closer to the understanding of peaceful coexistence than his predecessors." They praised him.

The *Pravda* article went on to say that Herter "shows that some American statesmen are beginning to denounce the threadbare dogmas of the cold war and 'positions-of-strength' policy.

"As many other champions of the bourgeois system, he [Christian Herter] tries sometimes to doubt the Soviet Union's sincere desire for peace and international cooperation."

Just three days later, however, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* published an article which graded the U. S. Secretary of State as "poor" on the subject of foreign policy.

"PEACEFUL" COMPETITION is one of the best psychological weapons used in the cold war by the communists.

Sputnik has played a major role in this venture. When the Russian earth satellite became the first man-made object to orbit the earth, the entire world was stunned. Not that we didn't half-expect it to happen, but it was a whale of a scientific achievement.

It was a giant step into space, but what else did it mean? With this

much power, could they also direct a guided missile any place on earth? Could they perhaps set up the first space station which could be used as a missile station? Just what could this mean to the free world? These were some of the unanswered questions that put the free world on edge.

The earth satellite is only one phase of promoting the psychological weapon of peaceful competition. Industrial production is another. Russia is striving to surpass the U. S. in this area, and has given much publicity to this effort.

To win this battle of production would be of great propaganda value. Even now, Russia tells the world how they are gaining on us. "Facts" and figures, all highly polished and arranged in the most advantageous manner, are common communist weapons. These are designed to suggest that a shift in power is underway. All of the figures may not necessarily be true, but what is truth when they are making a point?

The communists' methods are most successful in countries where there is already unrest or the form of government is new. The communist diplomats are old hands at the manipulation of inexperienced leaders.

THE COMMUNISTS treat foreign affairs as a primary target for psychological effort. Their aim is to rally their friends, embarrass their enemies, and win as many new friends as possible.

The United States and other free world countries have been branded as warmongers, aggressors, and enemies of peace — over and over again — by the communists. We know these statements are not true.

But what about persons in other countries where, perhaps, there have been "unfortunate" incidents? What do they think of these statements?

The routine from this point on might include protest marches, hostile newspaper articles, and other acts designed to make the United States abandon our overseas interests, affiliations and business connections.

But diplomacy is only one channel of an over-all psychological effort. Others are the printed word (newspapers, books and magazines) and the spoken word (radio and television).

The communists are showing a keen interest in the Near and Middle East. The printed word is playing a big part in their campaign to win the support of this part of the world.

In 1957, for example, 150 per cent more books were published for the Near and Middle East than in 1956. The number of pamphlets for that area increased 400 per cent.

ANOTHER VERY EFFECTIVE way to reach great masses of people easily and quickly is radio. The communists use this tool widely to spread their ideas. The external broadcasts

of the Soviet Union, for example, date back to 1933 when German-language broadcasts in long-wave were initiated by communist Radio Moscow.

In 1942, when the Voice of America began broadcasts, the Soviet Union was already using 10 short wave transmitters in Moscow and Kuibyshev to broadcast about 400 hours per week in 17 foreign languages. Today, the Soviet international service is a vast operation with an extensive transmitter network which spreads from East Germany to Siberia.

In recent years the Moscow and Peking radios, and those of the satellite countries, have improved the entertainment and attraction of their programs without diminishing their propaganda value.

Television is not yet useful for long-range broadcasting, but it is an instrument in psychological cold warfare, aimed primarily at their own people.

Monies are also used to influence both communists and non-communists.

Besides the feature films produced by the communists, there are hundreds that can be classified as newsreels, scientific reports and culture movies. These, too, carry their share of the message.

STILL ANOTHER WAY in which psychological cold warfare is waged against us is through international front organizations.

Here are a few of the most active ones: The World Peace Council (WPC), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), International Union of Students (IUS), Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (LADL), World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE), World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW), World Congress of Doctors (WCD), and International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR).

Besides these groups, there are many other organizations in our own country and in other free nations which are friendly with the communists.

You may have noticed as you glanced over that list, how many of

the organizations were "democratic" groups. These groups also advocate "peace."

Words that mean one thing to us, mean something quite different when used by the communists.

There are many examples of this: In Hungary a few years ago, the communists were not aggressors. They were liberators. It was a police action, and like all good policemen when there is a riot, they stopped it. They are always liberators, never aggressors. Or, so they want us to believe.

Korea was another example. The United States sent troops to join the fight. Russia did not. They supplied weapons and maybe instructors, but they would never interfere in a country's internal problems. Never. We were the aggressors; they were furthering the cause of peace—they said.

Peaceful coexistence is another well known and often used phrase. To most of us in the United States it means to live side-by-side peacefully, each with his own form of government.

Such is not the case from the communist viewpoint. In communist literature, the phrase is defined as a tactic or strategem to gain time, deploy forces, and undermine enemy vigilance. Symbols such as the dove of peace and the olive branch are also used over and over again.

The communists have been attacking the United States for many years. Have their methods been effective? Test yourself on these questions.

• Do you think the communist form of government is better than ours?

• Do you think the communists can beat us in a shooting war?

• Do you think the communist educational system is more ideal than ours? (Would you like to have your children go to school under this system?)

• Do you think the communists sincerely want peaceful coexistence, as we know it?

• Do you think the communists would abide by an agreement to destroy nuclear weapons in a disarmament effort, without controls?

• Do you think the communists want to abolish war and devote all their effort to friendly competition?

• Do you think communism would be the answer to most world problems?

It's a good idea to have a questioning mind. And it's always possible to learn something (good or bad) from the other fellow.

But if you answered yes to any of these questions, it may be that the communists have been getting through to you. You may be a victim of communist psychological cold warfare.—Erwin A. Sharp, JO1, USN.

USS RANGER (CVA 61) spells important Navy role in psychological cold war.



SEA POWER IN THE COLD

THIS WEEK, as they have day in and day out for years, ships and planes of the Sixth Fleet joined other NATO nation forces in daily training ops in the Med. On the other side of the world, a watchful Seventh Fleet continued its ceaseless patrol of the Formosa Strait. PacFlt submarines from Pearl Harbor and San Diego patrolled in the Western Pacific. Antisubmarine defense forces in both the Atlantic and Pacific worked around the clock trying out new

Mugu and Wallops Island, missiles roared off launching pads as the United States sought to solve the mysteries of space.

What was behind all of this activity, involving thousands of men, and billions of dollars' worth of hardware?

Well, in case there remains anyone unaware of the fact in 1960—in this 15th year of what was supposed to be the latest peacetime era—the U. S. and the entire free world

Elsewhere in this issue the techniques and aims of psychological cold war as practiced by the communist block on a global scale are discussed at length. One of the chief ideas trumpeted over and over again by their spokesmen is that communism will eventually “spread throughout the world, through more or less peaceful evolution, and there’s nothing anyone can do about it.” It won’t be necessary to wage war to attain their goal, they claim, since



weapons and training in new techniques.

On ship and plane barrier patrols, radarscopes endlessly scanned the skies. Air Force planes at bases in the U. S., in England, Spain, North Africa, Japan the Philippines practiced scrambles in dead seriousness, always aware that the next alert might be the real thing. At just as many bases, the Army was busy streamlining formations and tactics, and working with a variety of modern weapons. At Camp Pendleton, Camp LeJeune, Kaneohe Bay and Okinawa; at Cherry Point and Quantico and in Japan the Marines practiced the new concept of vertical envelopment, and their mobile divisions and organic air wings were poised, as always, to carry out their traditional freeman's role. At Alamo-gordo, at Cape Canaveral, at Point

are locked in tough political, economic, social, psychological and, in some cases, military struggle with a powerful and cunning adversary—the ideology known as communism.

It's a struggle which is being waged in many widely separated areas, and in a variety of ways. It has come to be called the cold war.

One of the major factors which has affected, and will continue to affect, the outcome is the balance of military power possessed by the two camps.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK at what our service chiefs call our “military posture,” discuss the communist military makeup, sum up some of what has gone before and where we stand as of now, and attempt a bit of speculation about what the foreseeable future may bring.

in the end they will “bury us” through other means. Therefore, they proclaim, there is no longer any necessity for maintaining large military forces. Disarmament has become the key word in their vocabulary.

Why this sudden clamor from the communists for world disarmament? Why the current emphasis on a thaw in the cold war?

It may easily be that for all their professed willingness to let time and circumstance take care of the spread of their beliefs, this current crop of communists is more impatient to see the world under the sway of their influence than they pretend to be.

It is certainly a fact that the military might of the U. S. and its allies has combined to frustrate and defeat communist aims in the past. Obviously they deem it highly important somehow to reduce the free

WAR ERA

world's military strength, so that the other weapons in their arsenal will work more effectively.

IF THIS WERE to be merely a discussion of how much firepower each side possesses, it could be easily disposed of. After all, it doesn't take very long to note that the communist block, with its huge manpower pool, has an estimated million more men under arms than do the U. S. and her allies. Neither does it require a great deal of time to record frankly the fact that in long-range missile production and performance the communists (Soviet Russia) are making great progress.

If these were the only facts to be taken into consideration, it would be easy to begin believing what some gloom peddlers would have you believe—that the days of U. S. ascendancy are numbered, and that sooner or later the free world nations will fall under communist control.

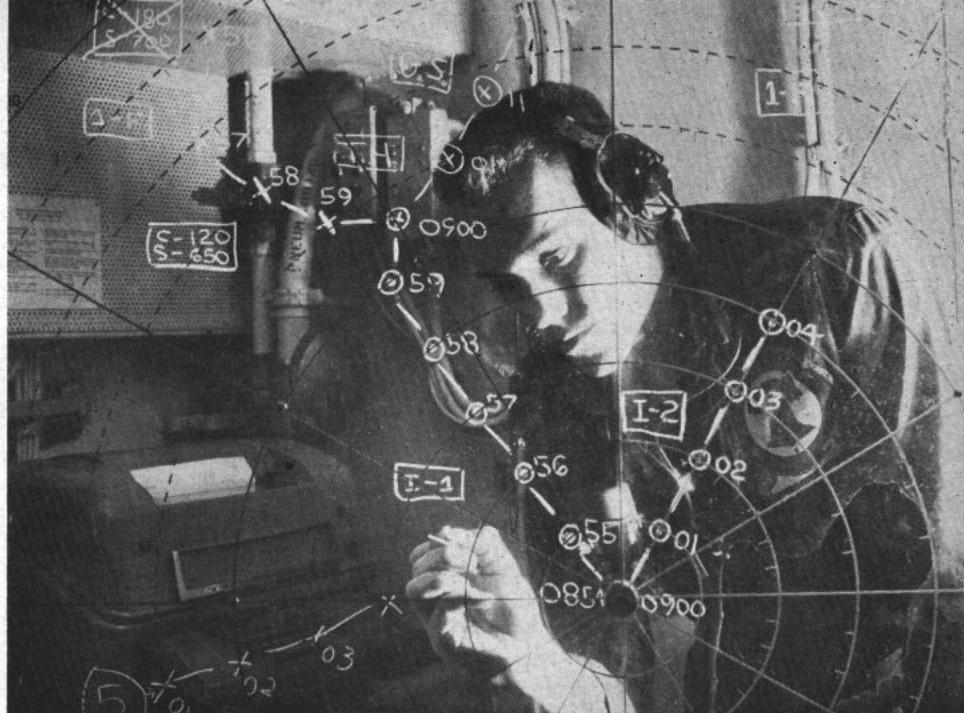
Fortunately, however, the balance of military power isn't and won't be decided on the basis of numbers alone.

Two main factors combine to affect the opposing forces' military makeup, and to make them so strikingly dissimilar—the missions each is designed to perform, and the respective economies involved.

During the years the late Joseph Stalin held the reins of power in the Soviet Union, he was content to present a sort of truculent, don't-tread-on-me-in-my-bailiwick-or-I'll-murder-ya' attitude to the world. The emphasis was mostly on defense, with massive ground forces ideally suited to utilize Russia's vast terrain and brutal weather to wear down an invader through a battle of attrition. Thus during most of that period the Soviet navy and air force were comparatively minor league.

Stalin's death brought about a sharp shift in Soviet policy. In the struggle for power which followed, men who favored an aggressive spread of the communist doctrine emerged on top.

There followed a thorough overhaul of Soviet military forces. Much more emphasis was placed on developing offensive weapons, less on purely defensive ones. Soviet military planners recognized that a fu-



CHECKING UP—Navy men in far parts of the world keep watch on sea and sky.

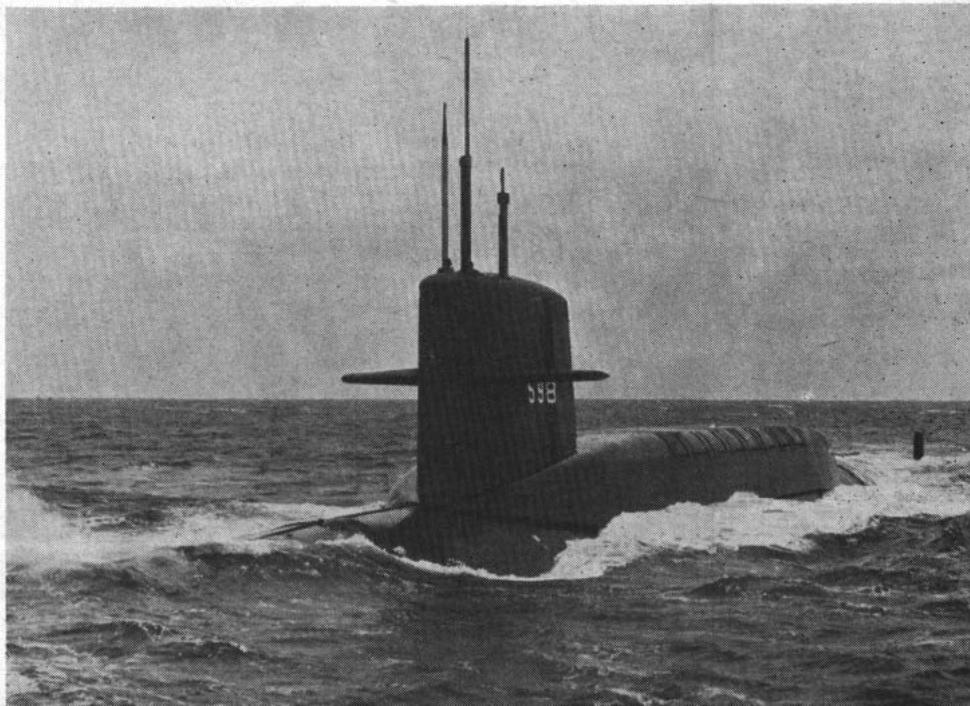
ture action against what they consider their chief potential enemy—the U. S.—would necessitate weapons which could span great distances, and furnish control of the seas. Increasingly, therefore, a much greater share of the Soviet military budget was channeled into missile development and submarine construction.

WHEREAS U. S. MILITARY spending must be stretched to provide a variety of weapons designed for many different purposes, Russia was and is able to pour huge funds into a specific project. As a continental power without overseas allies and

commitments, she neither requires nor wants a large surface fleet. She builds no expensive aircraft carriers nor their accompanying aircraft, has no service force.

A high percentage of the total strength which has made the Soviet Union the world's second largest naval power is contained in her estimated 450 to 500 submarines. Those submarines would have a threefold purpose in the event of a hot war: Active missile assaults on the U. S. and other overseas objectives; disruption of supply and communications between U. S. and her allies, and defense of home waters.

ELUSIVE—Fleet ballistic missile subs form scattered evasive launching pads.



In the air, much the same situation exists. The communists claim that the manned bomber has no place in the nuclear age. Nearly all of their air force spending is for missiles—long-range ICBMs for attack, interceptors for home defense—and for space exploration.

What piloted aircraft the Soviets do have are mostly the fast fighter type, much less expensive to build than huge bombers, and designed exclusively to control the air over their coasts and the off-shore waters.

The economic disparity affecting the size and kind of forces possessed by the two camps results directly from the different types of government involved. Unlike the U. S. and most of the free world, where the government operates through the will of the people, the absolute dictators who head communist countries are able to put as much or as little of their wealth into military spending as they see fit.

These two factors account, in large measure, for the so-called missile gap between the two factions. It is a gap which will possibly get worse before it gets any better. Its biggest danger lies in the fact that the communists might delude themselves into thinking the gap was big enough and decisive enough that they could safely risk triggering off an all-out nuclear surprise attack on the U. S.

THE KIND OF PEOPLE we are dictates at once both our military policy and the size and shape of

weapons we maintain. We will never launch a surprise attack against another country. A small minority in the U. S. have advocated the preventive war concept, claiming that its use would be justifiable against an enemy which is patently preparing for aggression against us. As a nation, though, most of us find the idea morally reprehensible.

The primary objective of our armed forces, then, is the deterrence and prevention of war.

This attitude doesn't spring from any defeatist or 'fraidy cat complex on our part—it is, rather, an acknowledgement that war is truly hell, bringing suffering, privation and death to millions of innocent people. We share the opinion that general nuclear war would be a well-nigh suicidal holocaust for much of the world, and should be avoided if at all possible.

Knowing this, the next step is to examine the means of preventing such a war. Should it take the form of appeasement, of giving in to communist threats and demands? Unthinkable. Such a course holds even less validity today than it ever did, and could only hurt us in the long run. Recent world history has taught us that aggressors invariably regard such actions as a sign of weakness, and follow up each such triumph with new and larger demands.

Should we abandon all overseas bases and commitments, repudiate all of our mutual assistance pacts with our smaller and less fortunate

friends and allies in both Europe and Asia?

Should we attempt to make the U. S. a tight little island, pouring most of our money and energy into purely defensive weapons? Again, unthinkable, purely apart from the consideration that—as the leader of the free world—we have the moral duty to protect millions of helpless people from communist domination and enslavement.

Let's face it—we need the rest of the free world just as much as it needs us. For one thing, a goodly share of the raw materials necessary for our survival comes to us from those friendly countries, delivered by shipping through sealanes kept open to us through our seapower. Another consideration: Many friendly countries house our forward bases—bases which are not only a part of our early warning network, but would be valuable springboards from which to launch deterrent or retaliatory strikes.

As surely as we abandoned the rest of the world to shift for itself, the communists would slowly but surely nibble it up, bit by bit, and we would eventually find ourselves alone, still subject to attack—at their time and choosing.

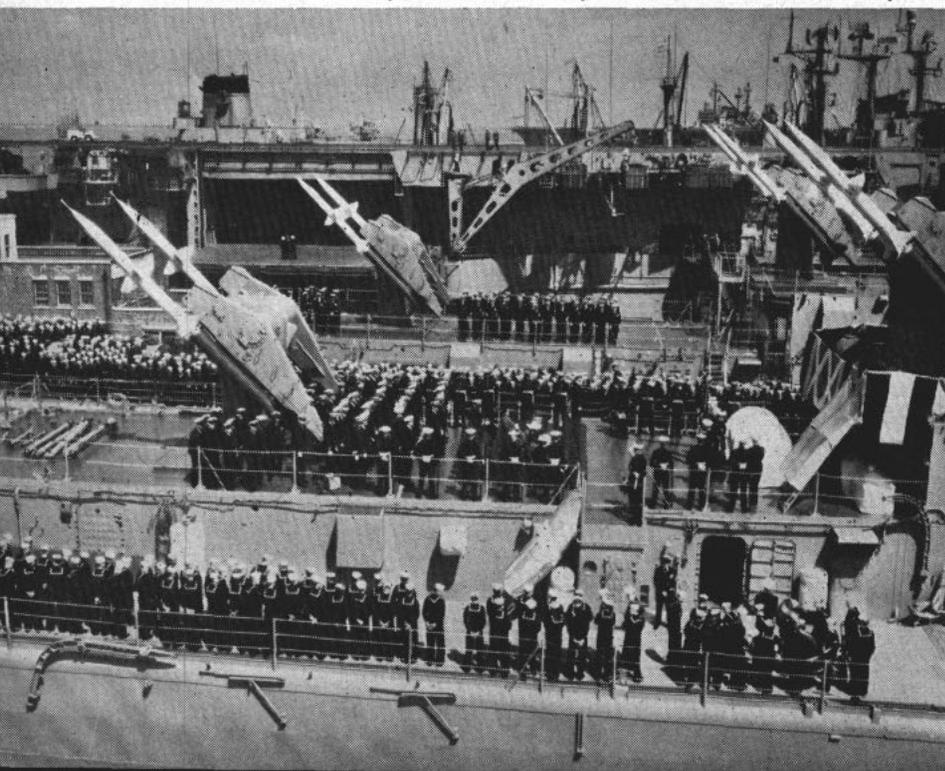
IT IS a generally accepted belief that the best method of preventing the outbreak of general nuclear war is to possess retaliatory strength sufficient to convince any potential aggressor that an attack upon us would be as good as committing suicide. *This power of retaliation must be strong enough, diversified enough, and invulnerable enough so that even a massive surprise attack would not wipe it out, and it would be able to deal the aggressor an unacceptable amount of damage in return.*

Much of our present deterrent/retaliatory strength is contained in our forward operating forces—our carrier strike forces—which are almost constantly at sea in the general area from whence such a surprise attack might come. They possess one virtue above all others—mobility. They would have to be found, and caught, before they could be destroyed. In the event of an attack against us, they could move swiftly into position off the aggressor's coast, and launch devastating missile and air counterblows.

We cannot, however, be content

ALL HANDS

ON GUARD—Missile ships like these are part of a carrier's defense system.



to rely completely on massive deterrent power. We must also have the weapons to deter and discourage local aggressions and probes wherever they occur in the world, and the ability to wage limited wars if they do break out.

A FAVORITE COMMUNIST tactic is the instigation of an almost continuous series of rebellions, border violations, internal coups and other forms of unrest at widely separated points. They play upon people's hatreds and emotions, and exploit natural nationalistic sympathies, to sow the seeds of revolt and anarchy against established governments.

With such activity occurring from time to time in non-communist countries with many of which we have treaties of aid and friendship, we need to have forces ready and able to move almost instantly into a trouble spot with a show of force which will contain the action, whatever it is, to that general area, and prevent, if possible, the eruption of widespread fighting.

Thus our military strategy and much of our military hardware must emphasize the qualities of mobility, flexibility and versatility. Here again our balanced naval forces possess the desired characteristics to a marked degree.

Our carrier strike forces, supplied by their accompanying service force ships, and with the world's most capable naval aircraft operating from their decks to insure control of the air above them, have the ability to get to the scene quickly and to apply appropriate force—be it either conventional or atomic weapons—with precision, to military targets.

We don't want or need to use megaton bombs when smaller weapons can do the job. If we can deliver weapons with precision, we can use the less powerful weapon effectively. If we stick to military targets, using small weapons delivered with precision, we can minimize those factors which tend to enlarge and prolong a war.

In the Lebanon crisis, for instance, the Navy's ability to apply graduated force in support of national policy was well demonstrated. It consisted of naval air cover ready to pinpoint targets of opportunity and cover the Marines who landed by helicopter and through the surf in advance of the arrival of Air Force and Army contingents. It may have prevented the start of a war or major conflict.



PINPOINTING—Navy aircraft are designed to hit specific military targets.

The presence of our naval forces in the forward areas does more than act as a curb to aggression—it provides our friends and allies with the confidence they need to resist communist pressure.

The U. S. maintains mutual assistance pacts of one type or another with 42 different countries. In some cases these pacts involve several countries and large forces, and are quite well publicized—such as NATO and SEATO. Some larger nations—for example England, Turkey, West Germany—contribute heavily in arms and manpower, while others allow us to establish bases and station troops in their countries. Some do both. In many cases our pacts with small and weak countries are not bi-contributory, but are rather a guarantee on our part to protect them from attack and from interference in their internal affairs. This is especially true in certain areas of the Middle East and Asia.

In any case, most of those countries are literally staring down the barrels of communist guns. It is vitally important that they have continuing faith in U. S. ability and determination to back them up.

Just how comforting the presence of the U. S. Navy in their area is to them is revealed in a recent statement made by the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was referring to the Sixth Fleet in the Med, but his words could apply equally as well to the Seventh Fleet on the other side of the world.

"In the powerful grey diplomats of the Sixth Fleet," he said, "we see

the guarantee of small peoples' independence, for we know you command them with great inspiration and unselfishness for the service of freedom of the whole world. We feel certain that wherever there are free consciences suffering servitude, your presence brings steadfastness and hope."

NOW THAT WE'VE examined some of the missions our forces are expected to perform, let's re-evaluate the U. S. Navy in the light of its ability to do the job. It's important for the Navyman to understand the sea services capabilities and its role in the Cold War area.

- It has the ability to deliver, if necessary, very powerful weapons with devastating effect on enemy military targets of any kind.

- It is able to deliver these weapons with a variety of techniques at the source of the enemy's strength.

- It puts a substantial and powerful element of our national nuclear retaliatory power at sea on dispersed mobile bases, on and under the oceans, which are relatively safe from future weapons.

- These same forces, essential to our national retaliatory power, simultaneously retain the ability to deliver weapons tailored to military targets that require accurate delivery. There is no substitute yet in sight for the versatility of the small, piloted aircraft carrying a trained man on the spot using his eyes and judgment to select the proper target and hit with precision.

- The mobility of naval forces, combined with their power and ver-

satellite, makes for an economical and elusive combination tailored to the need of cold war or "brush fires," and a potent weapon in the event of all out mobilization.

- Naval forces represent power that we can place in spots as far as the oceans extend, for use as we will. On the high seas we do not need permission of foreign nations to take action which we consider necessary. (The build-up of bases ashore in a particular location calls for advance planning and there may not always be time for the build-up.)

- The defensibility of future carrier forces, difficult though it may be, is still simpler than the defense of stationary targets on land against the long-range missiles of the future. In reality, nothing on either side will be completely defensible in the future, so those forces which are comparatively less vulnerable may provide the key to survival of one side or the other. Naval carrier forces at sea will certainly be in a position of being safer, especially when built around nuclear-powered carriers.

IN LINE WITH the opinion that our continuing superiority in seapower is essential to our national survival, a large percentage of the Navy's time and money is currently, and will continue to be, poured into the anti-submarine warfare program.

At the outset of WW II Germany had only 58 operational submarines, yet they played havoc on our merchant shipping and very nearly

strangled us in a very effective blockade before we developed the weapons and means to combat them. Obviously, if we are to be able to operate our carrier strike forces in the forward areas with impunity, if we would keep the sealanes open to the flow of shipping both to and from our country, and if we are to defend our coasts against surprise missile attacks, we must develop weapons and techniques which will enable us to battle a fleet of submarines 10 times that large.

It's hardly surprising, therefore, that along with *Polaris* construction, further development in the field of antisubmarine warfare lies very near the top of the Navy's priority list.

This would seem to be the place to inject a very pointed thought. No single branch of our military services can single-handedly win a war. There is a continuing need for a strong Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps, all working together in their assigned areas as a national defense team to provide the military security we seek. It would be sheer folly for the U. S. to adopt an "all our eggs in one basket" policy in regard to any one weapon or weapons system, for to do so is inevitably to invite attack in that area, and we might be left with nothing at all to defend ourselves with.

That's why it is dangerous to think in terms of the "ultimate deterrent weapon"—that is, to depend on any single weapon alone as a means of "insuring the peace" or

an instrument to win a hot war.

But in the arsenal of new weapons the Navy has developed one which has met with great enthusiasm. It is the "*Polaris* weapons system," evolving from the development of a nuclear-armed ballistic missile that can be fired from the surface or below the surface of the ocean.

Nuclear power in submarines is revolutionary in that it has created the true submarine, one able to cruise submerged at high speeds completely independent of the surface of the sea for long periods—as much as 60 days now, longer in years to come.

To be truly effective, a deterrent force should meet these criteria:

- The enemy or potential enemy should have a wholesome fear of it.

- It should be able to reach, with the requisite accuracy and effectiveness, any target in the enemy's territory.

- It would be advantageous for it to be so located that attempts to destroy it before it goes into action would not wreak damage on the U. S. itself.

- It should be highly invulnerable to all forms of enemy attack, including ballistic missiles.

- Its launching points should be such that they cannot be accurately located in advance by an enemy, and such that its most probable trajectories cannot be precalculated by an enemy.

- It should be as invulnerable as possible to all forms of counter-measures after it begins the battle.

- It should be as invulnerable as possible to enemy efforts at sabotage, subversion and espionage.

- It should have minimum reaction time—in other words, the time between the decision to fire and actual battle.

- It should so complicate the enemy's defense problems that absolute defense against it would be either technically or financially infeasible.

The Polaris system will meet all of the above criteria.

The Navy isn't going overboard on *Polaris*, however, at the expense of its other requirements. The need is for a balanced Navy. *Polaris* is designed for a specific objective, and must be kept in proper perspective. Current thinking is that a fairly small fleet of *Polaris*-firing submarines—perhaps no more than 40—properly dispersed, would be sufficient.

UP AND UP—Talos is a missile that will go after high-flying enemy aircraft.

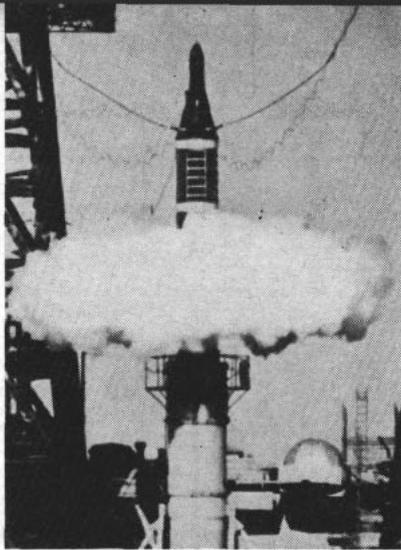


TO SUM UP: As we enter the age of space, can we feel sincerely that the U. S. and the free world are strong enough now to defeat any aggression thrust upon them? The answer is, yes. Can we expect to remain so in the future? The answer, again, is definitely yes—if we want to badly enough.

Questions also arise with all of us concerning current developments. Are the communists sincere in their protestations that they desire a relaxation in world tensions? Do they really want to live in peace? Will there be a legitimate thaw in the cold war?

The answers to those questions must await the verdict of the future, and the outcome of negotiations between their leaders and the heads of governments of the free world. Certainly, however, there still exist some doubts that the long-time avowed communist aim—eventual world domination—has been radically altered so suddenly.

We find ourselves face to face with a strange situation. On the one hand the leader of the communist world speaks of coexistence and cooperation, yet at the same time he boasts of his sputniks, his enormous stockpiles of rockets, his fleets of submarines, and claims that he can destroy us. All of these boasts, this missile-rattling, appear to be meant to strike fear into the hearts of the weak-willed; to impress upon them a feeling of futility at attempting to resist such a power as theirs.



HOT SHOT—Polaris, Navy's undersea guided missile gives our submarine new far reaching striking power.

The communists have striven to create the impression that they sit behind a sort of master-control panel, and that at a whim they could wipe out all who would oppose them. (But a man is going to think things over very carefully if he feels he's going to get it right back in his own front yard.)

Even if their intentions are reasonably sincere, for that matter, the communists themselves would be first to recognize the value of negotiations conducted from a position of strength.

It has been made abundantly clear innumerable times in the past that the only logic which makes sense to communists is that which is backed up by military power, and the stead-

fast willingness to use that power, if need be, to defend what they seek to destroy.

It may come to pass that a worldwide system of inspection will be worked out, that disarmament of both sides will be accomplished, and the world will be freed of the threat of war. It could probably be accomplished, with good faith on both sides. Until all that happens, however, we have no choice but to remain strong and ever watchful.

Increasingly from many sides you hear complaints that a world filled with unceasing tension—days upon months upon years of wary caution—is no kind of a world in which to live. True, it isn't the greatest, but it happens at present to be the only way in which we can live.

For those who feel that way, a quick review of our own history might be helpful. It would reemphasize for them the fact that our early settlers and pioneers lived much the same kind of life through sheer necessity—one hand on the plow, the other clutching a gun, and one eye always cocked on the surrounding forest for signs of danger.

Not the sort of life they would have liked to live—it would have been easier just to give up, to back down and get out—but they stayed, and through their hard work and sacrifice, forged a better life for those who would follow.

There is every reason to believe that we can do the same.

—Jerry McConnell, JO1, USN.

ALWAYS READY—Seventh Fleet forms dispersed mobile bases in Pacific capable of striking back at an enemy attack.





Friendly Visit:

A UNITED STATES ship entered a Russian Black Sea port for the first time in almost 15 years when *Maury* (AGS 16) visited Odessa for several days during a survey cruise last fall.

Before *Maury* arrived there had not been a U. S. Navy ship in a Soviet Black Sea port since February 1945, when *Catoctin* (AGC 5) served as headquarters for the staff that accompanied President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Yalta conference.

Because American naval visits are such rare occasions, many Russians took advantage of the opportunity to see one of our ships close up. And, while the Odessans were being taken



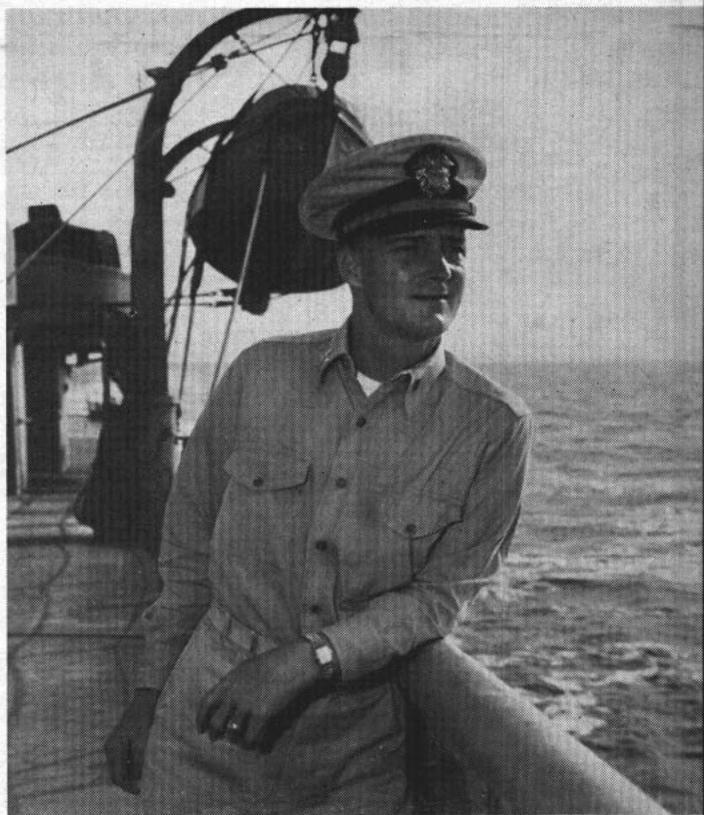


A Hopeful Sign

on guided tours of the ship, *Maury's* crew members visited museums, market-places and other points of interest in the city.

Pictures, clockwise from upper left: *Maury's* skipper, CAPT R. W. Ruther, USN, poses with group of children from Odessa who presented bouquet to him. Local girls visit ship's bridge. Navymen tour Russian market. Sightseeing *Maury* men view exhibits in a Russian war museum. Part of the crowd that lined up for a chance to see the ship. AGS 16 moves along. A Navy helicopter on *Maury's* deck attracts a crowd of curious visitors. Ensign C. F. Schoen, USN, explains shipboard gear.





Getting Personal

WHAT'S BEHIND ALL this cold war talk? Is it just flag-waving or more gobbledygook that really doesn't concern you?

Your reaction may be: "The hell with it. If the cold war is so big that it involves dozens of nations and millions of people, why pick on me?"

If so, it's typical. The average serviceman, and John Q. Citizen as well, has had the feeling that this is one for the big guys to handle. But whether we like it or not, we're in it.

If anything is ever going to be accomplished in the cold war—and you can rest assured that sooner or later, in one way or another, it will be—naturally you want the results to be to your liking.

The average Navyman—simply by being in the Navy—is in a position where he can really help win the cold war. One of the big difficulties, however, is being able to recognize the constantly occurring cold war situations and conditions that are part of our day-to-day living.

The cold war is a very personal

matter. It is being fought in the psychological arena to win the minds of individuals the world over. This being the case, then, the Navyman needs to prepare himself for a "battle of ideas."

First of all, it would be beneficial to understand the basic principles and fundamentals of democracy and of the American way of life. And similarly, it is important to understand the basic reasoning and theory on the other side of the iron curtain, too. By knowing the aims and tactics of the communists and the goals they have set for themselves, you'll be better prepared to meet their challenge.

The next logical step is to act in such a way that reflects—favorably—the American way of life. Navy-men have an excellent opportunity to do this as they really get around. Not only are they stationed in all parts of the world, but they also find themselves frequently visiting foreign ports. (Last year, for example, Navy ships visited some 240 ports in 74 different countries—and that does not include the ports of call



—The Cold War and You

made by Sixth Fleet ships in the Med.) Thus, U. S. Navymen probably have more contacts with the people of the world than any other group, service or citizen.

Sailors have always been known to be world travelers. In moving about the world, they have almost daily opportunities to see "action" in the cold war. Navymen are, more or less, in the front lines and in a position to do something important.

While overseas, all Navymen, whether they fancy the role or not, serve as representatives and spokesmen for the U. S.—and our country is judged by the impressions they make. Anyway you look at it, representing your country overseas is a pretty big assignment and every Navyman should be prepared for it.

The people in even the most remote corners of the world have heard much about the U. S. by radio, in movies, in magazines and books. But in many cases, the visiting U. S. Navyman is the only real, live flesh-and-blood American that they ever see. To these varied people, the individual Navyman represents the

U. S. Your visit to their towns and how you act while there will do much in forming their impressions of the U. S. What kind of representative are you?—One who builds a good opinion of the U. S., or one who helps tear it down? A representative who promotes peace, or one who helps the communists in their cold war efforts?

In floods, earthquakes and other types of disasters, the Navy has always been quick to respond and offer whatever assistance is possible. Such actions do much to promote and improve friendly relations.

In spite of all the hard work, effort and money that goes into promoting such good will, the misconduct of just one man can do much to shoot it all down. Individual incidents of misconduct produce nothing but bitterness and hatred toward the U. S. and often undo all the good that considerate conduct achieves.

Unfortunately, opinions are usually formed on the basis of the few men who stand out because of their misbehavior. Most Navymen on liberty know how to act but there

are occasionally those few who do not.

And it is the actions of those few which play right into the hands of the anti-American groups. These groups want nothing more than the opportunity to discredit the U. S. They want the shout of "Go Home Yank" to be heard on every possible occasion. So, in their "battle of minds" they play up and emphasize the less desirable conduct of a handful of U. S. servicemen and the effect that their conduct has on the native people.

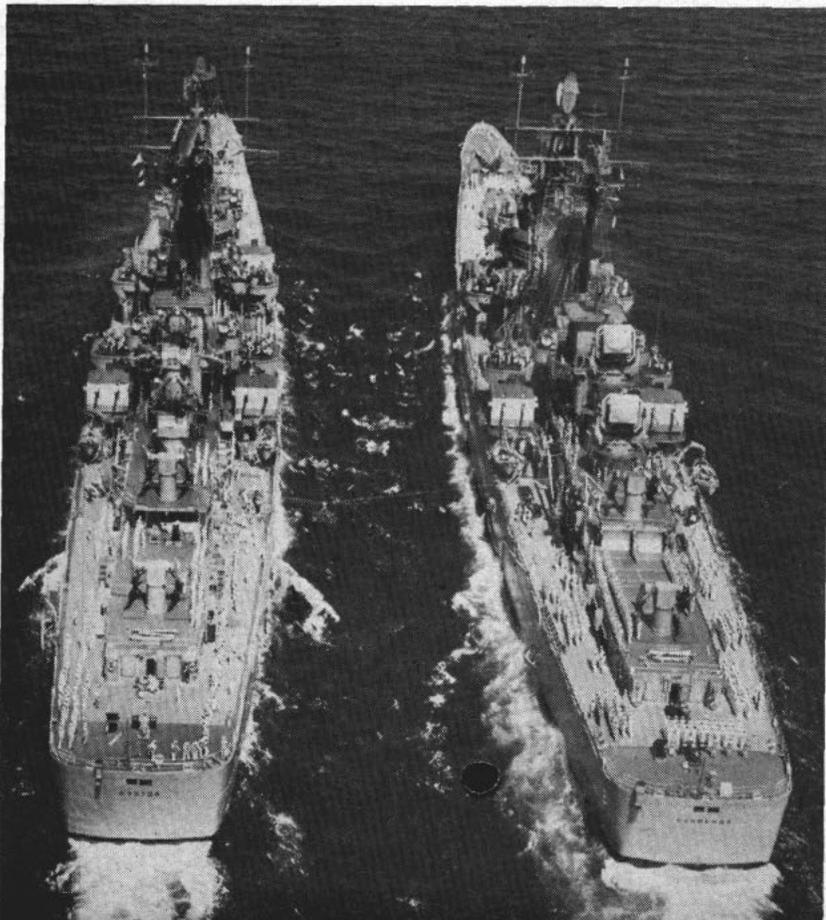
Some Navymen seem to have the impression that just because they are overseas they can act as they please. They often think the laws of the country in which they are serving or visiting do not apply to them. Usually they find out quite differently and often the hard way.

But there's no need for all that. The average Navyman can avoid all this by showing respect for foreign laws and customs and having a courteous regard for ways of life that differ from ours.

You don't have to sacrifice a thing.



ON LAND OR AT SEA Navy men are always in a good position to help win the cold war between communism and free countries throughout the world.



You don't have to lower your standards or play second fiddle to anyone. All that's needed is to give the other fellow the same kind of respect and consideration you would give to any of the folks in your own hometown.

By simply doing this, the Navyman symbolizes our country's traditions and ideas and at the same time assures the people of the world that the U. S. is dedicated to the cause of peace. This in itself is a major contribution to the cold war effort.

AND THEN THE NAVYMAN has certain cold war responsibilities at home or on the job, aboard his ship or station.

Although you may not realize it, your cold war mission also includes your day-to-day activities that you often take for granted. Knowing the Navy and your job, fulfilling your military requirements, understanding and practicing good naval leadership, living up to your responsibilities—these all have something to do with the cold war.

The savvy Navyman knows the history, traditions and missions of the Navy. He doesn't have to be a student of naval history, but he will find it helps to have a general understanding of the Navy's past, present and future. For example, take a look at the box at the top of page 64 of this issue. It appears there every month. If every Navyman knew this credo and understood what it means he would have a good knowledge of the Navy and its missions. This is important because the Navy's missions are also the missions of every individual Navyman.

It's worth your while to take some time to think about and recognize your own importance to the Navy—that you, as an individual, are needed and that your efforts do count.

All significant group activity depends upon the performance of individuals within the group. A task force commander may be directing a large operation, but that operation would not be a success without the individual ships and planes and the individual members in their crews, each doing their assigned tasks. A skipper on the bridge may order flank speed but there wouldn't be much headway if the individual members of the crew were not doing their jobs. In other words, an individual ship, a task force—or the entire Navy—can be effective only if the "individual" does his job.

ALL HANDS

No doubt you have heard a shipmate remark, "I put *Independence* (or some other ship) in commission." And, when you heard that remark, perhaps you thought that the person speaking was just another guy with an enlarged sense of his own importance. Was he attempting to give the impression that he alone put that mighty, 65,000-ton carrier into commission?

No. He was giving voice to the fact that he had a part—and a significant part—in getting *Independence* ready to join the Fleet. Such a task depends upon several thousands of individuals being able to say, "I put *Independence* in commission." And everyone of them counted.

A sharp Navyman attempts to perform his job and fulfill his military requirements in the best possible manner. He does so by displaying a combination of ability, appearance, alertness, spirit and show. That is nothing more than military smartness—and it pays dividends in more ways than one.

This brings us to the subject of leadership. Naval leadership is not new. It is as old as the Navy itself. Ships and equipment are different, but it still takes leadership to make them operate. Our way of life has become so swift that survival itself depends upon successful leadership.



NO MATTER how far off or big the cold war seems, it concerns all Navy men.

There can be no hesitation or debate on an order if ever a missile attack is launched against us.

There is much that every individual Navyman can do insofar as leadership is concerned. It's not as hard as you think. Simply start by reviewing your actions and behavior, your goals and ambitions, your examples and your sense of responsibility. It takes work and thought, though. Good leadership may come

naturally to some, but it still means work—and practice.

All of these taken-for-granted matters of every day life—leadership, knowing your job, military smartness, understanding democracy and communism, and practicing the American way of life—are matters of extreme importance that personally affect each individual in this cold war era. It's up to us.

—H. George Baker, JOC, USN.

BY BEING SHARP and considerate, Navy men can be a strong weapon against anti-American groups everywhere.





Ships and Men of

Long before RADM Alfred T. Mahan pointed out the way seapower has influenced the course of history, nations which depend on the sea in their commerce and defense were aware of the importance of naval power.

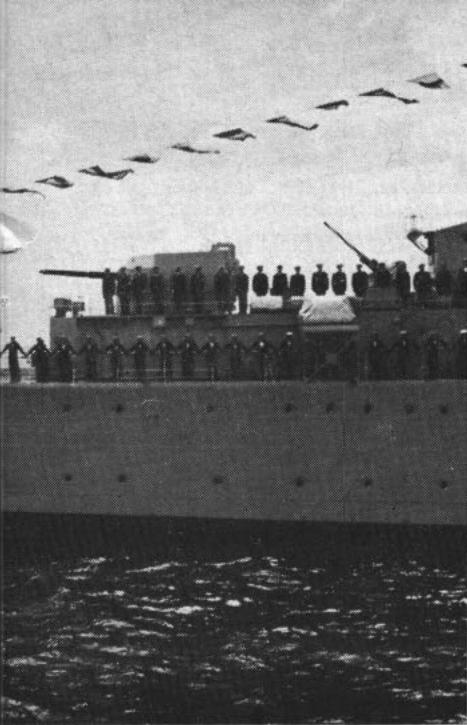
Today, when the sea can be used as a base for mobile missile-launching platforms, and when all sorts of vital material are moved by sea, navies are more important than ever.

In the cold war, the United States and many friendly nations contribute to the naval strength of the free world.

Shown here (clockwise from upper left) are a few examples of that international defense effort:

- The Canadian Navy's HMCS *Kootenay* takes part in ceremonies connected with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. A new type of antisubmarine frigate, *Kootenay* and her sister ships have attracted considerable attention in naval circles.
- Crew members of the British Fleet destroyer, HMS *Saintes*, man the rail for NATO reviewing party.
- An American white hat (upper right) shares space





Free World's Navies

with other headgear at an international get-together.

- A lieutenant on board a Spanish ship visiting New York explains the significance of symbols on his country's union jack to an American seaman. Each quarter in the flag represents an original Spanish kingdom—the castle for Castile, the lion for Leon, the stripes for Aragon and the chains for Navarre.

- Vice Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., Commander Sixth Fleet, and Rear Admiral Charles E. La Haye, of the French Navy, take part in a ceremony at Toulon.

- An instructor at the Republic of Korea Naval Academy lectures to a diesel engineering class.

- A crew member of *uss Salisbury Sound* (AV 13) explains shipboard machinery to Viet-Nameese sailors who visited the U. S. ship on goodwill trip to Saigon.

- An American warrant officer looks on as an entry is made in the engineer's bell book of a ship transferred to the Republic of China.

- Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands inspects Dutch Navymen at Holland's Vlissingen Naval Base.



WHAT IS OUR

THE BILL OF RIGHTS is actually the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is one of the foundations of American democracy. Most of us take for granted the freedoms that it guarantees.

ARTICLE

1 FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, OF THE PRESS, AND RIGHT TO PETITION

Article I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION. The first Article of the Bill of Rights forbids Congress to favor any particular religion or to pass a law interfering with an individual's practice of religion. All religions are given the same freedom. We can worship in the church of our choice—or no church at all—whether it be Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew, Islamic, or any other. While our public schools may not teach any particular religion, our churches are free to establish their own schools for this purpose.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS. One of the most vital freedoms guaranteed by the first amendment is the right to speak and write freely. This is not, of course, an absolute and unrestricted right. The laws provide punishment for publishing obscene and libelous matter. Military secrets may not be published. And speech or writing that is intended to bring about the violent overthrow of the government is punishable. But these restrictions are to protect our freedom and individual rights, not to limit them. We are free to criticize the government from top to bottom and to advocate changes in it. We can listen to news broadcasts from all parts of the globe, read about, or see important events on TV and in news films as they happen.

RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY AND PETITION. The right of Americans to assemble peaceably and "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances" is another right we take very much for granted, because it has become an inseparable part of our way of life.

It means that any number of Americans can gather to discuss and protest against conditions in the community, state, or nation, and that they can make known what they want done about them. They can form social organizations for any peaceable purpose.

ARTICLE

2 RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

Article II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article II links the people's right "to keep and bear arms" to the need for a militia for the security of a free country. At the time the Bill of Rights was drawn up, it was feared that Congress might disarm the state militias. This amendment forbids such action. The right to bear arms, of course, does not prohibit Congress from taxing the sale of weapons and restricting their use (for example, carrying concealed weapons).

ARTICLE

3 QUARTERING OF TROOPS

Article III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

This amendment provides for the protection of the individual by prohibiting the government in time of peace from invading his privacy by quartering troops in his home; and in time of war only in accordance with the law. This was particularly important in the days when our Constitution was formed and could be equally important today if there were no such provisions to protect our rights.

ARTICLE

4 RIGHT OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Article IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons or things to be seized.

Declares the people's right "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures," and states that no warrants shall be issued without good cause.

Under this amendment, our higher courts have been careful to protect the rights of individuals who have been arrested illegally, even though they have been proved guilty of the crimes for which they were arrested. The protection against illegal arrests applies to all citizens, whether or not their arrests are considered criminal.

ARTICLE

5 TRIALS FOR CRIMES; COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE

Article V: No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject to the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

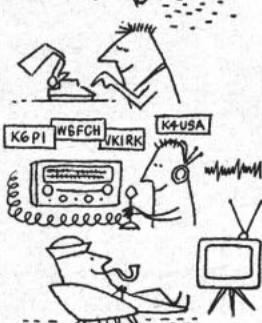
Three of the five provisions of the fifth amendment are of great importance today.

1. Nobody can be forced to testify against himself or to prove that he himself is guilty of a crime. A person has the right not to testify against oneself in a court trial. Later, the Supreme Court interpreted it to include persons testifying before grand juries and committees. There have been a number of cases in which the Supreme Court has upheld the right of a person to refuse to answer questions of an investigating committee on the grounds that his answer would "incriminate him," that is, put him in danger of being charged with a crime.

The important word here is "criminal." A person can be punished for contempt of court or for refusing to testify on matters which do not involve criminal prosecution; for example, in a civil suit, their names.

2. Nobody shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, that is, a fair trial. One of the most vital clauses in the Bill of Rights is the clause in the Supreme Court interprets it to mean that a person is not to be deprived from bodily restraint, but also the right to engage in any of the usual activities of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, to have a home and bring up children All these privileges long recognized at common law are now made trial to the orderly pursuit of happiness.

3. No private property may be taken for public use without a fair price being paid. The government does have the right to take private property for public use—for example, land on which a dam is to be built—but the government must pay the owner by stating that he must be "justly compensated." If the government and the owner cannot agree on the price, the question can be taken to court.



BILL OF RIGHTS?

At this time, when millions of people have lost their basic rights and the rights of all free men are being threatened, ALL HANDS Magazine presents a report on the Bill of Rights and what it means to you.

SEIZURE REGULATED

...e in their persons, houses, and seizures, shall not be... bable cause, supported by... place to be searched, and

...ecure in their persons, unreasonable searches... ant for search or arrest

...ourts have been very... iduals who may have... ey might have been... h they were arrested. ... offers protection for... ctions may later be



COMPENSATION TAKEN

...a capital, or otherwise in... nt of a Grand Jury, except... Militia, when in actual serv... y person be subject for the... mb; nor shall be compelled... ll, nor be deprived of life, ... or shall private property be

...th Amendment are of

...out things which may... rime. Originally, the... plied only to a person... Supreme Court inter... before congressional... ber of recent cases in... the right of a person... estigating committees... d "tend to incriminate... iminal prosecution.

...al." Persons may be... Congress if they refuse... ut them in danger of... f they refuse to give



...liberty or property... air trial. This is one... Rights. Today the... not merely freedom... ht of the individual... mmon occupations... o marry, to establish... d generally to enjoy... mmon law as essen... s by free men."

...y the government... ng paid. The Gov... rivate property for... ch an atomic energy... article protects the... id "just compensa... ner disagree about... o court for decision.



ARTICLE 6

RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL, WITNESSES, ETC.

Article VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Federal Criminal Court Procedures. This amendment states that anyone accused of a federal crime has a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the state and district where the crime was committed. The person accused must be told what crime he is accused of, so that he can prepare his defense. The witnesses against him must appear in court, so that he can hear their testimony and cross-examine them (usually through his lawyer). The court must compel the presence at the trial of persons the accused wants to testify in his behalf. Finally, the court must see that the accused has a lawyer to defend him and provide one for him if he can't afford to hire one himself.

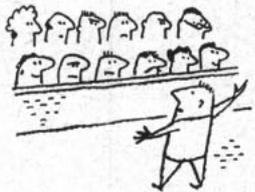


ARTICLE 7

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY

Article VII: In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

This amendment provides the right of trial by jury in a civil law suit in federal courts about anything valued at more than \$20.

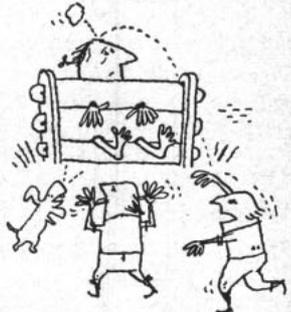


ARTICLE 8

PROHIBITION OF EXCESSIVE BAILS, FINES AND CRUEL PUNISHMENTS

Article VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The amount of bail required usually depends on the seriousness of the offense and on the offender's ability to pay. Cruel and unusual punishment has been defined as punishment that "is shocking to the sense of justice of the civilized world."



ARTICLE 9

RIGHTS RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE

Article IX: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

This amendment specifies that because certain rights are mentioned in the Constitution other rights not mentioned will not be taken away.

To list a few (you will think of others): The right to live where we want to and to travel freely about the country; the right to work at the job of our choice and to leave it if we don't like it—even the right not to work if we can afford it; the right to travel to foreign countries.



ARTICLE 10

RIGHTS RETAINED BY THE STATES

Article X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

The Constitution delegates the exercising of certain powers to the federal government; certain other powers are reserved for the states or the people.

Thus, a state may not coin its own money or make a treaty with a foreign nation because the Constitution states specifically that money-coining and treaty-making are functions of the national government. On the other hand, a state may establish a school system, rather than the national government.



SAMPLE: COMMUNIST PEACE TALKS



For many months, as Senior United Nations Delegate at the Korean armistice conference, the late Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN, encountered at first hand the intricate bargaining methods of the communists. This is the record, based upon excerpts from his book How Communists Negotiate, of what Admiral Joy saw and learned in those months of the Korean cease-fire parleys.

COMMUNISTS neither blunder into conferences nor rush pellmell to engage in negotiation. First, they carefully set the stage. Their concern for maintaining "face," as well as their regard for practical advantages arising from favorable negotiating conditions, causes the Communists to consider carefully the physical circumstances in which a parley is to occur. Witness how they applied this principle of stage setting in the Korean Armistice Conference.

During late June of 1951, the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations remarked publicly that it might be well if the opposing sides in Korea arranged a truce, based on the 38th Parallel as a truce line.

On 20 Jun 1951, General Ridgway caused a message to the Communists to be broadcast, suggesting that truce talks be held in the Danish hospital ship *Jutlandia*, after the ship had been brought to the harbor of Wonsan, North Korea. Thus General Ridgway offered as a site for truce talks a hospital ship, internationally recognized as a nonbelligerent facility, a ship provided by a government (Denmark) which had not participated in the Korean fighting. This neutral, noncombative ship was to be placed in waters controlled by Communist guns and mine fields. This seemed as reasonable an arrangement as could be conceived.

The arrogant Communist reply came by radio on the

night of 1 July. It did not even mention *Jutlandia*. The language used in the response might be paraphrased as follows:

"If you desire a truce, come to Kaesong and we'll talk."

KAESONG is a city almost precisely on the 38th parallel of latitude. We were to learn later the significance of that fact. Moreover, Kaesong was controlled by the Red Chinese, so that by going to Kaesong the United Nations Command representatives in effect went to the Communists, rather than meeting them halfway.

Obviously, the Communists wished to make it appear that the United Nations Command was in need of a cessation of hostilities and therefore came hat in hand to a Communist citadel to ask a truce. General Ridgway recognized these facts but considered that in the interests of saving time and of showing sincere intentions Kaesong should be accepted.

On the 8th of July, Colonel Andrew J. Kinney, USAF, and several other United States officers proceeded to Kaesong to arrange with Communist liaison officers for the meeting of delegations on July 10th. Without success, Kinney sought Communist agreement to a demilitarized neutral zone around Kaesong. The Communists refused to give up their advantage of military control of the Kaesong area.

Throughout this initial meeting Kinney and his party, though completely without arms, were surrounded by troops of armed Communist soldiers brandishing machine guns threateningly. Communist photographers and

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press representatives did not fail to make the most of this situation, in line with their thesis that the United Nations Command, not the Communists, needed and sought a truce.

WITH THE STAGE set to their liking, Communists proceed to implement the second principle of their negotiating method. They seek an agenda composed of conclusions favorable to their basic objectives. Among men who adhere to logic, an agenda is understood to be only a list of topics to be discussed, concerning which agreed conclusions are later required. For example, Americans meeting to discuss arrangements for a baseball game might adopt an agenda as follows:

1. *Place the game is to be played.*
2. *Time the game is to start.*
3. *Selection of umpires.*

Communists, however, would submit an agenda like this:

1. *Agreement that game is to be played in Shanghai.*
2. *Agreement that game be played at night.*
3. *Agreement that umpires be Chinese officials.*

Thus the Communists seek to place their negotiating opponents on the defensive from the outset. If their rigged agenda is carelessly accepted by their opponents, the Communists are able to argue that the only questions remaining are: exactly where in Shanghai the ball game is to be played, exactly what time at night the game is to start, and precisely which Chinese are to officiate. Notice how the Communists sought these advantages by such procedures at Kaesong.

Consistent with their concept of an agenda as a set of conclusions, the Communists formally proposed the following as the first two items for discussion:

1. Establishment of the 38th Parallel as the military demarcation line between both sides, and establishment of a demilitarized zone, as basic conditions for the cessation of hostilities in Korea.

2. Withdrawal of all armed forces of foreign countries from Korea.

Nam II supported these two points by simply asserting that they were "basic and inseparable." He said that withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea was "a basic step toward peace." Thus the Communist concept of an agenda was a set of conclusions which would restore the situation in Korea to that obtaining before they launched their aggression in that country.

THIS DIFFERENCE of approach gave rise to a major discussion between Nam II and me on the first day of the conference.

Discussion flowed with all the speed of a stiff concrete mix. Each statement by Nam II had to be translated into English and Chinese; each statement I made had to be rendered in Korean and Chinese.

During translations, Nam II chain smoked, fiddled with pencils (which he frequently broke), rattled papers, conversed in whispers with his Chinese colleagues, and generally conducted himself like a cat on a hot tin roof. The actual power in the Communist delegation, shrewd Chinese General Hsieh Fang, watched proceedings broodingly. Occasionally he passed a terse note to Nam II, who invariably seemed to comply with the instructions contained therein. Hsieh Fang's sole concession to the tension of the situation was a nervous bobbing of his close-cropped head. His saturnine yellow face was a set mask, revealing nothing, expressing nothing.

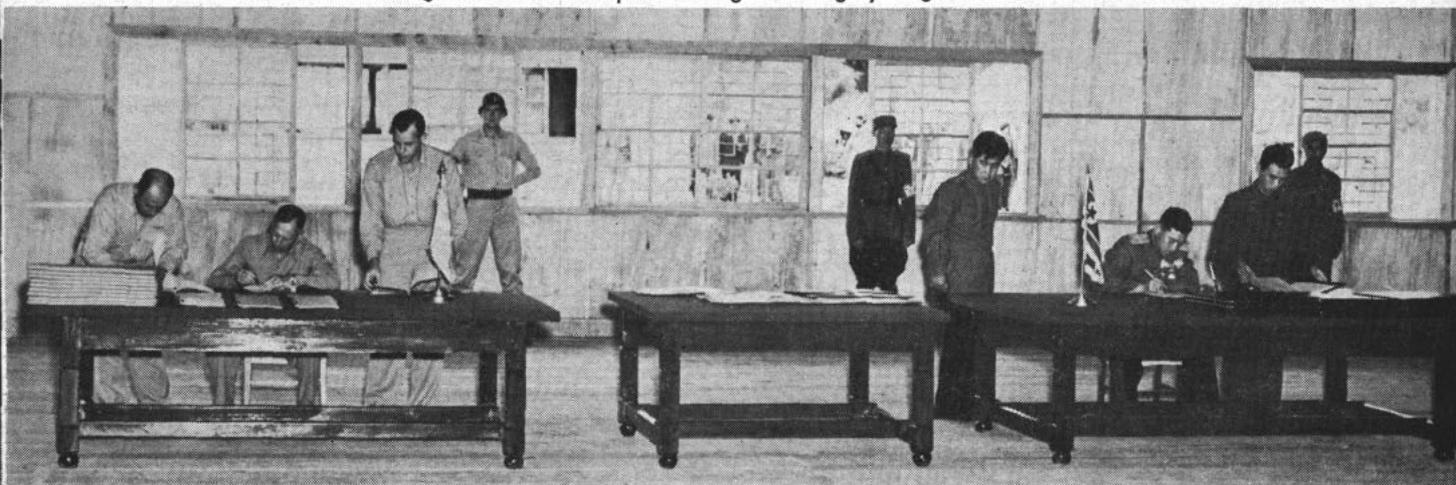
These two men, Nam II of North Korea and Hsieh Fang of Red China, were the source of all actions by the Communist delegation, with the Chinese taking an increasingly dominant role as time passed. Between them they provided unplumbed depths of cunning and devilishness as they sought to fasten upon the Korean armistice conference their "loaded" agenda.

They failed. The agenda finally adopted, after ten sessions of bitter argument, contained no conclusions. It read as follows:

1. *Adoption of the agenda.*
2. *Fixing a military demarcation line between both sides so as to establish a demilitarized zone as a basic condition for the cessation of hostilities in Korea.*
3. *Concrete arrangements for the realization of cease fire and armistice in Korea, including the composition, authority, and functions of a supervisory organ for carrying out the terms of cease fire and armistice.*
4. *Arrangements relating to prisoners of war.*
5. *Recommendations to governments of countries concerned on both sides.*

ONCE NEGOTIATIONS have actually begun, Communists are not satisfied to allow matters to proceed in a climate of peace and calm. Rather, they create "incidents" calculated to provide advantages for their negotiating efforts or for their basic propaganda objec-

UN AND COMMUNIST delegates seem far apart during the lengthy negotiations to settle the conflict in Korea.





AT KAESONG—(L to Rt.) VADM C. T. Joy, Major Gen. H. I. Hodes, USA, and RADM A. A. Burke take a break.

tives, or for both. Such incidents do not simply occur; they are plotted and triggered. Their two purposes are usually served equally by a single incident. Such a case was the first incident at Kaesong.

On the morning of 4 August, the UN Command delegation was proceeding toward the Kaesong teahouse in which the meetings were held. Our convoy of jeeps was halted in mid-course while an entire company of about 100 heavily armed Chinese, complete with machine guns and mortars, marched across our path and through the immediate conference area. This was in flagrant violation of the commitments made only two weeks earlier.

The point of this demonstration seemed to be that notwithstanding verbal agreements to keep the conference area free of armed men, no one would be allowed to forget the hard fact that Communist military forces actually surrounded and controlled the area. To illustrate the point, the Communists simply marched an organized military force through the conference area.

On entering the conference room, I immediately registered a vigorous protest to Nam II. Blandly, he replied that the forces in question were "military police." Military police rarely march about in groups of 100, carrying heavy machine guns and 60mm mortars.

ONE OF THE MOST notable negotiating tactics of the Communists is to delay progress. As a general matter, Communists believe that once negotiations have been initiated, to delay progress tends to weaken the position of their opponents. They hope to exploit to their advantage the characteristic impatience of Western peoples, impatience to complete a task once it has begun.

This is a shrewd analysis, particularly as it applies to

Americans. We like to get things done. We are taught by word and example throughout our lives that once we tackle a job, the point is to finish it successfully as soon as possible. It is probably true that this same quality of impatience made America the greatest nation on earth. It is certainly true, however, that the Communist negotiating method recognizes and seeks to gain advantage by aggravating our American tendency to impatience.

Another primary Western characteristic the Communists rely upon is our concern for human suffering. Since they are totally unaffected by human considerations, Communists are willing to impose delays on negotiations even if such delays mean greatly increased human suffering and loss of life.

At the same time, they know well that we of the Western world are unwilling to seek negotiating advantages through delays, if such delays entail increased human misery. Accordingly, Communist negotiators act upon the premise that if they delay matters long enough, their free-world opponents will recede from previously held positions in order to achieve a measure of progress, especially in the face of continued war and its attendant horrors.

An example of the Communist delaying tactics occurred in connection with the debate over fixing a line of demarcation on which war should cease. The UN Command insisted that this should be in the area of the battle line. The Communists clung to their proposal that the 38th parallel be the truce line. Bear in mind that the Communists ultimately agreed to the line of actual contact; in fact, this solution probably was never truly objectionable to them. Still, they sought by extended argument to delay matters in the hope of realizing concessions from the delegation on our side.

This is a partial sample of the exchange which went on between us:

General Nam II: "You have deliberately maintained, in order to confuse people, that the military demarcation line and the demilitarized zone you proposed are based on the present battle line and that they are located in the general area of the battle line. You have also deliberately confused the military demarcation line, the southern boundary of the demilitarized zone and the present battle line.

"In order to support your proposal of pushing the military demarcation line to the north of the 38th parallel, deep into our positions, you have persistently emphasized the so-called superiority of your naval and air forces and that, therefore, you must be compensated on the ground.

"I can tell you frankly that as long as you do not abandon your unreasonable proposal, it will not be possible for our conference to make progress.

"As for our proposal, its reasons are irrefutable; therefore it is unshakable. We insist on our proposal of making the 38th parallel the military demarcation line."

Admiral Joy: "In adhering to your futile fixation on an effort to divide Korea by cloaking political maneuvers under the guise of a military armistice, you have blocked every earnest effort of the United Nations Command delegation to make progress toward a cessation of bloodshed and suffering. Your cold calculations take no account of such matters as the pitiful suffering of the Korean people.

"Ruthlessly, arrogantly, and with the assumed air of a victor, you baldly assert that your demands must be met. The record of these proceedings has become your unanswerable accuser. You did not come here to stop the fighting. You did not come here to negotiate an armistice. You came here to state your price—your political price—for which you are willing to sell the people of Korea a temporary respite from pain. You have tried to camouflage your purpose in words cleverly designed to trap the unwary. You are failing. Your arrogance and your bad faith stain through every attempted deception. The immutable facts hold you guilty of having delayed, and of continuing to delay, the end of hostilities in Korea. I do not envy you the place to which Truth assigns you."

COMMUNISTS REALIZE that negotiations must necessarily result in some few agreements that are objectionable from their point of view. They know that the very nature of the act of negotiating involves accepting some of their opponent's proposals either in whole or in part. Since they appreciate this as inevitable, Communists seek to reduce the magnitude of commitments they are compelled to make and which they intend to dishonor. They aspire to reduce the scope of investigations which may arise from their premeditated violations of agreements. There is no question in my mind that this dark thought lies behind the current Communist refusal to accept effective inspection and supervision of any international agreement to disarm.

When their attempts to avoid agreements tending to restrict them are not entirely successful, the Communists then seek to retain a veto on all machinery of enforcement of agreements. In the discussions on Agenda Item 3, relating to the supervision of the Korean armistice, the Communist interest in retaining the veto power became apparent. Over the steady objections of our adver-

saries, we had insisted upon the creation of supervisory organizations to check the compliance of both sides with terms of the armistice. Two organizations were visualized. One, a Military Armistice Commission, was to supervise, among other things, proceedings in the narrow neutral strip between the two opposed armies after the cease fire went into effect.

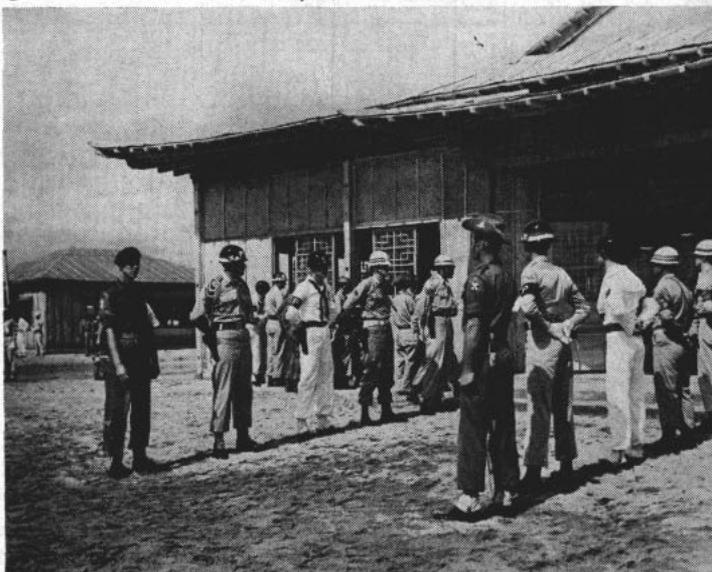
The other, a Supervisory Commission, was to be charged with the inspection of activities of each side in the rear areas. This latter commission would conduct its inspections by means of a number of observer teams permanently located at ports of entry, and by another group of mobile observer teams which could be sent anywhere to investigate reported armistice violations. In order to facilitate the functions of these mobile neutral observers, we had proposed that the observers be afforded the right to reconnoiter by air any area of Korea.

The Communists refused to agree. They insisted on a two-edged veto. First, they proposed that the activities of the supervisory bodies be contingent upon unanimous agreement of the members. A dissent by one of the Communist members would constitute a veto. Second, they refused to allow aerial reconnaissance. Thus, even if all Communist members of the supervisory organization voted in favor of investigation, the observer teams on the ground could be effectively frustrated through lack of aerial reconnaissance.

Communists regard any concession made by their opponents as a sign of weakness. Many Westerners entertain the notion that to accept some part of a Communist negotiating proposal will encourage the Communists to respond in kind.

On the contrary, such action is likely to induce an even more adamant attitude on their part. The Communists reason that their opponents would not accept any part of Communist proposals if any other choice were available. Communists expect their opponents to accept their proposals only when compelled to do so, or when an exchange of concessions by each side is involved. Therefore, if Western negotiators simply agree to a Communist proposal without insisting on an equal

POW-WOW TENT—United Nations military men form guard outside house where peace conferences were held.





COMMUNIST military policemen change guard during long watch in front of conference tent at Panmunjom.

concession on another point, the Communists conclude that their opponents are in a weak general position. With this conclusion in mind, the Communists become more aggressive, demanding more, and conceding nothing.

COMMUNISTS WILL NEVER accept a Western proposal, or recede from one of their own, simply because logic or truth indicated such action, or merely to make progress in a conference. Accordingly, they will not credit their opponents with being motivated by logic or by a sincere desire to make progress. Whenever Western negotiators make a concession to Communist views for the purpose of making progress, Communists consider this action is evidence of a deteriorating Western position. Therefore, they press even more strongly for further concessions, and become more confident that time plays on their side.

To the Communist, an agreement has no special validity of its own, no matter how solemnly ratified. An agreement is binding on Communists only if it operates to the advantage of their purposes. If they discover that an agreement works to the disadvantage of Communism, then it is invalid. To their devious minds, it is irrational to abide by an undertaking that is working out badly for their cause, no matter what dishonor might attend the act of welsing. Whoever rests his faith on the reliability of Communist agreements hangs perilously by a frayed rope.

A somewhat amusing indication of the Communist tendency to welsch occurred in February 1952, when we took up Item 5 of the agenda. This item was cryptically stated as "Recommendations to the governments concerned." The Communists wished to incorporate in this item all manner of proposals relating to the general situation in the Far East. The United Nations Command delegation firmly maintained, however, that the "character" of the Korean armistice conference limited it strictly to Korea. Finally, the Communists submitted a proposal regarding Item 5. The sense of this proposal was substantially that after the armistice was signed, a political conference should be held to discuss such matters as withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, a peace treaty for Korea, and related matters.

Our delegation considered the Communist proposal from the standpoint that, after all, it constituted no more than a recommendation to the governments involved in

the Korean War. Those governments could accept or reject the recommendation as they saw fit. Therefore, we promptly accepted the Communist proposal.

When I informed Nam Il that our side accepted his wording for Item 5, the Communist delegation went into a state of confusion. Not only had the United Nations Command delegation accepted their wording for Agenda Item 5; we had accepted it quickly. The Communists were all suspicion. Where had they blundered? Nam Il asked for a forty-minute recess.

At the end of the recess, Nam Il asked that the recess be extended until the following day. On the following day, the Communists again extended the recess for another twenty-four hours.

When we met again with the Communists, Nam Il delivered a long statement full of escape clauses affecting his own proposal. At the end of this, still apparently uncertain, Nam Il proposed that staff officers be directed to discuss Item 5 further. Colonels Chang and Kinney were delegated to this task, but I instructed Kinney not to agree to any substantive change in the Communists' proposal. No further meetings were ever held on this subject.

The Communists did not actually welsch on their own proposal regarding Item 5, but I think it is obvious they thought long and hard about doing so. Though they had submitted their proposal in writing and argued for it in vigorous fashion, none of us in the United Nations Command delegation would have been at all surprised if they had denounced it utterly when our meetings were resumed. Perhaps the moral of this story is:

Never trust a Communist promise, however given:
Trust only Communist deeds.

I SUBMITTED to the Communists on 28 April what we called our final package proposal. It was a complete armistice agreement containing 62 paragraphs, 61 of which had been originated by the UN delegation.

I told the Communists that that was the end of negotiating; thenceforward the question was simply one of take it or leave it. For our part, there were to be no more concessions, no changes in the draft armistice agreement. This was it. *[The foregoing is a sample of Communists at work. Needless to say, they continued their delaying tactics until a firm stand ultimately brought them to an agreement, as Admiral Joy knew it must.]*

Joy's Statement to Communists

In bidding farewell to the Communists on 22 May 1952, Admiral Joy had this to say:

At the first Plenary Session of our two delegations, on the 10th of July of last year, I said, "The success or failure of the negotiations begun here today depends directly upon the good faith of the delegations present." These words constituted both a promise and a warning—a promise of good faith by our side and a warning that we would expect good faith from your [the Communist] side. Today, at the 65th Plenary Session, my opening remarks on the subject of good faith are more than ever pertinent.

It has become increasingly clear through these long-drawn-out conferences that any hope that your side would bring good faith to these meetings was forlorn indeed. From the very start, you have caviled over procedural details; you have manufactured spurious issues

and placed them in controversy for bargaining purposes; you have denied the existence of agreements made between us when you found the fulfillment thereof not to your liking; you have made false charges based on crimes invented for your purposes; and you indulged in abuse and invective when all other tactics proved ineffective.

Through a constant succession of delays, fraudulent arguments, and artificial attitudes you have obstructed the attainment of an armistice which easily lay within our grasp had there been equal honesty on both sides of this conference table.

Nowhere in the record is there a single action of your side which indicates a real and sincere desire to attain the objective for which these conferences were designed. Instead, you have increasingly presented evidence before the world that you did not enter these negotiations with sincerity and high purpose, but rather that you entered into them to gain time to repair your shattered forces and to try to accomplish at the conference table what your armies could not accomplish in the field.

It is an enormous misfortune that you are constitutionally incapable of understanding the fair and dignified attitude of the United Nations Command.

Apparently you cannot comprehend that strong and proud and free nations can make costly sacrifices for principles because they are strong; can be dignified in the face of abuse and deceit because they are proud, and can speak honestly because they are free and do not fear the truth. Instead, you impute to the United Nations Command the same suspicion, greed, and deviousness which are your stock in trade. You search every word for a hidden meaning and every agreement for a hidden trap. It would be charitable for me to say that you do these things by instinct, but you are people of intelligence and it is probably truer to say that you do these things with purpose and design.

From the very first, the United Nations Command has had but one objective in Korea: To bring an end to the Korean war so that a permanent and enduring peace might be established as quickly as possible. This has been the precise objective of the United Nations Command delegation in these negotiations. This is what we meant by good faith on our part. You have but to examine the record to see the many evidences of our restraint, our constructive suggestions, our willingness to conciliate and compromise, and our patience. There is very little evidence of similar contributions by your side.

As an answer to the question, "Which side has brought good faith to these meetings?" nothing could be more impressive than a comparison of the actions of the two delegations during our ten months of these conferences. They are as different as day and night. No amount of propaganda, however oft repeated, can hide your ignoble record. That these meetings have continued this long and that we have, after a fashion, resolved our differences to the point where only one major issue remains is testimony to the patience and dedication of the United Nations Command.

Now our negotiations have come to the point where the prisoner-of-war issue stands as a formidable barrier to the accomplishment of an armistice. Casting aside any pretense of humanity, you have made the demand that the United Nations Command must return to your side all the prisoners of war in its custody, driving them at

the point of a bayonet if necessary. You even have the colossal impertinence to document your position by referring to the Geneva Convention.

What could be more ironic than your attempt to found your inhuman proposition upon an international agreement whose purpose is to defend and protect the unfortunate victims of war? These are strange words for you to employ. You who have denied the International Red Cross access to your prisoners-of-war camps, who have refused to furnish lists of prisoners to the Prisoner of War Bureau, and who cannot even account for over fifty thousand United Nations Command soldiers whom you officially boasted as having in your custody before the Korean war was nine months old.

After months of conciliation, of meeting you more than halfway on issue after issue, the United Nations Command has told you with all firmness and finality that it will not recede from its position with respect to the prisoners of war. On the 28th of April we offered you an equitable and specific solution to the issues remaining before us.

We told you then, and we repeat now, that we firmly adhere to the principles of humanity and the preservation of the rights of the individual. These are values which we will not barter, for they are one and the same with the principles which motivated the United Nations Command to oppose you on the battlefield. No amount of argument and invective will move us.

If you harbor the slightest desire to restore peace and to end the misery and suffering of millions of innocent people, you must bring to the solution of this issue the good faith which, as I said at our first meeting, would directly determine the success or failure of our negotiations.

[In effect, if the Communists wanted peace they could prove it by deeds. They had demonstrated that promises meant nothing to them.]

There is a parallel to this situation which exists in the world today.]

SOUTH KOREAN returnee from communist POW camp displays banner asking them not to sacrifice the country.



BOOKS

ON COMMUNISM, DEMOCRACY AND THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

UNDERSTANDING the changing tactics of the cold war and communism's long range objectives, methods and strategy, is important to all Navy and Marine Corps men. The books listed below are among the many on these subjects which may be in your ship and shore station libraries. How many have you read?

This is not by any means a complete list of the books on the subject. But the number of titles indicates that a large number of people have been thinking about the cold war and related aspects of it. And among them are some of our best brains.

Inclusion of books on this list does not constitute an endorsement of the facts, opinions or concepts presented. You will find a wide diversity of ideas and conclusions which every citizen today should consider. Mental preparedness is vital too—especially in these times. Your Information and Education Officer also has good material on the cold war.

The Communist World—Russia

Cressey, G. B.; *How Strong Is Russia?* (Syracuse, 1955.) The geographical basis of Soviet power.

Dallin, David; *The Changing World of Soviet Russia.* (Yale, 1956.)

Fainsod, Merle; *How Russia Is Ruled.* (Harvard, 1954.)

Long, John; *Modern Russia.* (Duckworth, 1957.) A good introduction to Russian government.

Moorehead, Alan; *The Russian Revolution.* (Harper, 1958.) A popularly written account of the communist seizure of power.

Pares, Bernard; *History of Russia.* (Knopf, 1953.) A comprehensive survey from earliest times to 1947.

Pasternak, Boris; *Dr. Zhivago.* (Pantheon, 1958.) A Nobel prize-winning novel of the revolution.

Rauch, George; *History of Soviet Russia.* (Praeger, 1958.)

Schwartz, Harry; *Russia's Soviet economy.* (Prentice, 1954.)

Treadgold, D. W.; *Twentieth Century Russia.* (Rand McNally, 1959.)
Vernadsky, George; *History of Russia.* (Yale, 1954.)

The Communist World—China

Cressey, G. B.; *Land of the 500 Million.* (McGraw, 1955.) A geography of China.

Goodrich; *Short History of the Chinese People.* (Harper, 1959.)

Rowe, D. M.; *Modern China: A Brief History.* (Van Nostrand, 1959.)

Stevenson, William; *Yellow Wind.* (Houghton-Mifflin, 1959.) Red China and Asia today as viewed by a perceptive reporter.

Tang, P. S. H.; *Communist China Today.* (Praeger, 1959.) Domestic and foreign policies.

Walker, R. L.; *The Continuing Struggle.* (Athene Press, 1958.) Communist China and the Free World.

Walker, R. L.; *China under Communism: The First Five Years.* (Yale, 1955.)

Wint, Guy; *Dragon and Sickle.* (Praeger, 1959.) A panoramic view of the communist revolution in Asia.

Communists in Eastern Europe

Lasky, M. J.; *The Hungarian Revolution.* (Praeger, 1957.)

Stowe, Leland; *Conquest by Terror: The Story of Satellite Europe.* (Random, 1952.) How the communists worked in central Europe.

Wolff, R. L.; *Balkans in Our Time.* (Harvard, 1956.) A broad survey of history and recent developments.

Zinner, Paul E., ed.; *National Communism and Popular Revolt in Eastern Europe.* (Columbia, 1956.)

Communists' Methods and Doctrines

Aron, Raymond; *The Century of Total War.* (Doubleday, 1954.) An analysis of 20th century political, economic and ideological forces.

The Communist Conspiracy; Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. (U. S. Congress, 1956.)

Communist Propaganda; A Fact Book, 1957-58. (USIA, 1958.)

Dallin, D. J.; *Soviet Espionage.* (Yale, 1955.)

Djilas, Milovan; *The New Class.* (Praeger, 1957.) A critique by a Yugoslav Marxist.

Fearey, R. A., *U. S. versus the U.S.S.R.* (Public Affairs, 1959.) Insights into the basic differences between America and Russia.

Hendel, Samuel, ed.; *The Soviet Crucible.* (Van Nostrand, 1958.) Communist theory described by

Many of these books are available in your ship or station library. Don't let the titles fool you. You'll find these books interesting and informative.

Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and Khrushchev and commentaries by other scholars.

Hoover, J. E.; *Masters of Deceit.* (Holt, 1958.) The communist underground in America.

Hunt, N. C.; *The Theory and Practice of Communism.* (5th ed., Macmillan, 1957.) An excellent short presentation of communist teachings.

Ketchum, R. M.; *What is Communism?* (Dutton, 1955.) A pictorial survey.

Lin Yutang; *The Secret Name.* (Farrar, 1958.) A readable account of communism's spread.

Overstreet, H.; *What We Must Know about Communism.* (Norton, 1958.) A summary of Marxist philosophy, Russian policies and an appraisal of their significance for Americans.

Salvadori, Massimo; *The Rise of Modern Communism.* (Holt, 1952.)

Wetter, G. A.; *Dialectical Materialism.* (Praeger, 1958.) A scholarly study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

Psychological Warfare

Hunter, E.; *Brainwashing.* (Farrar, 1956.) The story of the men who defied it.

Hunter, E.; *Brainwashing in Red China.* (Vanguard, 1956.)

Kinhead, E.; *In Every War But One.* (Norton, 1959.) Experiences of prisoners of war in Korea.

Linebarger, Paul; *Psychological Warfare.* (Association of U. S. Army, 1954.)

Defense in the Cold War

Boyd, Andrew; *An Atlas of World Affairs.* (Praeger, 1959.) Maps and brief information on vital problem areas.

Brodie, Bernard; *Strategy in the Missile Age.* (Princeton, 1959.) A re-thinking of strategic warfare and the place of air power.

Eliot, G. F.; *Victory without War, 1958-1961.* (USNI, 1958.) Points up the importance of the nuclear-powered carrier in our defense forces.

Garthoff, Raymond; *Soviet Image of Future War.* (Public Affairs, 1959.) A synthesis of Russian strategy and doctrine as they affect military policy and armed forces organization.

Garthoff, Raymond L.; *Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age.* (Praeger, 1958.) Forecast of Russian strategy by an authority on Soviet military doctrine.

Harriman, A.; *Peace with Russia.* (Simon, 1959.)

Kissinger, H. A., *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*. (Harper, 1957.) A reappraisal of American military and foreign policy under the impact of the nuclear age.

Laqueur, W. Z., ed., *Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East*. (Praeger, 1957.)

Miksche, F. O., *Failure of Atomic Strategy*. (Praeger, 1959.) An analy-

sis of NATO strategy and western policy against communist aggression.

Morgenstern, Oskar; *The Question of National Defense*. (Random, 1959.) A searching examination of our military policies and a call for strategic reform with an oceanic system.

Saunders, M. G., ed., *The Soviet Navy*. (Praeger, 1958.)

Strausz-Hupe, Robert and others; *Protracted Conflict*. (Harper, 1959.) Communism's challenge to the western alliance, its power, purposes and methods.

Welton, H., *The Third World War: Trade and Industry—The New Battleground*. (Philosophical, 1959.) Stresses the importance of Russian economic penetration.

On Another Front: Navy Medical Units and Chinese Doctors Develop Vaccine to Fight Trachoma

A Navy medical research unit in the Republic of China, working with Chinese doctors, has developed a vaccine which could be important in halting the spread of trachoma—an infectious eye disease that affects more than 400 million people.

The development was announced jointly in Washington, D. C., and Taipei, Taiwan, by RADM Bartholomew W. Hogan, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Dr. J. Thomas Grayston, Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Chicago, who is on the staff of Naval Medical Research Unit NAMRU No. 2 in Taipei.

At the annual meeting of the Formosan Medical Association in Taipei, Dr. Grayston told the story of a year's work by three American and two Chinese doctors, who have successfully isolated several strains of trachoma virus, reproduced the disease in human volunteers and developed a vaccine safe for human use. Although scientists have already isolated the trachoma virus in other countries, there have been no other reports on a successful vaccine.

Besides Dr. Grayston, the two other Americans who worked on the project were Dr. R. L. Woolridge of Lake Bluff, Ill.; and Dr. P. B. Johnston of Chicago, both of whom are attached to NAMRU 2. The unit is commanded by CAPT. R. A. Phillips, MC, usn. The two Chinese doctors were Y. F. Yang, Professor of Ophthalmology at the National Taiwan University College of Medicine, and S. P. Wang, a staff member of NAMRU 2.

Although Dr. Grayston did not make any predictions as to the ultimate success of the vaccine, he did reveal that tests conducted to date have been encouraging. The

vaccine could have tremendous potential as a preventive, and perhaps also as a means of curing the illness, which often results in total blindness.

The medical unit's studies began in October 1958. The first step was to isolate trachoma virus. With the assistance of Chinese health authorities, the unit obtained scrapings from the undersurface of the upper eye lids of children in Taiwan who were infected with the disease. Then, through cultures in chicken eggs, Dr. Wang isolated viruses thought to cause trachoma.

The next step was to see if these virus strains would reproduce trachoma. Initial experiments, using Taiwanese monkeys, were conducted with the help of Dr. Yang. These tests produced an infection which resembled the early stages of the human disease, but the infection did not progress to the formation of scar tissue, as it does in humans.

Since the World Health Organization's committee on trachoma requires that a virus must reproduce trachoma in human volunteers before it can be accepted as the cause of the disease, it was necessary to obtain volunteers for subsequent tests. This problem was presented to the superintendent and students of the Taipei Blind and Mute School. Six students and one instructor, realizing the potential importance of the tests, volunteered for the next phase of the studies.

Four of the volunteers were given trachoma virus in various dilutions, and three were given control material. The virus, even when diluted 10,000 times, promptly produced infection in the human eye. Typical inclusion bodies of trachoma were found within six days, and the virus was reiso-

lated in eggs. As the infection progressed, it became obvious that trachoma had been reproduced. None of the controls contracted the disease, although two of them later were deliberately infected.

Dr. Woolridge, an immunologist, then attempted the preparation of an effective vaccine. Using monkeys as test animals, he prepared several vaccines which were found to protect the monkeys from infection with the virus. The investigators next gave the vaccines to themselves, and demonstrated that side reactions were no more severe than those from commonly used vaccines.

Again there was a need for volunteers, this time for the vaccine studies, and the entire freshman class at the National Defense Medical College in Taipei—150 strong—rose to the occasion. All of them ultimately received two doses of the vaccine without adverse reaction. These studies showed that the vaccine produces antibodies against the virus—an encouraging finding since the natural disease produces antibodies only irregularly.

After that the group began a study of the protective and curative value of the vaccine in 450 children of the Long Ching District along the west coast of central Taiwan.

According to Dr. Grayston, it will take at least another year to evaluate [completely] the vaccine tests.

The importance of the NAMRU studies was emphasized by a world health authority who has said:

"Should these tests prove successful, and the vaccine now being used found capable of preventing the disease and curing young persons afflicted with it, one of the foremost achievements in the medical history of the world will have been recorded."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About Those Uniform Suggestions

SIR: Apparently H. E. K., YN3; G. H. H., YN2 (April 1959) and M. L. H., YN2 (October 1959) have had very little sea duty. Their ideas about a new enlisted man's uniform are just not practical aboard ship. I would like to put forward these questions for their consideration.

What kind of vessels are equipped to launder, tailor and in general maintain uniforms of the type suggested? Also, what ships have locker and stowage space to handle these uniforms? It's hard enough now to keep a personal locker squared away and shipshape with the present uniform.

Maybe these men would like the Navy Department to re-design all their ships to accommodate everyone's personal needs and forget their primary mission—to stay in a condition of combat readiness.—J. M. S., PN1, USN.

• Much has been said about a change from all-wool uniforms for enlisted personnel to ones of synthetic material (H. E. K.'s suggestion) and from the present uniforms to a chief-type uniform (G. H. H.'s idea).

These ideas have been kicked around by the Uniform Board at this Bureau

This section is open to unofficial communications from within the naval service on matters of general interest. However, it is not intended to conflict in any way with Navy Regulations regarding the forwarding of official mail through channels, nor is it to substitute for the policy of obtaining information from local commands in all possible instances. Do not send postage or return envelopes. Sign full name and address. Address letter to Editor, ALL HANDS, Room 1809, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Dept., Washington 25, D. C.

and some new materials have been tested.

When a material is found that can stand up to shipboard laundering and is considered superior to the present material, we feel sure a change in material will be made. The same goes for the design. When one is found that is considered better than that now worn, yet is practical, a change will probably be made.

In the meantime, we're proud of the uniform we have, and wear it that way—proudly.—ED.

Duties of GMs and FTs

SIR: I have been in some ships where the GMs take care of all the power drives of 3-inch/50 style and the 5-inch/38 mounts, including the receiver-regulators. Here, the FTs would take care of the firing controls. On other ships, the FTs would have greater responsibility.

Seems to me that, some time about 1953, there was an instruction issued which required the GMs to take over all power drives and rec-reg, but no one around here seems to know where to find the instruction or, for that matter, who issued it. Some gunnery officers agree with me that there was such an instruction; others say they never heard of it.

What do you know about it?—T. L. S., FTL, USN.

• Your question points up a Navy-wide trend that is affecting not only the FT and GM ratings but others as well. As electrical and electronic features are incorporated into more and more equipment, the ratings maintaining the equipment must begin to learn more and more about these subjects.

Also, ratings that already happen to know the most about electronics are called upon to help out their "non-electronic" shipmates. For example, when radar first came out, it was for search purposes only, and fire controlmen did not need to know it; at that time only the ET was trained in radar. Then, fire control radar came out, and the ETs had to help the FTs.

As time goes on, now, the ET is fading out of the fire control radar picture; likewise, it is hoped that enough GMs will qualify in electricity and electronics so that the FTs will fade out of the power drive picture and all parts of all mounts (and missile launching systems) can and will be maintained by GMs.

However, not enough time has elapsed to insure that all GMs have attended the necessary schools. Until they all have been so trained and qualified, the FT cannot completely fade out of the picture and may have to be ready to step in and help those of his GM shipmates who may not yet have qualified in the more complex features of the newer gun mounts and missile launchers.

Your attention is invited to the "Manual for Advancement in Rating" (NavPers 18068). Under GM 102, Maintenance and/or Repair, Item 25, and under FT 202, Maintenance and/or Repair, Item 16 and 18, you will note that these paragraphs indicate that qualifying to maintain the hydraulic power drives and receiver-regulators (5"/38) is the responsibility of the GM and that the FT must qualify to maintain the electric/electronic power

Antarctic Duty

SIR: I am interested in finding out where in Antarctica a personnel man third or second class may expect to be assigned in connection with the Antarctica Support Activities. Are all records and accounts maintained at the individual stations?—R. R. B., PN3, USN.

• In addition to the wintering-over allowance of one YNC and one PN2, Air Development Squadron Six normally furnishes one YN or PN to winter over. This past year one YNC, one PN1 and one PN2 wintered over at NAF McMurdo Sound where the majority of personnel are stationed.

Some of the summer support group, which includes one PNC, one PN1, one PN2 and one PN3, deploy to New Zealand and the Antarctic during the summer support phase, but as the plans and requirements for this phase vary from year to year, it is impossible to predict how many PNs will deploy and what their assignments will be.

All records and accounts of the personnel are maintained at the individual stations.—ED.

Advancement Qualifications

SIR: In 1955, I was discharged as BT1. In 1958 I reenlisted and was given the rate of BT3.

Can I use the time I spent in rate during my first enlistment for advancement purposes now?

Also, must I again complete the training courses for advancement to the next higher rate?—C. W. B., BT3, USN.

• The time in rate you served during a previous enlistment, which is not part of your present continuous service, cannot be used for advancement purposes now.

On the other hand, the professional training courses you took during your first enlistment do meet the requirements for advancement. The military requirements area is another matter. A new course in military requirements has superseded the old General Training Course for POs, and must be taken to qualify for advancement.

If the professional courses had also been revised, the new course would have to be retaken too, whether you had remained on continuous active duty or not.—ED.

drives (3"/50); the FT must also know the operating principles of all types of power drives.

The most logical answer would seem to be: on what equipment are the two ratings trained? The GM schools teach the hydraulic power drives and receiver-regulators; the FT schools do not. Both the GM and FT schools teach the Mark 35 amplidyne power drive (3"/50). The Mark 35 power drive is a recent addition to the GM school curriculum and has just been deleted from the FT "B" school curriculum.

At present, there is no clear-cut division of responsibility for the maintenance of these particular power drives. The rating trained for, and the one which should be most capable of maintaining the 5"/38 power drives is the GM. The rating which has had the training for and which should be the most capable of maintaining the 3"/50 power drives is the FT, with a limited number of GMs equally qualified.—Ed.

Making a Move

SIR: I have been unable to get the following question answered locally.

Here's the situation: When I was transferred from the U.S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S.C., to *uss Harwood* (DDE 861) home-ported at Newport, R.I., I did not move my family or HHE from Beaufort to Newport.

Now I have orders to the National Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. Since it is about 200 miles further from Beaufort to Bethesda than it is from Newport to Bethesda, will the Navy pay for the entire move?—R. N. P., HMC, USN.

• *The Navy will pay. "Joint Travel Regulations" allowed you to move your household effects to Newport from Beaufort. It also allows you, however, if you didn't take your family with you to Newport, to ship your household effects and family from the previous duty station—in your case Beaufort—to your next duty station, Bethesda.*

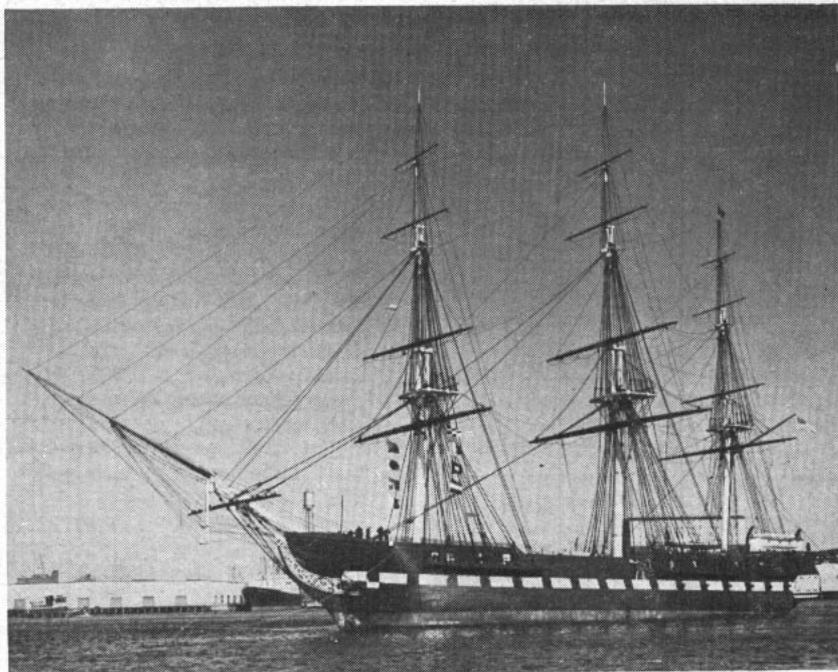
*When you make application you will need copies of your orders from Beaufort to *uss Harwood* and from *Harwood* to Bethesda.*—Ed.

Banshee Still Flying

SIR: Your article "How Did it Start" in the December issue is erroneous in that it announced—prematurely—the demise of the *Banshee*.

This reserve training detachment operates 12 of these aircraft in support of Marine Air Reservists, NAS Oakland, in their support of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve training program, also fly—very actively—some 40 F2H-3's and 4's.

The planes may be aging, but they are being well utilized to keep up the proficiency of approximately 200 Reserve aviators; thus, they are hardly "out of service."



ANNUAL AFFAIR—Powered by tugs instead of sails, *USS Constitution* recently took her yearly turn-about cruise to keep masts and yardarms from warping.

I believe that the CIC School in Glynco, Ga., also operates a number of *Banshees*.—LCOL B. J. Maheson, USMC.

• *We had no intention of counting out the *Banshee* prematurely, but when we said the last "operational" *Banshees* were going out, we meant "operational" to mean in fleet squadrons.*

*What we should have said, according to the office of CNO, was that there are no longer *Banshee* squadrons in either the Navy carrier air groups or Marine Corps Fleet squadrons.*

*You are right, however, in saying there are still *Banshees* operating at Oakland, Norfolk, and Glynco.*—Ed.

Washington Navy Yard Academy

SIR: In your October 1959 issue there was a "Way Back When" on page 47 entitled "How Naval Academy Got Its Start." I think a post-script could be added to this, and call to your attention NavPers 15807—*The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, Volume One.*

Beginning on page 18 there is a section headed, "The First Academy for Midshipmen." It tells of the work of Chaplain Robert Thompson, who conducted an academy for midshipmen at the Washington Navy Yard and on board several frigates.

A school was set up aboard *uss Congress*, and the official interest in it is indicated by this quote from a letter written to Chaplain Thompson on 24 Jan 1804 by Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith.

"You will report to me the names of the Midshipmen who are at this time receiving instruction from you at this place, the time when they severally commenced their studies under you; the days they have each attended and your opinion of the progress they have respectively made."

Many men in our early chaplaincy

were able teachers as well as being ordained clergymen. Chaplain Thompson was in reality a naval mathematician, and he asked to have his designation changed accordingly. However, when he died in 1810 he was still considered a chaplain by the Navy.

I believe the roots of our present Naval Academy can be traced to the classes Thompson held aboard *Congress* while she was moored at the Washington Navy Yard.

Another important figure in the establishment of a school for training our midshipmen was Chaplain George Jones. He was one of the eight members of the first academic board when the Naval Academy was formally opened in the fall of 1845.

Since the Chaplain Corps has just celebrated its 184th birthday, this seems an appropriate time to salute these men who helped make an important part of our proud history.—John D. Gould, LT, CHC, USN.

• *Thanks. We appreciate your telling us about these early-time Navy-men. We're always on the outlook for more historical material.*—Ed.

Tribute to Little Ships on the Inland Seas

SIR: In reading the article, "The Fleet Sails the Inland Seas," in the September 1959 issue of ALL HANDS, I noted an omission of considerable importance to the crew of *uss Preserver* (ARS 8). The article does not mention *Preserver* and the work she did while attached to Task Force 47.

In the same issue, the article entitled, "It's Tops—Navy 'Seawaymanship'" tells of *uss Putnam* (DD 757) putting into Milwaukee for repairs to her propeller, but it does not mention that these repairs were made by *Preserver*, as were repairs of the same nature on *uss Haynsworth* (DD 700) and *Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.* (DD 850).

Altogether, *Preserver* completely changed five propellers on the three ships. All the work was done underwater by divers using the ship's salvage booms. Two ships—one at anchor and one moored at the fuel pier—were repaired in Milwaukee. The third repair job was done at Rochester, N. Y.

Preserver left her home port, Norfolk, Va., on 10 Jun 1959—and after ports of call at Montreal, Canada; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Port Huron, Mich.; and Rochester—returned to Norfolk on 7 August. Besides failing to mention *Preserver*, the Inland Seas issue left out a number of AOG and YTB craft.

Perhaps *Preserver* was not technically considered part of Task Force 47, although she sailed under the command of Task Force 47.9. If so, that could have been the reason for these oversights. At any rate, she deserves a full share of the credit for the success of Operation Inland Seas.—John J. Mellon, MR2, USN.

• *It's the same old story—the ball carrier gets the glory, and the guys*

who run interference are forgotten.

We think Bill Ritter, JO2, USN, summed up the situation pretty well when he wrote this little item for us:

"No Complaints—But . . .

"Once upon a time there were seven little service craft.

They were in the Navy.

One day naval authorities decided to hold a big exercise called Operation Inland Seas.

Twenty-eight sleek, modern warships were selected to form a special task force. The seven little service craft were picked to go along too. This made them very happy, for at last they would have a chance to show everyone how important they were to the Navy.

Everywhere the sleek warships went there was cheering and parties and dancing. Crowds of people lined the shore to watch the big ships steam proudly by. But no one paid any attention to the seven little service craft."

We will though.

*Congratulations on a job well done, *uss Preserver* (ARS 8), *uss Penobscot* (ATA 188), *uss Tuscola* (YTB 280), *uss Coatopa* (YTB 382), *uss Shahaska* (YTB 533), *uss Takos* (YTB 546), and YO 205.*

*Incidentally, when a grounded merchantman in the Iroquois Lock threatened to halt the movement of ships for some time, *Penobscot* and *Coatopa* saved the day by freeing the ship and clearing the traffic lane.*

Maybe we've gotten so used to seeing these little fellows do a fine job that we take them for granted.—Ed.

Eligible for Viet-Nam PUC

SIR: The June 1959 issue of ALL HANDS (Letters to the Editor, p. 47) lists the ships and units eligible for the Viet Nam Presidential Unit Citation "Ribbon of Friendship." Shouldn't *uss Begor* (APD 127) be listed? She was the first ship to enter the Indo-China area.—M.A.O., HMC, USN.

SIR: I noticed that the June 1959 edition of ALL HANDS (Letters to the Editor, p. 47) listed eligibility dates for several ships which rated the Viet-Nam Presidential Unit Citation "Ribbon of Friendship."

Does any other TransDiv unit rate this award? I served in *uss Magoffin* (APA 199) in that area around that time. We did evacuate Viet Nam citizens.—B. L. M., RMSN, USN.

• *Evidently in answering that letter in the June 1959 issue by printing a partial list of the eligibles for this award*

we only compounded the confusion.

Here then is a complete list of all units eligible for the award, and the eligibility dates in 1954 for each:—Ed.

Ships and units operating under

Task Force 90:

<i>uss Algol</i> (AKA 54)	15 Aug- 9 Sep
<i>uss Andromeda</i> (AKA 15)	22 Aug-16 Sep
<i>uss Atlas</i> (ARL 7)	28 Aug-26 Sep
<i>uss Bayfield</i> (APA 33)	21 Aug- 9 Sep
<i>uss Begor</i> (APD 127)	16 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Calvert</i> (APA 32)	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Cavallaro</i> (APD 128)	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Comstock</i> (LSD 19)	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Epping Forest</i> (LSD 4)	22 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss Estes</i> (AGC 12)	18 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Knudson</i> (APD 101)	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 531</i>	23 Aug-27 Sep

<i>uss LCU 539</i>	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 810</i>	22 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss LCU 877</i>	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1236</i>	21 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1273</i>	22 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1374</i>	22 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1387</i>	23 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1396</i>	23 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1421</i>	22 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1446</i>	21 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LCU 1451</i>	21 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 516</i>	
(Calaveras County)	27 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 692</i>	
(Daviss County)	26 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 758</i>	
(Duval County)	26 Aug-26 Sep
<i>uss LST 772</i>	
(Ford County)	27 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 822</i>	
(Harris County)	26 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 825</i>	
(Hickman County)	26 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 845</i>	
(Jefferson County)	26 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 846</i>	
(Jennings County)	27 Aug-26 Sep
<i>uss LST 855</i>	
(Kent County)	27 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 887</i>	
(Lawrence County)	27 Aug-26 Sep
<i>uss LST 901</i>	
(Litchfield County)	27 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 1080</i>	
(Pender County)	10 Sep-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 1096</i>	
(St. Clair County)	29 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss LST 1148</i>	
(Sumner County)	29 Aug-26 Sep
<i>uss Magoffin</i>	
(APA 199)	22 Aug-16 Sep
<i>uss Menard</i> (APA 201)	15 Aug- 5 Sep
<i>uss Montague</i>	
(AKA 98)	14 Aug- 9 Sep
<i>uss Montrose</i>	
(APA 212)	16 Aug-16 Sep
<i>uss Mountrail</i>	
(APA 213)	12 Aug-11 Sep
<i>uss Skagit</i> (AKA 105)	22 Aug-20 Sep
<i>uss Sphinx</i> (ARL 24)	28 Aug-30 Sep
<i>uss Telfair</i> (APA 210)	15 Aug-16 Sep
<i>uss Tortuga</i> (LSD 26)	21 Aug-27 Sep
<i>uss Wantuck</i>	
(APD 125)	13 Aug- 4 Sep
<i>uss Whetstone</i>	
(LSD 27)	23 Aug-30 Sep
LCUDIV 31	1 Aug-30 Sep
LCUDIV 33	1 Aug-30 Sep
LCURON THREE	1 Aug-30 Sep
LSDRON ONE	1 Aug-30 Sep
LSTDIV 12	1 Aug-30 Sep
LSTDIV 14	1 Aug-30 Sep
LSTDIV 33	1 Aug-30 Sep
LSTRON THREE	1 Aug-30 Sep
NAVBCGRU ONE	1 Aug-30 Sep
BMU ONE (Det)	
BU ONE (Det)	
ACB ONE (Det)	
UDT TWELVE (Det)	
PHIBGRU ONE	1 Aug-30 Sep
TACRON ONE	1 Aug-30 Sep
TACRON THREE	1 Aug-30 Sep
TRANSDIV 13	1 Aug-30 Sep

TRANSDIV 14	1 Aug-30 Sep
Helicopter Unit	1 Aug-30 Sep
Combat Camera Crew	1 Aug-30 Sep
Interpreters	1 Aug-30 Sep
MAAG, Indochina, Saigon, Viet-Nam	1 Aug-30 Sep
Office of Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air, Saigon, Viet-Nam	1 Aug-30 Sep
Public Information Office	1 Aug-30 Sep
Preventive Medicine Unit	1 Aug-30 Sep

Ships and units operating under

Commander Task Group 92.3:

uss Ajax (AR 6)	23 Aug-20 Sep
uss Aludra (AF 55)	21 Sep-23 Sep
uss Caliente (AO 53)	23 Aug- 6 Sep
uss Castor (AKS 1)	9 Sep-19 Sep
uss Cimarron (AO 22)	5 Sep-30 Sep
uss Consolation (AH 15)	4 Sep-27 Sep
uss Derrick (YO 59)	9 Sep-30 Sep
uss Estero (AKL 5)	16 Sep-30 Sep
uss Faribault (AK 179)	9 Sep-30 Sep
uss Grapple (ARS 7)	26 Aug- 4 Sep
uss Haven (AH 12)	8 Sep-10 Sep
uss Karin (AF 33)	25 Aug-30 Sep
uss Passumpsic (AO 107)	23 Sep-24 Sep
uss Piscataqua (TAOG 80)	10 Sep-26 Sep
uss Reclaimer (ARS 42)	26 Aug-30 Sep
uss Sussex (AK 213)	25 Aug-19 Sep
uss Sharps (AKL 10)	10 Sep-30 Sep
uss Ute (ATF 76)	9 Sep-11 Sep
uss Uvalde (AKA 88)	28 Aug-10 Sep



HOPPING GOOD—Kangaroo and D. H. Carswell from USS Bremerton became pals on visit to Australia.

uss YW 130	28 Aug-30 Sep
Military Sea Transportation Ships and Units:	
USNS <i>Fentress</i> (TAK 180)	7 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Gen Black</i> (TAP 135)	13 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Gen Brewster</i> (TAP 155)	10 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Gen Howze</i> (TAP 134)	10 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Hennepin</i> (TAK 187)	7 Sep-30 Sep

USNS <i>Marine Adder</i> (TAP 193)	11 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Marine Lynx</i> (TAP 194)	13 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Muskingum</i> (TAK 198)	8 Sep-30 Sep
USNS <i>Pembina</i> (TAK 200)	9 Sep-30 Sep
Military Sea Transportation Office/Naval Control of Shipping Office, Saigon, Viet Nam	1 Aug-30 Sep
Merchant Time Chartered Ships:	
ss <i>Beauregard</i>	1 Sep-14 Sep
ss <i>George Culucundis</i>	8 Sep-30 Sep
ss <i>Hawaiian Bear</i>	10 Sep-14 Sep
ss <i>Hurricane</i>	7 Sep-15 Sep
ss <i>Jose Marti</i>	13 Sep-30 Sep
ss <i>Seaborne</i>	1 Sep-13 Sep
ss <i>Sea Splendor</i>	6 Sep-15 Sep

Two-Time Medal of Honor Men

SIR: In the Medal of Honor article in the December 1959 ALL HANDS, you state that no man has won two such medals since 1915.

If my fading memory doesn't fail me, Major Louis Cukela, USMC (deceased) won one in Haiti about 1915 and one more in World War I with the Fifth Marines in France.

Besides that, Lieutenant John McCloy, USN, also won two. I am not so sure about McCloy, but I believe he won one at Vera Cruz about 1914. The other one I'm a bit hazy about.

I am fairly certain about Cukela's medal because Teddie Roosevelt, Jr.,

These States Have Different Hand Signals for Motor Vehicles

SIR: As I was scanning your July issue I noticed an important omission in your centerspread on traffic safety.

In the section headed, "Signal for Stops and Turns," you did not show the right turn signal, used in some states, which is given with the arm straight out and the hand rotated.

I bring this to your attention because the last time I took a written driver's examination in New Jersey, the only question I missed was the one on the right turn signal. I said it was given as you show it, but the examiner told me the correct signal was: arm straight out with a waving motion to tell the car behind to pass.

For several weeks before the test I had seen drivers giving that sign, but it wasn't until then that I realized what they meant by it.—P. W. M., LCDR, USNR.

• Are you sure you haven't gotten your states confused, or that New Jersey hasn't changed its law since you took the test?

The right turn signal you describe is used in Massachusetts. New Jersey's hand signals are the same as the ones we showed: stop—arm out and down;

left—arm straight out with finger pointing; and right—arm out and up.

According to the American Automobile Association's Digest of Motor Laws—1958, only 10 states use hand signals other than those we pictured. These are:

Connecticut

Left turn—Hand moved up and down with finger pointing.

Right turn—Hand rotated.

Stop or slow—Arm straight out.

Delaware

Left turn—Same as shown in centerspread.

Right turn—Arm upward and moved from rear to front.

Stop or slow—Same as centerspread.

Kansas

Left turn—Same as centerspread.

Right turn—Same as centerspread or arm moved forward with sweeping motion.

Stop or slow—Same as centerspread.

Massachusetts

Left turn—Same as centerspread.

Right turn—Arm extended horizontally and hand rotated.

Stop or slow—Arm extended horizontally.

Michigan

All maneuvers—Left arm extended horizontally.

Mississippi

Left turn—Same as centerspread.

Right turn—Same as centerspread or moved from rear to front with a sweeping gesture.

Stop or slow—Same as centerspread.

Nevada

Any change of direction—Left hand extended.

New Hampshire

Left turn—Same as centerspread.

Right turn—Hand and arm extended horizontally with hand rotating.

Stop or slow—Same as centerspread.

Pennsylvania

All maneuvers—Arm extended horizontally.

Vermont

Left turn—Same as centerspread.

Right turn—Same as centerspread.

Stop or slow—Arm and hand straight out with palm to the front and all fingers extended.

As you can see from the number of variations in hand signals, it would have been impossible to show all the exceptions in our centerspread.—Ed.

Advancement While Hospitalized

SIR: On 10 Sep 1959, I was hospitalized and will remain in the hospital for six months to a year. I passed the August exam for first class and was scheduled to be advanced on 16 Dec 1959.

Since I couldn't be advanced in rate while hospitalized, how long will the advancement authority be effective?—U. A. N., SK2, USN.

• *The advancement authority is valid for six months. After that, authority for advancement must be requested from the Chief of Naval Personnel. The people who handle these requests tell us that they are usually approved.*—Ed.

wrote him up after World War I, and I served with him for a short time. We were also both patients at Bethesda before he died.—LCDR E. J. Markham, USN (Ret.)

• *Your "fading" memory serves you well. Cukela did receive two Medals of Honor. One, however, was an Army Medal of Honor, not a Navy one.*

In our article, we were discussing only Navy Medals of Honor. If you'll re-read the part of the article you mention, you'll find it says: "In nearly 100 years of existence . . . only nine men have earned the Navy Medal of Honor twice. No man has won two since 1915." The key word here, of course, is Navy.

Your recollection of McCloy is also accurate. He did win two Navy Medals of Honor. One was for duty at Vera Cruz in 1914, as you remember, but the other one was won while with the China Relief Expedition in June 1900.

Incidentally, both these MOH winners were enlisted men at the time they won the Medals.—Ed.

Quarterdeck Ashore

SIR: In your September 1959 issue you published a letter from a Marine master sergeant who contended that a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center was no ship, and that therefore it should have no quarterdeck.

I would like to point out that Reserve Training Centers are just that—Reserve Training Centers. If a quarterdeck is not simulated, the young Reservists miss much basic training in military courtesies.

When I was Senior Member, National Naval Reserve Inspection Board, the Commander Naval Reserve Training Command approved of the "quarterdeck" as a training situation for Reservists. The idea has been continued by the present CNRT, who is trying to get all Reserve Training Centers to improve the appearance and military smartness of the quarterdeck.—CAPT Howard C. Duff, USNR.

• *Thanks. We agree with you.*—Ed.

Refuels Four Ships at Once

SIR: When I was reading the Letter to the Editor section of your August 1959 issue, I saw a letter from *uss Neosho* (AO 143), which claimed a "first" in refueling three ships simultaneously.

It was a nice try, but not good enough. In 1953, *uss Manatee* (AO 58), refueled four destroyers simultaneously.

CDR Brock was skipper at the time. We were laying to off the coast of Wonsan, Korea. We received a destroyer to port and one to starboard, and then one destroyer outboard of each of those.

We put horses to the inboard ships and stretched another pair of horses to the outboard ships. It was fairly simple.

Manatee crew of '53 may well have accomplished a first. Sorry, *Neosho*.—Vic Quirarti, Ex-QM3.

• *If you read the answer to that letter from Neosho, you'll know that Neosho's "first" claim was knocked for a hill of beans by an old geezer right here in the office.*

That same old man of the sea thought that four ships had been refueled simultaneously, but couldn't remember any particular case. Your letter seems to remove any doubt.

In the June letter we asked "Anyone out there want to try for four?" We guess the only appropriate way to end this one is: Anyone out there want to try for five?—Ed.

Right Ship, Wrong Name

SIR: In the description of the cover picture of the September issue of *All Hands*, it was stated that the destroyer in the foreground was *uss Putnam* (DD 757). After careful study of the picture we believe we have irrefutable proof



WINDING UP—W. F. Sonier, electrician's mate, rewinds armature on engine repair ship *USS Tutuila* (ARG 4).

Fueling Five

SIR: I refer to *Neosho's* claim in the August issue.

There are four BM instructors now stationed here at Great Lakes who served with me in *uss Enterprise* (CV6). We all recall during the early days of World War II, that there were six ships abreast during fueling and rearming operations.

Whether fuel was pumped to all ships simultaneously, we don't recall. Neither do we recall the names of the ships involved. The tanker was believed to have been *uss Platte* (AO 24). On *Platte's* port side was *Enterprise* and two destroyers; on her starboard, a cruiser and a destroyer.—F. J. Barrett, BMC, USN.

• *Anyone want to try for six? Can Platte confirm?*—Ed.

that this ship was *uss Charles R. Ware* (DD 865).

(1) *Ware* replaced *Putnam*, and berthed at the north face of the South Basin Wall in Chicago from 6 Jul 1959 to 8 Jul 1959. This berth was outboard of *uss DuPont* (DD 941) from which the picture was taken.

(2) There is a display board of seamanship equipment on the forecandle, identical to the one arranged by *Ware*.

(3) Just forward of the display board is our own "Black Sea Lily," a tenacious breed of vegetation grown on *Ware* especially for this cruise.

(4) The bloomer guards on Mount 51 are cut short, as they are on *Ware*.

(5) *Ware* received approximately 80 gallons of paint while in Chicago. Note the paint on the forecandle being struck below to the paint locker.

(6) Three of the sailors in the picture have been identified as *Ware* crew members. They are: Discoe, BM1, standing at ease on the left side of the anchor windlass. Broussard, BM2, is the tallest of three standing on the starboard side of the forecandle. (The other two are midshipmen from the Naval Academy.) Kimble, BM3, is standing just to the right of the hatch leading below decks.

It may be of further interest to note that *Ware* sailed in all five Great Lakes, passing through every major lock system. *Ware* also had the privilege of escorting *Queen Elizabeth* to Chicago, and is now the proud possessor of an autographed picture of the *Queen* and Prince Philip which was presented to the commanding officer.

We of *Ware* definitely concur with your choice of cover ships, especially since you chose the best of Task Force 47, but deeply regret that she wasn't given her proper due.—Commanding Officer, *uss Charles R. Ware* (DD 865).

• *Our apologies for the error, Captain. We agree your proof is impressive and, unless Putnam has something to*

contribute, conclusive. In any event, we're glad to set the record straight.

Here's what happened. When we took the photo, we couldn't see the hull number from Dupont. We asked one of the Dupont crew what ship it was, and, not knowing that Ware had replaced Putnam at this berth, he gave us the name of the ship that had departed the previous day.—ED.

Three Months Plus

SIR: Many enlisted men and women in the regular Navy reenlisted more than three months early during 1946 and 1947 so they could take both reenlistment and terminal leave. (Terminal leave was leave which was carried on the books at the end of an enlistment.)

Since these discharges were solely for the purpose of immediate reenlistment, can the time remaining on the previous enlistment be counted as constructive service for transfer to the Fleet Reserve.

In my own particular case, I reenlisted for two years on 19 Nov 1945 and was discharged on 11 Aug 1947. I then reenlisted on 12 Aug 1947 for two more years and the remarks section of my Notice of Separation states, "Granted 40 days' terminal leave and 30 days' reenlisting leave"—J. R. H., DKC, USN.

• You must be discharged within three months of the end of your enlistment before you can count the time as constructive service.

In your case, because you reenlisted more than three months early, the time must be computed on a day-for-day basis. The three plus months that remained on your enlistment cannot be counted.

A complete explanation of constructive service and how it is computed was published on page 44 of the Octo-

Ship Reunions

News of reunions of ships and organizations will be carried in this column from time to time. In planning a reunion, best results will be obtained by notifying the Editor, ALL HANDS MAGAZINE, Room 1809, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, 25, D. C., four months in advance.

• uss Buchanan (DD 484)—A reunion for shipmates who served from 21 Mar 1942 through 2 Sep 1945 is tentatively scheduled for 21 March in New York City or Washington, D. C. For details, write to VADM Ralph E. Wilson, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

• uss California (BB 44)—A reunion is scheduled for 6, 7 and 8 June in Denver, Colo. For more information, write to Harold D. Bean, RR #1, Box 133A1, Sorento, Ill.

• 70th SEABEES—The 17th annual reunion and smoker will be held

on 22 April at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City. For details, write to CAPT A. J. Benline, CEC, USNR, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

• MSTs Company 3-3, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—A 10th anniversary celebration is scheduled for 10 February at Bradley Hall, Mitchell Air Force Base, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

• uss Uhlmann (DD 687)—All who served on board during World War II who are interested in holding a reunion in Chicago in the summer of 1960 may write to Robert B. Hicks, 2887 Greenwood Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

• U. S. Naval Hospital, Bainbridge, Md.—A reunion is planned for those who served at USNH Bainbridge between 1 Jan 1953 and 1 Jan 1957. For information, write to James McKenna, 53 Noxon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ber 1959 ALL HANDS. It may answer other questions you might have about constructive service.—ED.

Recruiting Service Badge

SIR: In reference to the letter from C.R.M., EMC, USN, (ALL HANDS, November 1959) here is more on the subject of Recruiting Service brassards.

Our recruiting district has discarded brassards, and is now using a "U. S. Navy Recruiting Service" badge, which has the individual recruiter's name engraved on it.

These badges, clipped on the left breast pocket below the ribbons, are neat and smart in appearance. They quickly identify the wearer by name as a member of the U. S. Navy Recruiting Service. They are easily removed and do not present an unsightly

appearance. They do not slip, nor do they wrinkle the uniform. Made of a white crystalline plastic, they are four inches long and one and one-fourth inches wide.

While the cost of producing these badges is higher than the brassards, they retain their neat appearances, while the brassards become frayed and soiled and must be replaced frequently.—A. C. J., YNC, USN.

• Thanks for sending along what appears to be one good approach to the problem of identifying devices for Navy Recruiters.

We had our say on the subject earlier, and won't express any opinion for or against your idea. We'd like to hear comments from others, however, and/or any new ideas or solutions.—ED.

...how to send ALL HANDS to the folks at home

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

ENCLOSED find \$2.50 for a subscription to ALL HANDS magazine, the Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin, to be mailed to the following address for one year

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(For prompt filling of orders, please mail this blank and remittance direct to the Government Printing Office. Make checks or money orders payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

SERVICSCOPE

Brief news items about other branches of the armed services.

THE ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS is studying an idea which may take the guesswork out of diagnosing engine and electrical troubles in motor vehicles.

The new method of troubleshooting involves the use of electronic equipment to pinpoint sources of actual or potential breakdowns in engines and electrical systems.

As it is now, mechanics must rely on manufacturers' manuals, Ordnance Corps guides and directives, various testing gear and their own experience to diagnose vehicle troubles. An incorrect diagnosis can be costly in time, labor and money. The automatic checkout system now being studied at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., could change all this.

Through an electronic inspection, all parts of a vehicle—including ignition system, engine, drive and other components—might be quickly and accurately analyzed. Automatic checkouts could also do away with certain maintenance jobs which now have to be done regularly regardless of whether or not a vehicle actually needs servicing.

The system under study calls for the use of a digital computer to receive information from transducers—perhaps small microphones or stethoscopes—attached to various mechanical or electrical components. Information received would be matched against predetermined standards and tolerances to provide an accurate basis for judging the condition of a vehicle.

★ ★ ★

THE ARMY OFFICER OF THE FUTURE will have more and different skills from those he had in the past. The Military Academy at West Point is making changes to its curriculum aimed at providing him with the necessary knowledge.

Primary changes will be increased instruction in the sciences, with emphasis on nuclear physics and astronautics. Also involved will be broadened coverage of the social sciences and humanities, including communication skills.

Academy officials recommended the curriculum changes after an intensive two-and-a-half-year study of what the Academy is providing now, and what will be needed in the foreseeable future.

AIR FORCE TSGT Jimmy B. Graves has spent three days at sea inside a tiny capsule which may some day replace the ejection seat as a means for getting out of fast moving aircraft.

In the Air Research and Development Command's first open-sea test of the new device, Sergeant Graves subsisted on capsule-contained survival rations for 72 hours. At the end of that time the capsule, with the sergeant still inside, was lifted from Atlantic and taken to land by a Navy helicopter.

The capsule is designed for ejection from an aircraft in much the same manner as the ejection seat is released. It would descend to a safe landing under parachutes. Its use would eliminate the dangers of wind blast and shock at supersonic speed, and would keep survival equipment from being lost—an ever present possibility with the ejection seat.

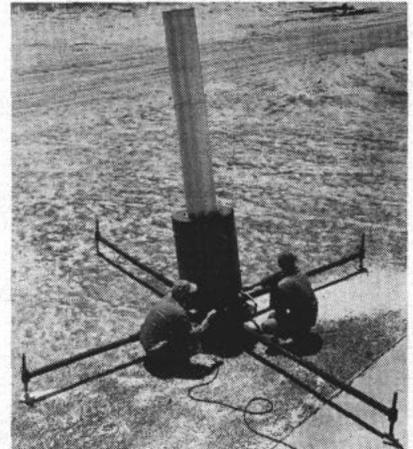
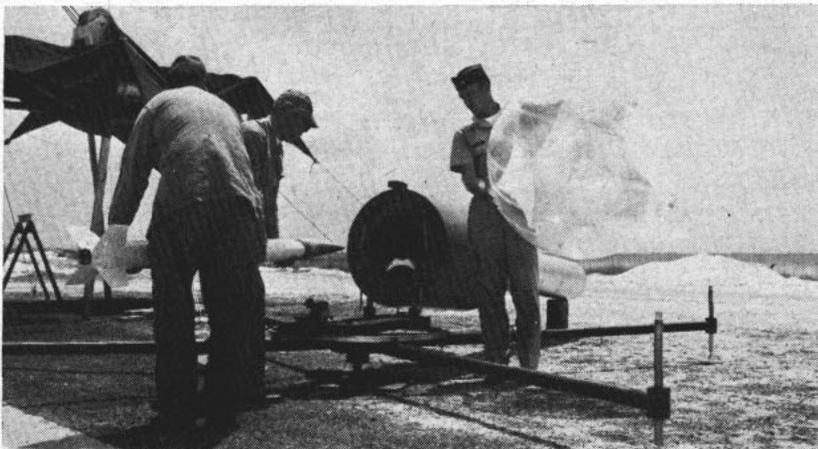
Under normal flight conditions, the capsule would not restrict pilot visibility or access to aircraft controls. However, in an emergency, the airman would automatically be enclosed in the rigid, sealed and pressurized structure, which is about two feet wide, 40 inches from front to back and 46 inches high. A rocket would be fired to get the capsule clear of the aircraft. For stability, in case the capsule goes down in water, the structure is equipped with inflatable bladders on the ends of booms. Emergency rations stored in the unit would help the downed airman to survive until he is rescued.

During the three-day survival test, elaborate safety precautions were taken by the Air Force and the Navy. Constant radio communications with Graves were maintained. Safety monitors and frogmen on a Navy LCU and on two LCPRs stood by to go to Graves' assistance in case of emergency.

The capsule was opened half the 72 hours and "buttoned up" the rest of the time. And, half of the test period was spent with the capsule tethered to the LCU.

While the capsule was tethered, the sergeant's respiration readings were taken on an oscilloscope, his galvanic skin responses were checked and electro-cardiogram readings were made.

Every hour Graves reported on the temperature and humidity within the capsule and reported his oral tem-



ROUND ROBIN—USAF prepares for Robin weather rocket balloon test designed for operational info from 250,000 ft.



HANGAR TAKE OFF—Air Force F-100 Super Sabre jet shoots up out of shelter made to withstand atomic blast.

perature, respiration and perspiration rate. He also kept a comfort index for various parts of his body, with reactions ranging from "very comfortable" to "extreme discomfort."

★ ★ ★

A LIGHTWEIGHT radar navigation and flight instrument system, developed for the Army, permits all-weather operation of aircraft and helicopters without assistance from ground-based radar and other present navigational guides.

The complete radar and flight instrument package weighs only 120 pounds—just half that of conventional systems—and is far more accurate. It features a nine-inch-square map display which shows a pilot a visual picture of his aircraft's position and progress. Exact location of the plane and its direction of flight are indicated by a moving pointer against air or grid maps.

The system also includes an extremely accurate "free gyro" which provides accurate navigation when magnetic references become unreliable, as at the North and South Poles, and at extremely high altitudes. Other features include movable tape which tells a pilot his speed and rate of climb, and an auto-navigator which "remembers" flight information.

★ ★ ★

THE STRATEGIC ARMY CORPS (STRAC) operated for the first time as an integrated force during a recent field exercise.

The combined command post and field maneuvers—designated Exercise Dragon Head—took place in the tri-state area of North and South Carolina and Virginia. More than 11,000 troops from 16 states took part in the two-week exercise.

Dragon Head was designed to train the 18th Airborne Corps (reinforced) in a simulated limited war involving the use of nuclear weapons. Situations were typical of STRAC missions with units deployed over a widely dispersed nuclear combat area.

The exercise emphasized problems involving divisional control of nuclear weapons and featured the simulated play of nuclear weapons delivered by Army and Air Force units.

STRAC and subordinate unit headquarters were sufficiently staffed during the operation to provide realistic

training for the troops and their leaders. Participating troops included elements of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions, the 4th Infantry Division, the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, and about 100 other supporting units.

Dragon Head was the first of several exercises planned by the Continental Army Command to insure the combat readiness of various Army elements.

★ ★ ★

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL West Coast launching of the Air Force's *Atlas* intercontinental ballistic missile represents a step toward operational status for the 6000-mile plus ICBM.

The 250,000-pound, 82-foot *Atlas* was launched at 1049, 11 Sep 1959 after a normal count-down by an Air Force crew from the 576th Strategic Missile Squadron at SAC's Vandenberg Air Force Base.

When launched, the warbird struck a westward course and according to reports, made a direct hit on its designated target in the vicinity of Wake Island.

Atlas has a thrust of 360,000 pounds at sea level and attains a speed of 17,250 statute miles per hour. It is powered by a cluster of three rocket engines—two boosters and one sustainer.

The first ICBM to be launched by the U. S. was an *Atlas*. It was fired from Cape Canaveral on 11 Jun 1957. Although that missile was destroyed, a subsequent *Atlas* made a successful flight in 1957.

In November 1958, an *Atlas* flew the full intercontinental range—6300 miles from its launch point—to prove the missile's ultimate capabilities.

★ ★ ★

THE ARMY HAS DEVELOPED a universal flight control system based upon a new principle involving electronic "building blocks." It can be installed in various combinations to make possible any desired degree of automation in flight.

Old flight control systems made it necessary to custom-engineer an individual system for each type of aircraft, or at least to modify it extensively to fit individual requirements.

The new system, developed jointly by the Army Signal Corps and civilian industry, is expected to eliminate millions of dollars of such tailoring expense.



LATEST IN TANKS—Army's new main battle tank, M-60, is designed to replace both Patton Tank and the M-103.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

If You're on Your Way to Subic Bay, Here Is What to Expect

THERE'S LITTLE DOUBT that Subic Bay is good duty. To make you feel at home when you arrive, the wives of Navy and civilian personnel stationed there have pooled their talents to produce a living conditions pamphlet which reflects on every page their pride and affection for their home away from home. The Photo Lab turned to and produced buckets of pictures. As a result of this cooperation, the pamphlet itself is one of the most informative and attractive such publications it has been our pleasure to read for some time. Here's what the wives have to say:

The Station: Halfway around the world from you (if you are in the U. S.), lie more than seven thousand islands that comprise the Philippines.

On Luzon, 80 miles north of Manila, is Subic Bay, one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Today Subic Bay is growing into the largest complex of naval activities in the Far East.

The Bay, surrounded by rugged mountains which form a natural protection against the typhoons which annually rip through Luzon, is large enough and deep enough to accommodate almost any number of ships.

The base itself is large and still growing. What began as a small U. S. Naval Station in 1904 has become a huge sprawling activity with over 2400 military personnel now on duty. Together the military and the civilians have approximately 2400 dependents here.

If you know the tropics, you know what to expect of Subic Bay. If you don't, then look forward to a pleasant tour.

Housing: The facilities and living conditions are comparable to those you would find in any small town in the United States.

Quarters for enlisted families are in Binictican. These are two-story duplex houses, accommodating two families in one building. At the ground-level there is a car-port, screened porch, storage room, and a laundry room equipped with an

automatic washing machine shared by both families. A shower and tub in the laundry room make it adaptable for maids' quarters. You walk from the porch through an enclosed stairway to the quarters on the upper deck. Here, you will find a large living-dining room, kitchen, and two or three bedrooms. The kitchen is equipped with an electric stove, refrigerator and deep freeze—or second refrigerator.

Most officer quarters are located in West Kalayaan, but some are in East Kalayaan. Senior officers' houses are similar to the Binictican quarters. Junior officer quarters are concrete bungalow types without car-ports. They are one- and two-story duplexes with living-dining rooms, kitchens and large screen porches. The bedrooms and bath are on the second floor of the two-storied versions. The kitchen is equipped with electric stove and refrigerator and there is a freezer on the porch. Each duplex shares an automatic washer.

Public quarters may not be available immediately. The wait may be brief or several months.

When you receive your orders, forward a copy to the Housing Officer here, stating the size of your family and when you expect to arrive at Subic Bay.

All quarters are furnished with rattan furniture. There is a double bed in the master bedroom, and the other bedrooms have twin beds. You may want to supplement the furniture supplied to make the house feel

more homey. You will need lamps for the bedrooms, as there are no overhead fixtures and bedroom lamps are not provided. The color schemes vary from light green to deep cream. Closet space is adequate, and heating elements in each closet keep clothes from mildewing during the rainy season. China, kitchenware, silverware or linens, are not provided. However, Special Services can furnish an emergency household kit at nominal rental for your house until your household effects arrive.

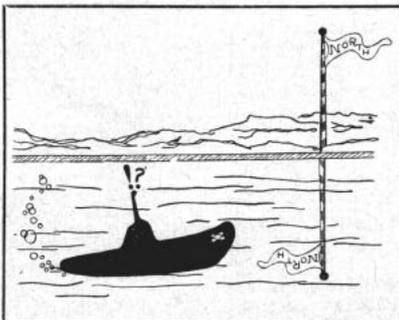
You may want to bring a dryer for use during the rainy season, although it is possible to dry your clothes in the laundry or the porch area.

Navy Exchange: The Navy Exchange store is comparable to a large general store, and carries a wide variety of items. It doesn't, however, have everything when you want it. Although every effort is made to keep the supply up to every foreseeable demand, shipping difficulties cause temporary shortages. Don't worry about it—wait until you get here.

Let's see what it does have. One section carries a wide variety of glassware, china, silverware, kitchen utensils, linens, electrical appliances, and general household odds and ends. There is a well-stocked toilet goods department which carries standard brands of cosmetics and a few medical items. If you absolutely have to have special cosmetics and creams, bring them with you, but remember that those with vegetable oil bases go rancid in a hurry in the tropics.

Other departments of the Exchange carry men's wear, ladies' wear, infant and children's wear, notions and sundries, sewing aids, cameras and photographic equipment, luggage, cigarettes and tobacco, toys, bicycles and sporting goods. There is usually a large variety of Oriental and local Philippine gift items. The Navy Exchange will order special items for you, usually at reductions from regular prices.

All Navy Cartoon Contest
Jean E. Cornish, AT3, USN



The Commissary section of the Navy Exchange is well-stocked. Fresh vegetables come in at least once a month and sometimes more often. The vegetables received, however, are limited because they cannot be stored very long. A good supply of frozen vegetables, fruits, meats, rye bread and rolls is stocked. Fresh frozen whole milk is a standard item; fresh reconstituted milk, comparable to stateside milk in taste, is available.

There is always a large supply of canned goods, coffee, shortening, seasoning, and the essential items you would find in your supermarket at home. Some brands may be new to you, but you will find them just as nourishing as the ones you remember. The Commissary gives special attention to food for infants and children.

It is possible to obtain some locally grown fresh vegetables at the market in Olongapo.

Fish can be obtained locally, but if you want to be sure it is fresh, you'd better catch your own—or make friends with a fisherman.

Soft drinks, beer and other bottled beverages are readily available.

The Navy Exchange maintains a tailor and dressmaking shop where uniforms, suits, dresses, shirts, blouses, skirts and slacks, curtains and drapes can be made at reasonable prices. There are also barber shops and a beauty parlor and a cobbler shop.

The Exchange runs a laundry and dry-cleaning facility. And across the street from the Main Exchange there is a Maintenance and Repair Shop for radios, phonographs and large and small electrical appliances.

Near the Exchange is a soda fountain and snack bar. There is also a station restaurant which is not part of the Navy Exchange.

The Navy Exchange is proud of its new and modern service station. Although the Navy Exchange service station is unable to offer the full line of services as in the States, those offered will keep one's automobile in proper running condition. High octane gasoline (92.5 octane) is available. The price is very reasonable. Services include oil changes, chassis lubrication, wheel pack, wheel balancing, battery charge, light motor tune up, tire repair and others. A retail store located at the Station

stocks accessories such as tires, batteries, oil filters, spark plugs, polishes, etc. Your car should be in good condition before you bring it overseas, however.

Station Hospital: The new 60-bed Station Hospital, located approximately eight miles from the Station, provides modern medical care.

The hospital is adequately staffed and equipped to provide all the expected services of a facility of its size including obstetrical and pediatric care.

Dependent medical care is available at the Station Hospital for all commands in the Subic Bay area.

HOW DID IT START

Propellers

Propellers have pushed U.S. Navy ships since 1843—long before any of us had shipped over. Today they are still used on both Navy ships and airplanes, in spite of the increasing popularity of jet propulsion.

One of the first men on record to conceive the idea of a propeller was—of course—Leonardo da Vinci in 1490. He built a model helicopter which actually flew. Unlike today's whirlybirds, however, the rotor on his helicopter was made from feathers.

Over 300 years later, Francis P. Smith, an Englishman, and Captain John Ericsson, a Swedish engineer, both patented a practical screw-type propeller for a ship. In 1839 ships were built which used a propeller designed by each of these men.

In 1842, eight years after these ship propellers were patented, another Englishman, Samuel Henson, patented the design for a 150-foot wingspan airplane. It was to use 20-foot-long propellers. The plane never left the ground.

The U.S. Navy first tried propellers on a ship in 1843. According to the Naval History section of CNO, the first U.S. Navy ship to use a propeller was USS *Princeton*, launched in Philadelphia, Pa., in that year. This iron-hulled ship was designed by John Ericsson.

By 1860, England had ships operating on the Thames River with twin screws. As the power of ships increased, triple and quadruple screw ships were developed. The three and four propellers, however, proved at that time to have several disadvantages and were soon abandoned.

A controllable pitch propeller, or a prop whose amount of twist can be altered, was later successfully used by the British. Although airplanes have been using controllable pitch props for many years, only

Routine sick call is available at the Naval Dispensary on the Station for all military personnel.

Every effort is being made to provide dental service for dependents.

Schools: The elementary, junior and high schools of the Navy at Subic Bay are operated by the Commanding Officer, Naval Station, to provide schooling for dependents of military and U. S. civilian personnel attached to the various commands of the naval base.

The school year begins in September and closes in June, just as in the States, but because of the weather, class sessions start and dis-

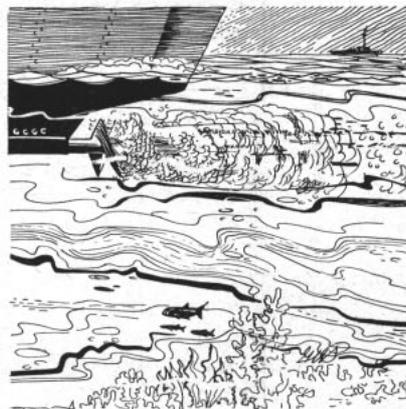
recently has this type propeller been used very extensively on U.S. Navy ships.

One of the latest attempts to improve a ship propeller's efficiency was announced by the U.S. Navy in 1959. It was the "super cavitating propeller."

Up until this time, attempts to increase the speed of ships had been hampered by cavitation (a partial vacuum in the water around a rapidly revolving propeller).

The new propeller, however, designed with two flanges with square ends instead of the conventional blades with tapered ends, takes advantage of this cavitation to provide increased thrust and decreased frictional drag on the blades. This propeller operates satisfactorily on high speed ships.

In spite of the latest advances in power plants, propellers are still used on Navy ships and many airplanes. Recently a jet propulsion system was installed on USS *Witek* (DD 848). The propulsion system consists of two axial flow pump-jets which replace the conventional screws. The water, discharged aft in a jet, propels the ship.



miss at earlier hours in the day.

Except in an emergency, only teachers fully qualified to meet U. S. Civil Service standards are employed.

To enter first grade, a child must be at least six years of age by 31 December of the current year.

Recreation: To keep happy you must have something to do, and Subic is a wonderful place to pursue your favorite hobby or start the one you have always wanted to try. The Hobby Shop has all the equipment necessary for leather work, model making, wood working, and stock components for building your own hi-fi sets. You'll also want to make use of the photo lab.

The Enlisted Men's Club, Chiefs' and Officers' Clubs are considered adequate. New clubs are under construction.

All the clubs have cocktail lounges and full-course meals are served. Movies are shown at the Chiefs' and Officers' Clubs when other entertainment is not scheduled. During the rainy season of the year, movies are also shown daily in the Enlisted Men's Club. All movies shown at the clubs and the base open-air theatre are free.

Several softball diamonds are available, one of which can be lighted for night games. There is also a regulation baseball field.

A Little League for boys eight to 12 years of age has been organized.

For those who like picnics and swimming in salt water, Manga Beach, a palm-shaded private area located four miles from the Base, has been established complete with bathhouse, picnic tables, lifeguards, and a concession stand. The water and beach area are regularly inspected for cleanliness, and regular transportation is provided.

The gymnasium has an indoor basketball court. However, there is no gymnastic equipment available for general use except through a privately operated concession which charges a monthly membership fee.

There are several excellent tennis courts located on the Base. An open-air skating rink is open daily.

Subic Bay, incidentally, is an excellent harbor for boating—both motor and sail—and fishing.

There are two modern swimming pools, with lifeguard service and wading pools for the small fry. Red

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USN



"I'm not picking on you, but you don't boil hamburgers!"

Cross volunteer workers conduct regular swimming classes for both children and adults at the two pools.

Bowling is very popular with dependents, and there are 12 alleys, all in fine condition. A new bowling alley is under construction.

The Housewives' Bowling League is a member of the Women's International Bowling Congress—the first in the Philippines.

A new 18-hole, 71-par golf course—Binictican Valley Golf Course—was opened at Subic in December 1957. The course is equipped with club house, club rentals and caddies. Professional instruction is available for a reasonable fee.

For those who prefer the less strenuous life there is a well stocked library, with several thousand volumes of fiction, nonfiction and technical books. New books are added regularly.

Communications: The Naval Station Post Office provides all the serv-

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USN



ices of a stateside post office. Air mail time to the U. S. averages six days, except during the Christmas rush. Packages take quite a lot longer.

Overseas telephone communication is possible, but at times poor. Telegraphic communication is available. The Navy, of course, operates an emergency telegraphic service known as the "Class E" message.

The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service's station at Subic Bay, KCMB, operates 20 hours daily.

In addition to the usual disc-jockey type programs and soap operas, minus the commercials, KCMB presents a complete newscast 10 times daily.

Religious Services: There are two chaplains on duty here—one Catholic and one Protestant. Regular church services are conducted and special services are held at Christmas, Easter, Memorial Day and Thanksgiving. The church choirs always need members. Children are encouraged to attend Sunday School.

Weather: There are three seasons: hot, rainy and cool.

The hot season begins in April and lasts until July. Then the rains come, sometimes as much as 10 or 12 inches a day. The rainy season ends the first part of November, and then a pleasant stretch of weather known as the "cool" season begins.

Most people who have never been in the tropics before are happily surprised to find that during the hot season the nights are cool. During the rainy weather, boots, raincoats, umbrellas and all sorts of foul-weather gear are necessary. The cool season is comparable to late spring back home, and the nights are generally cool enough for light blankets.

Travel: From time to time, you will probably take leave and make recreation trips, off the Base. In the Philippines, there are at least two places you will want to visit. One is Manila, the capital city and one of the largest and most modern cities in the Far East. It is accessible from Subic Bay by auto over rough roads. Driving time is about two and a half to three hours. Sometimes a boat run is made by the Navy for military personnel and dependents. The water route takes five or six hours. A round trip by commercial

air costs less than \$10 and takes just 30 minutes one way.

The other much-visited point of interest is Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines.

Baguio is located in the mountains of northern Luzon and is a truly beautiful place. It is considerably cooler in all seasons than the area about Subic Bay. Baguio can be reached by plane and by auto.

Limited opportunities are offered to servicemen and their families to visit other countries via government transportation. During your tour of duty here, you may be able to visit Hong Kong, Bangkok, or Saigon. Hong Kong is readily available on a commercial airplane or ship. Periodically, a designated Navy transport ship takes military personnel and dependents to Hong Kong free of charge.

The climate of Hong Kong and Baguio is comparable to that of San Diego, Calif.

What You'll Wear: Life in a land of perpetual summer naturally calls for cool, comfortable clothing with a minimum of care involved. Cotton is the answer, especially for women's and children's wardrobes. It is worn the year around, so bring a plentiful supply.

For casual wear, skirts and blouses or softly tailored dresses will serve your wife nicely. Shorts are most popular with those who go in for sport clothes. Bermuda shorts are considered proper attire on the Naval Station and in Base facilities. Bare-foot sandals are a must, so bring several pairs. Be sure to bring enough swimming togs. Even if you aren't a swimmer, you may be one when you leave Subic Bay.

You will need to bring some warm clothing for vacations to Baguio or Hong Kong. A few light sweaters and woolen skirts, a suit and a coat should be enough.

Children lead a carefree existence at Subic, so clothing for them is not much of a problem. For school wear, dresses for the girls, and, as usual, jeans for the boys. Bring a few outfits for dress-up occasions, too.

The Filipino formal wear, the *barong tagalog*, for the men, has become popular with Americans here. This open-collar shirt takes the place of a suit coat and tie at any formal occasion. It is the most popular type of evening wear and while

normally made from fibers, such as pineapple and banana plants, it is also seen in cottons and silks. It is correct evening wear anywhere.

It is recommended that you bring a summer-weight suit for vacation and for those occasions you attend before you get a *barong*.

Washable cotton trousers and shorts with short-sleeved sport shirts are the mode for all informal wear.

Uniforms: Basically, for officers and CPOs, the uniform will be either tropical white long (or short) or tropical khaki long (or short) and for enlisted, other than CPO, tropical white or khaki, undress white "A" or "B" or dungarees when appropriate.

After 1800 daily and on Sundays

NOW HERE'S THIS

Southernmost College

Peterson University may not be able to match some other schools when it comes to antiquity, football, pretty coeds or enrollment, but it does stand out in at least one respect. Located aboard USS Peterson (DE 152), which is engaged in Operation Deep Freeze, it claims to be "the southernmost college in the world."

Almost the entire crew of Peterson is working for high school or college credits through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute. Six of the destroyer's officers serve as instructors at the unique college afloat.

Classes meet every afternoon. The courses offered include English, Algebra, Basic Mathematics, Physics, American History, Business Law, Spanish, Elementary Psychology, Guided Missiles, Family and Marriage, plus selected topics in religion.

The campus of "Old P U" is not exactly ivy covered. Its main—and only—features are gray seas and floating icebergs.



and holidays after 1100, tropical white long or service dress khaki without coat is prescribed for officers and CPOs.

The enlisted tropical white uniform includes regulation shorts and white T-shirt. The tropical khaki simply substitutes khaki shorts for white. Only undress white "A" or "B" is authorized after 1800 daily and on Sundays and holidays after 1100.

What to bring: It is easier to say what NOT to bring. In that category would fall all heavy coats and suits, heavy blankets, and probably large over-stuffed pieces of furniture. These items will just fill up your closets if you bring them.

Do bring all your kitchen appliances. And bring an air conditioner if you like air conditioning. (It is not absolutely necessary, but many prefer them.) Bring your dryer, if you have one.

Don't bring expensive, heavy drapes because the humidity is hard on them and they probably won't fit the many-louvered windows you will find in your quarters.

Bring coat hangers. There never seem to be enough of them and you use a lot with a wardrobe of light cotton clothes and uniforms.

Bring mail order catalogs, summer or spring editions preferably.

Bring your linens and bedspreads, summer shoes (both men and women), silver, garden tools and hose (plus nozzles, sprinklers, etc.), toys, party decorations, all your lamps and pictures and pattern books. Bring your household tools like pliers and screw drivers and hammer.

Bring your books. Your neighbors will appreciate a chance at some fresh reading material.

As soon as you know that you are coming to Subic Bay, start checking off the things you have to do.

Inoculations: Check with the Medical Department for the inoculations you and your dependents must have for travel to the Philippines and get them started. Be sure to obtain and keep an authenticated record of the inoculations. You will need it on your trip.

Household Effects: The Supply Department at your present duty station can tell you how to go about shipping your household effects and your auto.

Entry Permission: If you are bring-

ing dependents, you must have entry permission for them from Commander Naval Forces, Philippines. Request this by message when you receive your orders.

Passports: While the military member of the family does not need a passport—your orders suffice—you will need one for some R & R trips. Get one if you can and save time later. Your wife and other dependents must have passports to enter the Philippines. Apply for passports through the local office of the State Department where available. The local county courthouse should also have the necessary forms. Ask that your passports be forwarded to the District Passenger Transportation Office, Com 12, San Francisco. Pick them up there when you check in for your overseas transportation. You will need photos—2¼ by 2¼—for your passport application and your visas. Order at least six prints.

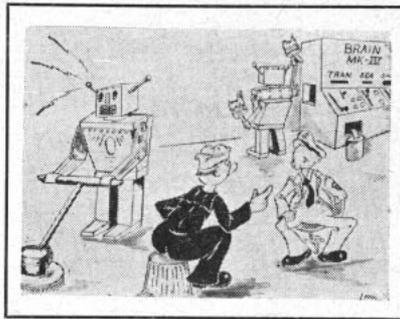
Visa: Your passport must have a Philippine visa. This can be obtained from the Philippine consulate in San Francisco when you arrive there. However, it can also be obtained by mail and the Com 12 necessary forms. (You, the military member, do not require a visa.)

Transportation: Your personnel office will provide you with the necessary forms for requesting transportation from your port of embarkation to Subic Bay. Otherwise, Com 12 will provide the forms upon request. How you get to the port of embarkation is your choice.

Overseas transportation is normally by MSTs from San Francisco. All you have to do is complete the necessary forms and forward to DPTO, Com 12. They will come back offering your dependents transportation on a certain date and ship. This offer must be accepted or rejected by wire immediately. If you have authority to travel concurrently tell Com 12 and you will probably all go on the same ship or plane. If you are not traveling concurrently, make sure your wife (or other dependent) keeps copies of all official papers, orders and transportation offers and has them when she checks in at Com 12 for transportation. (She needs her inoculation record there, too.)

Domestic Help: Housemaids, laundresses, cooks, nursemaids and house boys can be hired reasonably.

All-Navy Cartoon Contest
L. "F." Mahle, AD1, USN



"Let's face it chief . . . It's a changing Navy."

Currency: Two kinds of money are used at this Base. The first is Military Payment Certificates (MPCs—paper money issued in dollar and cent denominations); the second is Philippine pesos.

Military Payment Certificates are the only official medium of exchange in all U. S. military installations in the Philippines; MPCs cannot be used outside. In other words, when you are *INSIDE* the military fence, you pay for everything you buy (with a few exceptions which are listed below) with Military Payment Certificates. When you are outside the military fence, you can't buy anything from anybody with MPCs; instead, you use the second kind of money—Philippine pesos.

The exceptions are as follows: Pay domestics inside-the-fence in pesos, as they are not allowed to possess MPCs. If you have people coming on the Base to perform services or make deliveries, pay them in pesos only.

So far as you are concerned, the only people authorized to hold MPCs are U. S. military personnel, U. S. civilians employed by the U. S. government, and their dependents. Certain Filipinos are authorized to hold MPCs, but the amounts they can have are limited, and you are not allowed to add to their holdings.

You are authorized to change MPCs at the Disbursing Office and the Cashier's Booth near the Navy Exchange, during working hours.

After hours, you may exchange MPCs for pesos at the Money Exchange near Gate 2, at the EM Club, CPO Club and Officers' Club. You may also exchange MPCs for pesos, or pesos for MPCs, with any person

authorized to hold both types of money.

MPCs cannot be carried or transferred to any country or area where MPCs are not authorized for use. If you are planning a trip out of the Philippines the Disbursing Office will exchange your money into a suitable currency.

You are not allowed to have U. S. currency in your possession. Any that you have must be turned into the Disbursing Office for conversion to MPCs or pesos within 48 hours after your arrival in the Philippines.

Certain Rating Eligible To Change To PT Without Exams

Certain qualified enlisted men may change their rate to Photographic Intelligenceman (PT) without taking a change of rating examination.

To be eligible under this program, E-6 and E-7 personnel must be graduates of the Photographic Interpretation and Radar Target Analysis course at the Naval Intelligence School, Washington, D.C., and hold a current Navy Enlisted Classification Code (NEC) of 9961, 9962 or 9963.

E-4 and E-5 personnel must have graduated from the same school or from a Fleet Intelligence Training Center Course and hold a current NEC code of 9960, 9961, 9962 or 9963.

If you have already applied for a change of rating examination, you can still apply under this direct conversion program. You are advised, however, to take the examination on the scheduled date regardless.

Applications should be submitted on a NavPers Form 1339 (Enlisted Evaluation Report) via your commanding officer so it reaches the Bureau of Naval Personnel by 1 Mar 1960.

A selection board will meet in the Bureau during March 1960 to select a sufficient number of qualified volunteers to build the PT rating to a level where it will be sustained in the future by normal rating input. Selection of these men for direct conversion to the PT rating will be completed by 1 Apr 1960, and successful applicants will be notified by individual letter. Unsuccessful applicants will not be notified.

See BuPers Notice 1440 of 17 Dec 1959 for further information.

AL Will Go, Men in Rating Will Be Trained as Radiomen Except Naval Aviation Pilots

With a few exceptions, the majority of aviation electronicsmen (AL) who have not changed their rating up to this time will be placed in "in-service" training for the radioman (RM) rating.

The disestablishment of the AL rating was first announced by the Chief of Naval Personnel in 1953. Since then, a program has been in effect to phase men out of the AL rating. There still remain, however, a number who have been unable or unwilling to qualify for conversion. Since the Navy has an urgent need for men with communications experience, the remaining AL personnel will be employed in this area.

Detailed instructions for the final disestablishment of the AL rating for all personnel on active duty, including TARs, are spelled out in BuPers Inst. 1440.10B.

According to this instruction, those in the AL rating who have requested transfer to the Fleet Reserve will remain at their present duty stations until date of transfer for processing.

All remaining ALs will be placed in "in service" training for radioman. They will be utilized in radioman billets wherever possible and, upon transfer, will be ordered to radioman billets.

Being assigned "in-service" training does not change your rating in any way. It merely identifies you as a radioman trainee.

After you have fulfilled the eligibility requirements for change to the RM rating, your commanding officer is authorized to order service-wide examinations for change in equal pay grade to the RM rating.

COs may also order examinations for concurrent change and advancement to the RM rating if you are qualified. The examinations will be administered on the same day and in the same manner as the regular service-wide examinations.

If you pass the examination, your change of rating or advancement and change of rating will be authorized by the CO, U. S. Naval Examining Center, in the letter promulgating results of the service-wide examinations.

Hereafter, no AL personnel will be permitted to enlist, reenlist, ex-

tend enlistments, or execute an active duty agreement except upon approval of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Aviation electronicsmen who are designated naval aviation pilots will remain in the AL rating and will continue to be assigned to aviation pilot duties. They may request authority for reenlistment or extension of enlistment as outlined above for other ALs in order to become eligible for transfer to the Fleet Reserve or retirement. ALs who are qualified pilots will not be assigned the "in-service" training for radiomen.

ALs desiring to change to a rating other than RM must submit a request to the Chief of Naval Personnel in accordance with BuPers Inst. 1440.5C.

All requests from Air Reserve TARs shall be submitted to the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training instead of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Fitness Report Procedures Revised to Cut Paperwork

Fitness report procedures have been revised to do away with meaningless paperwork in cases where the reporting senior is temporarily filling a billet for a period of 30 days or less until a regular relief arrives.

Under *Navy Regs* the combined fitness reports of an officer are required to cover all his service in a duty status. However, a study of the fitness reports submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel indicates that meeting this requirement often makes it necessary to cover short periods with reports containing such markings as "not observed" or "for continuity purposes only." Most of these cases arise when a reporting

senior is detached without a contact relief, and his office is assumed by a temporary incumbent until the relief arrives. The temporary incumbent thus becomes the reporting senior for the short period between permanent incumbents.

To reduce workloads and cut down on the submission of such reports, this practice has been modified. From now on, under BuPers Notice 1611 of 20 Nov 1959, an officer temporarily filling a billet as reporting senior may arrange with the regular relief for that billet to cover a period of 30 days or less in the next report of fitness. Under such circumstances the temporary period will be covered in Sections 10 and 11 of the next fitness report. A typical entry under Section 11 would read:

"No report 9-15-59 to 10-12-59 (served under interim CO)."

This authority is permissive in nature. It is not intended to preclude the submission of a meaningful report, or to preclude the submission of a report if the officer reported on is detached during the temporary incumbent's tenure.

The notice covering the revised procedure will be cancelled when its provisions have been incorporated into the *BuPers Manual*.

Openings for Enginemen Seeking Submarine Duty

If you're an engineman E-4 though E-7 or a designated EN striker interested in submarine duty, and you'd like to get aboard one in a hurry, get your application started through the chain of command right now.

Shortages in the engineman rating are preventing the submarine forces from fully supporting submarine new construction and nuclear-power programs. The underwater Navy needs more ENs fast—and it's taking radical steps to get them. A certain number of EN volunteers each month are now being assigned directly to submarines via intra-Fleet transfer, without first attending basic submarine school.

Requests should be made on NavPers Form 1339 via your CO to the cognizant Enlisted Personnel Distribution Office (EPDOPAC or EPDOLANT) for "submarine duty via intra-Fleet transfer."

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USNR



Report on Standard Uniform Tours at Overseas Duty Stations

STANDARD UNIFORM TOURS have now been established for 126 overseas shore duty stations, including 15 newly established ones.

In favorable areas the standard pattern generally calls for 36-month tours for personnel accompanied by their dependents and 24-month hitches for those without their families. In locations where living conditions are less favorable, owing to climate, isolation or other factors, shorter tours have been established.

Among the new duty for which uniform tours have been established since ALL HANDS last published such a roundup of overseas shore duty tours (Sep 1959) are Corsica, Cyprus and Sicily in Europe; Burma, Hong

Kong and New Zealand in the Pacific and Far East; and Costa Rica and San Salvador Island in the South American and Caribbean areas.

Pamphlets on living conditions at some of these locations are available. They may be obtained by writing to the Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers G221) Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C. The latest on Shorvey/Seavey rotation is published in the *Enlisted Transfer Manual* (NavPers 15909) and reported periodically in ALL HANDS. Check with your personnel office.

Locations indicated by asterisks are areas where dependents are NOT permitted.

Country or Area	Tour with dependents (In months)	Tour without dependents (In months)	Country or Area	Tour with dependents (In months)	Tour without dependents (In months)
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST AREA			FAR EAST AND PACIFIC AREA		
Bahrein Island	15	12	Australia (except Alice Springs)	36	24
Egypt	36	24	Alice Springs	24	18
Ethiopia (except Eritrea)	24	18	Burma (except Rangoon)	24	12
Eritrea (Asmara)	30	18	Rangoon	24	14
Iran (except Teheran)	24	12	Cambodia	24	12
Teheran	24	18	Eniwetok	*	12
Iraq	24	18	Guam	24	18
Liberia	36	24	Hawaiian Islands	36	24
Libya (except Tripoli)	30	18	Hong Kong	36	24
Tripoli	36	24	Indonesia (except Djakarta)	24	12
Morocco			Djakarta	24	14
Ben Guerir area	24	12	Iwo Jima	*	12
Casablanca area including Nouasseur	36	24	Johnston Island	*	12
Marrakech area	30	18	Japan (except Wakkani)	36	24
Port Lyautey area including Boul Haut, Rabat and Rabat Sale	30	18	Wakkani	*	12
Sidi Slimane	24	12	Korea	24	13
Pakistan (except Peshawar)	24	18	Kwajalein	18	12
Peshawar	*	12	Laos	24	12
Saudi Arabia (except Dhahran)	18	12	Midway Islands	18	12
Dhahran	24	13	New Zealand	36	24
Turkey			Philippine Islands (except Mindanao)	24	18
Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir	30	18	Mindanao	*	12
Adana, Sile, Golcuk and Karamousal	24	18	Ryukyu Islands	30	18
Derence, Iskenderun	*	18	Saipan	24	18
Other areas	*	12	San Nicolas Island	*	12
Palestine, UN Truce Supervisory Organization	24	18	Taiwan	24	15
			Thailand (except Bangkok)	*	12
			Bangkok	24	18
			Viet-Nam (except Saigon)	24	12
			Saigon	24	14
			Wake Island	18	12
EUROPE			NORTH AMERICA AND NORTH ATLANTIC AREA		
Austria	36	24	Alaska		
Belgium	36	24	Aleutian Peninsula and Islands west of 162d Meridian including Adak, Attu and Dutch Harbor	18	12
Crete	24	18	Anchorage area including Elmendorf AFB and Fort Richardson	36	24
Corsica	*	18	Big Delta area including Fort Greely	24	18
Cyprus	24	18	Fairbanks area including Eielson AFB and Ladd AFB	30	18
Denmark	36	24	Juneau area	24	18
France	36	24	Kenai-Whittier area including Wildwood Station	24	18
Germany	36	24	Fire Island	*	12
Greece	30	18	Kodiak Island	24	12
Italy	36	24	Murphy Dome	*	12
Malta	24	12	Nome area	24	12
Netherlands	36	24			
Norway	36	24			
Portugal	36	24			
Sicily, Sigonella	24	18			
Spain	36	24			
United Kingdom	36	24			
Yugoslavia	24	18			

Country or Area	Tour with dependents (In months)	Tour without dependents (In months)	Country or Area	Tour with dependents (In months)	Tour without dependents (In months)
Point Barrow area	18	12	Chile	36	24
Azores	24	18	Colombia	36	24
Canada			Costa Rica	36	24
Labrador (except Goose AFB)	24	12	Cuba		
Goose AFB	24	15	Guantanamo	24	18
Metropolitan areas	36	24	Havana	36	24
Newfoundland			Dominican Republic	36	24
Argentina	24	18	Ecuador	24	18
St. Johns	36	24	Eleuthera	24	18
Stephenville	30	18	El Salvador	36	24
Other areas	24	12	Guatemala	36	24
Greenland	24	12	Haiti	36	24
Iceland	24	12	Honduras	24	18
Mexico	36	24	Nicaragua	24	18
			Panama including Canal Zone	36	24
SOUTH AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN AREA			Paraguay	24	18
Antigua	24	18	Peru	36	24
Anguilla	24	18	Puerto Rico	36	24
Argentina	36	24	San Salvador Island	*	12
Aruba	24	18	St. Lucia	*	12
Barbados	24	18	Trinidad	24	18
Bermuda	36	24	Turks Island	*	12
Bolivia	24	18	Uruguay	36	24
Brazil	36	24	Venezuela	36	24

List of New Motion Pictures Scheduled for Distribution To Ships and Overseas Bases

The latest list of 16-mm. feature movies available from the Navy Motion Picture Service, Bldg. 311, Naval Base, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., is published here for the convenience of ships and overseas bases. The title of each picture is followed by the program number.

Those in color are designated by (C) and those in wide-screen processes by (WS). Distribution began in December.

Tempest (1419) (C) (WS); Drama; Sylvana Mangano, Van Heflin.

A Private's Affair (1420) (C) (WS): Comedy; Sal Mineo, Christine Carere.

Surrender Hell (1421): Melodrama; Keith Andes, Susan Cabot.

Have Rocket-Will Travel (1422): Comedy; Three Stooges, Jerome Cowan.

The Blue Angel (1423) (C) (WS): Drama; Curt Jurgens, May Britt.

It Started With a Kiss (1424) (C) (WS): Comedy; Glenn Ford, Debbie Reynolds.

The Hound of the Baskervilles (1425): Melodrama; Peter Cushing, Andre Morrell.

Darby O'Gill and The Little People (1426) (C): Drama; Albert Sharpe, Janet Munro.

The Man Who Understood Women (1427) (C) (WS): Comedy-Drama; Leslie Caron, Henry Fonda.

Yesterday's Enemy (1428) (WS): Drama; Stanley Baker, Guy Rolfe.

The Devil's Disciple (1429): Drama; Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas.

Yellowstone Kelly (1430) (C): Western; Clint Walker, Edward Byrnes.

The FBI Story (1431) (C): Drama; James Stewart, Vera Miles.

The Miracle of the Hills (1432) (WS): Drama; Rex Reason, Nan Leslie.

The Oregon Trail (1433) (C) (WS): Western; Fred MacMurray, William Bishop.

Web of Evidence (1434): Melodrama; Van Johnson, Vera Miles.

The Man Who Could Cheat Death (1435) (C): Melodrama; Anton Diffring, Hazel Court.

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USNR



"He has more power than APCs."

Pillow Talk (1436) (C) (WS): Comedy; Doris Day, Rock Hudson.

Libel (1437): Drama; Olivia DeHavilland, Dirk Bogarde.

Tarzan's Greatest Adventure (1438) (C): Melodrama; Gordon Scott, Anthony Quayle.

Six CPO Ratings Need OK To Reenlist After 20 Years

CPO's in only six of the rates must now request permission from the Chief of Naval Personnel to reenlist or extend their enlistment with 20 or more years' active service. These ratings are SHC, LIC, SFC, EOC, ABC, and SDC.

When BuPers Inst. 1133.12A was first published in November 1958, it carried a list of 42 CPO ratings which needed permission. The program was adopted to improve the promotion possibilities of top PO1s who were unable to advance because of the over-complement of CPOs in certain rates. More ratings will be dropped later.

During the rest of this year, for example, some 10,000 chief petty officers will become eligible for transfer to the Fleet Reserve. Past experience indicates that at least 50 per cent of these men will transfer when they become eligible and an additional 40 per cent will transfer within the next two years.

DIRECTIVES IN BRIEF

This listing is intended to serve only for general information and as an index of current Alnavs and NavActs as well as current BuPers Instructions, BuPers Notices, and SecNav Instructions that apply to most ships and stations. Many instructions and notices are not of general interest and hence will not be carried in this section. Since BuPers Notices are arranged according to their group number and have no consecutive number within the group, their date of issue is included also for identification purposes. Personnel interested in specific directives should consult Alnavs, NavActs, Instructions and Notices for complete details before taking action.

Alnavs apply to all Navy and Marine Corps commands; NavActs apply to all Navy commands; BuPers Instructions and Notices apply to all ships and stations.

Alnavs

No. 64—Discussed assignment to duty with Joint, Combined, Allied, and Office of Secretary of Defense Staffs as a requirement, with certain exceptions, for all officers selected for promotion to general and flag officer rank.

No. 65—Cited need for certain

personnel for wintering-over party and summer support operations for Deep Freeze 60.

No. 66—Offered season's greetings from the Secretary of the Navy.

No. 67—Stated that 23 December would be designated a day of fast and abstinence for Catholic personnel.

No. 68—Required that all ships and stations half-mast the national ensign out of respect for Walter Williams, the last Civil War veteran.

Instructions

No. 1120.12G—Announces Change No. 1 to this instruction, which is concerned with the Regular Navy Augmentation Program. The change establishes new eligibility dates of rank for officers desiring transfer to the Regular Navy.

No. 1130.4F—Change No. 3 brings up to date the list of open rates for purposes of enlistment in the Regular Navy or Naval Reserve by personnel serving on active duty.

No. 1300.26A—Consolidates and restates overseas tour lengths, poli-

cies on rotation, and restrictions on overseas movement of dependents of naval personnel.

No. 1500.25F—Announces convening dates for classes at training activities under the management of the Chief of Naval Personnel and certain schools of other services for fiscal year 1961.

No. 1416.2D—Makes available information and instructions regarding qualifications of officers (except captains) selected for promotion to grades above lieutenant (junior grade) and to commissioned warrant officers.

No. 1440.10B—Provides instructions for the final disestablishment of the Aviation Electronicsman (AL) rating for all personnel on active duty, including TARs.

No. 1611.11—Includes in the present fitness report form an evaluation of an officer's sense of moral responsibility without changing the basic format of the report form.

Notices

No. 1120 (10 December)—Invited applications from certain permanently commissioned USN line officers for designation for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty or special duty, and invited USNR officers, both active and inactive, for augmentation into the Regular Navy with these duties.

No. 1306 (11 December)—Announced establishment of the enlisted personnel distribution office, continental United States.

No. 1440 (17 December)—Announced opportunities for qualified personnel to be changed directly to the Photographic Intelligenceman (PT) rating.

No. 1418 (21 December)—Through Change No. 1 to BuPers Notice 1418 of 27 Oct 1959, deleted the service-wide requirement for advancement to HM3 on February Navy-wide examinations.

No. 5390 (21 December)—Informed commands of the availability and distribution of *Principles and Problems of Naval Leadership* (NavPers 15924). Also provided a current listing of materials prepared in the Bureau of Naval Personnel which are specifically designed to assist in leadership emphasis and development.

No. 5390 (22 December)—Requested information on methods used and results achieved in the implementation of naval leadership.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

SRF, Guam

It's always good to know you have a local garage around the corner just in case something goes wrong with the family vehicle. The same is true with ships at sea. Although the CO knows there are shipyards in the States, a ship repair facility nearby that can do repairs if they're needed does much for his peace of mind.

For ships operating in the area of the Marianas, the local garage is Ship Repair Facility, Guam. This group was established in January 1945 as the Industrial Department, Naval Operating Base, Marianas. In August 1951 it was made a separate command and given its present name.

In the beginning, SRF, Guam, only serviced locally-based ships. Since early 1958, however, this group has also repaired ships deployed to the Pacific area. It can do the same type work as that performed by many naval shipyards in the States.

Even the organization of SRF, Guam, is basically the same as that of a naval shipyard in the United States. And although it is somewhat limited in personnel and equipment, SRF, Guam, can drydock, overhaul, repair, alter and modify ships and service craft of the Navy and other U.S. government agencies, and can do emergency repairs to privately owned ships on a reimbursable basis.

SRF, Guam, is also responsible for the installation and maintenance of shore based electronics equipment and provides technical guidance on shore electronics problems to all naval activities in the Marianas.

Besides ship repair and electronics responsibilities, however, SRF personnel provide other services to naval activities in the area. The group's diving teams, for example, do a variety of underwater work and the 125-ton floating crane, YD 120, does many heavy lifting jobs for the Apra harbor activities.



Uniform Policy Adopted for Releasing Enlisted Personnel For Entry into College

The Department of Defense has established a uniform policy governing the early discharge or release of enlisted personnel desiring to enter or return to a college, university or equivalent educational institution.

Such releases and discharges have been permissible in the past but there were variations among the services as to the date on which the release could be effective and the criteria governing eligibility.

DOD Inst. 1332.15 eliminates these variations and replaces the separate regulations for each service with a single plan that applies to all branches of the armed forces.

The DOD instruction permits early release or discharge 10 days before the registration date prescribed by the educational institution.

Aliens seeking to qualify for citizenship by completing three years' active military service and Reservists ordered to six months' active duty for training are not eligible for early release under the new policy.

The requirements for an early discharge or release, as established by the Department of Defense, are:

- The school registration date must fall within the last three months of remaining service. Those who will have a Reserve obligation on separation must complete 21 months of active service on their current term.
- The individual's service must not be essential to the mission of his assigned organization.
- Applicants must provide "documentary evidence of their acceptance for enrollment without qualification commencing with a specific school term in a full-time course leading to a baccalaureate or higher degree in a recognized institution listed in Part III of the Educational Directory published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, whose credits are accepted by accredited institutions."
- The applicant must demonstrate his ability and willingness to make the required entrance fee payment.
- The applicant must clearly establish that the specific term for which he seeks release is academically the most opportune and that delay in entering school would cause undue hardship.

SIDELINE STRATEGY

SINCE AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING Squadron Four, better known as VW-4, "bedded down" at NAS Jacksonville in 1952, that outfit has been a leader in station sports. Through the years, the "Cane Hunters" have dominated many intramural leagues, in addition to placing hordes of men on varsity squads.

Other units in the area claim that VW-4 should have a good crop of athletes owing to the size of the squadron. This is partially true, but there are other factors to be considered as well. It seems that VW-4 teams never lack the will and the enthusiasm that are such vital parts of any winning combination.

Although the squadron's size and esprit de corps are factors for VW-4's athletic supremacy, the major reason can be attributed to its never-ending physical training program. This program was not forced upon the squadron's personnel. They requested it. Under this plan, they have organized intra-squadron basketball, softball, volleyball, golf and touch football leagues, and varsity teams as well.

By virtue of this setup, interested but inexperienced personnel are afforded the opportunity to compete in intra-unit sports. And, as might be expected, many of these same players advance to station intramural and then to varsity levels.

★ ★ ★

Speaking of self-improvement, there's a little gal at NAS Moffett who deserves

recognition. She's Caren Martello, the 16-year old daughter of AMC and Mrs. August Martello. Chief Martello's pride and joy is an accomplished diver who has won a number of local and regional diving meets and is considered to be a strong candidate for the 1960 Olympics. According to one of her coaches, Marshall Wayne, 1936 Olympic Diving Champ, "Caren will be one of the top diving champions in the world in another year or two." At the age of 15, she was ranked 11th in the nation.

★ ★ ★

A reunion last month of former Hellcat athletes and coaches revived memories of NAS Alameda's famed All-Navy teams of the 1946-49 era.

★ ★ ★

And here's another splash—Clifford Odom, AD2, USN, from NAAS Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., set not one, but two fishing records when he caught a 14-pound, two-ounce smallmouth bass—one full ounce heavier than the world's record—while fishing with a four-pound test monofilament line.

Odom's second record was quite unusual—a record for modesty among fishermen. He earned this when he gave his prize catch to his wife to cook for dinner. And without realizing it, his "fish-eating family" sat down and consumed the world's champ in just about the same length of time as it took Odom to land his prize fish dinner.—H. G. B., JOC, USN.



Learning How to Become an Air Controlman at NAS Olathe

THE CONTROL OF PLANES, either on a carrier or at an air station, is not the sort of thing one learns through the trial and error method—for lives can be lost if an Air Controlman doesn't know his job.

To make sure he can handle his duties in expert fashion, the Navy has put years of hard work into developing sound programs of AC training. Most of this schooling is in the hands of the Naval Air Technical Training Unit at NAS Olathe, Kans., which is responsible for three distinct areas of the AC's education. These are the basic courses (for beginners), the advanced schools (for ACs with field experience) and the specialized courses (for ACs studying particular branches of Navy air traffic control).

The following facts should show you just how thorough that training is.

Basic Courses — Enrollment-wise, the larger of the basic courses is the 14-week *Air Controlman T (Tower) Course*, which is mainly for Navy and Marine students fresh from boot camp. (In addition, designated ACWs, who are eligible for shore duty upon completion of their first tour of sea duty, are cross-trained through the ACT "A" school if they meet the obligated service and other requirements.) Its first three weeks are devoted to basic airman subjects, plus a new course in Controlled Reading (designed to teach the student to read more effectively). The fourth and fifth weeks feature such important foundation subjects as Air Traffic Rules and Aids to Air Navigation.

The next three weeks take in Communications, Weather Observations—and Airport Traffic Control, which gives the student a chance to practice ANC (Army-Navy-Civil Aeronautics) air control procedures in a primary laboratory. The ninth and tenth weeks are devoted primarily to Airway Traffic Control, ANC procedures for route control and methods of mechanical (strip) and radar control.

Since ACs are assigned to operations offices and flight planning rooms, weeks 11 and 12 are designed to train the student for the duties he will perform there. During this pe-

riod he learns procedures; studies military, joint and civil publications for the control of air traffic; works in a simulated Navy operations office; and plans typical flights, using current weather data, in a simulated flight planning room.

The last two weeks of the Air Controlman T Course are devoted entirely to practical application. In what are called advanced laboratories, the student is taught to combine ANC and military procedures in control towers, operations offices, a military flight service and an air route traffic control center. Although the flights the student handles are only simulated, standard Navy tower equipment is used, and this "make-or-break" period of training thoroughly conditions the student.

All ACs must pass the written airman examination (Form ACCA-578-A) for Control Tower Operator (one of the two times during the student's training that he is examined by an official from the Federal Aviation Agency). Attrition rates and student failures run quite high during the course, varying between 14 and 29 per cent. It's normal for a considerable number of students to run into setbacks before they completely master the subjects.

The other basic course is *Basic Air Traffic Procedures*. Especially designed for students who do not have experience or training in air traffic control, this is a prerequisite for the specialized Ground Controlled Approach Controller Course. The course offers four weeks of intensive instruction in Air Traffic Rules, Air Navigation Aids, Airport Traffic Control, Basic Air Naviga-

tion, Air Operations Office Procedures, Airway Traffic Control and Weather Observations.

Advanced School—The *Air Controlman School, Class B*, is the only training program at Olathe that has the status of an advanced school. Lasting 12 weeks, it is designed to prepare the AC2 for advancement to first class or chief by bringing him up-to-date on all current air traffic control procedures, both military and civil. In this school, where the practical work is primarily concerned with approach control, theory is studied and "reasons why" are thoroughly explored. Students are usually assigned to the school upon normal rotation, and attend it en route to their new duty stations.

The first few weeks are devoted to a brief review and further study of air traffic control regulations and procedures. All applicable Civil Air Regulations are gone over; common and proposed systems of air navigation, including tacan, loran and such are discussed; flight assistance service is studied; and all known methods of controlling air traffic on or in the vicinity of an airport are thoroughly explored.

Advanced students study weather more completely than the basic students do, so the next part of the course is devoted to this. Atmosphere, altimetry, cloud forms, air masses, fronts, thunderstorms, tropical cyclones and tornadoes are discussed with their effects on the control of air traffic in mind. The student is also instructed in the methods used for reporting and forecasting weather, since a senior AC must be familiar with them.

The third phase of instruction involves a study of the ins and outs of an air operations department, since the advanced students must know how to plan and supervise the work done in operations and flight planning offices. (Many graduates of this school have gone on to help prepare Air Operations Manuals for the operations offices at their naval air stations.)

In the next few weeks the instruction involves the practical application of what the student has previously learned about instrument traffic control. This is done in simulated ap-

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USNR



"Success hasn't gone to our heads!"

proach control "laboratories," where several tower-center installations are used to teach tacan, radar and combination approaches and the intricacies of handling an LF/MF range. Pressure tactics and "saturation traffic" are the order of the day, on the theory that, if a student can handle this heavy traffic, he can perform approach control duties for anybody, anywhere.

After that comes advanced air navigation. Charts, publications, plotting, dead reckoning and the use of the E-10 navigational computer are discussed. Then, the course is concluded with various subjects which round out the program, such as tower and operations office supervision, VHF/UHF direction finding, and weight and balance.

Graduates of this school usually move on to new duty stations state-side or overseas where they will perform operational, supervisory or administrative duties in Navy air traffic control facilities.

Attrition and student failure rates are not so high in this school, since these students are usually dedicated ACs who've already had air traffic control experience and who've survived the screening a would-be AC goes through at the Class A school level.

Specialized Training — There are three specialized courses now being conducted for the training of Navy-men who work in the field of air traffic control. These are the *Ground Controlled Approach Controller Course*, the *Carrier Controlled Approach Course* and the *Air Traffic Control Course, Class "O,"* for prospective air traffic control division officers.

The first of these is for the training of the radar controllers who guide aircraft making landing approaches when visibility is poor. The training takes six weeks, starting off with two weeks on the fundamentals of the radar used in air traffic control. This takes in the working of the system, its components, scope presentations, patterns, types of equipment and control procedures.

The second two-week period is devoted to practical laboratory training. After becoming familiar with GCA surveillance simulators and operating positions, the students practice until they are near-perfect in

WINTER SHORTWAVE SCHEDULE AFRS NEW YORK U.S. ARMED FORCES PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE

GMT	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY				
1430	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK	DATELINE NEW YORK				
1500	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS	MARCH OF EVENTS				
1515	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE	SPORTS PAGE				
1530	THE LEADING QUESTION	THE JACK PAAR SHOW	THE JACK PAAR SHOW	THE JACK PAAR SHOW	THE JACK PAAR SHOW	THE JACK PAAR SHOW	AMERICA'S BUSINESS IN REVIEW				
1600	(NEWS BRIEFS)	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	(NEWS BRIEFS)				
1605	P A N O R A M A	MANHATTAN HI-FI	MANHATTAN HI-FI	MANHATTAN HI-FI	MANHATTAN HI-FI	MANHATTAN HI-FI	P A N O R A M A				
1630		FACE THE NATION	ESCAPE	THE LAST WORD	*THEY FOUGHT ALONE	REPORT FROM THE U.N.					
1700	NEWS -05-						NEWS -05-				
1715	P A N O R A M A	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	P A N O R A M A				
1730		FOR THE LADIES	QUIZVILLE	* THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS	OPEN FILE	QUOTE - UNQUOTE					
1745	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY	SPORTS TODAY				
1800	(NEWS BRIEFS)	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	(NEWS BRIEFS)				
1805	P A N O R A M A						P A N O R A M A				
1900		NEWS -05-						NEWS -05-			
1905	P A N O R A M A	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	P A N O R A M A				
1915		WORLD OF SPORTS	WORLD OF SPORTS	WORLD OF SPORTS	WORLD OF SPORTS	WORLD OF SPORTS					
1930	P A N O R A M A	SPOTLIGHT ON A STAR	SPOTLIGHT ON A STAR	SPOTLIGHT ON A STAR	SPOTLIGHT ON A STAR	SPOTLIGHT ON A STAR	P A N O R A M A				
2000		(NEWS BRIEFS)	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-	NEWS -05-		NEWS -05-	(NEWS BRIEFS)		
2005	P A N O R A M A	MEET THE PRESS	NAME THAT TUNE	DICK CLARK BANDSTAND	WHAT'S MY LINE	CAPITOL CLOAKROOM	P A N O R A M A				
2030		WORD PLAY	WORD PLAY	WORD PLAY	WORD PLAY	WORD PLAY					
2100	NEWS -05-						NEWS -05-				
2115	P A N O R A M A	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	NEWS -15-	P A N O R A M A				
2130		HOUSE PARTY	HOUSE PARTY	HOUSE PARTY	HOUSE PARTY	HOUSE PARTY					
2200	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION	FINAL EDITION				
2215	A M E R I C A ' S - - B U S I N E S S						BEHIND THE STORY				
2220	ARMED FORCES DIGEST	FEATURE PAGE	FEATURE PAGE	FEATURE PAGE	FEATURE PAGE	FEATURE PAGE					
2230	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL	SPORTS FINAL				
2245	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF	SIGN OFF				
Transmitter	TIME (GMT) Frequency	Wave Length	Bearing	Beam Area	Transmitter	TIME (GMT) Frequency	Wave Length	Bearing	Beam Area		
WDSI-1	1430-2245	21.65 Megas	13.91M	55°	Europe	WBOU-6	1700-2245	15.27 Megas	19.60M	160°	Caribbean
WBOU-5	1430-1530	17.785 Megas	16.87M	42°	Europe	Munich	1515-2245	17.72 Megas	19.52M	115°	Mid. East
	1530-2245	17.78 Megas									

the art of finding aircraft and directing them to pre-determined points by radar. Then, the trainees progress to the precision radar laboratory, where radar targets are so well simulated on the students' practice scopes that the approaches seem strikingly realistic.

In the last two weeks of the course, the student works in operational GCA units of the several types available for service use. Both conventional and jet aircraft fly actual GCA patterns and make complete practice approaches. Each student must perform a required number of successful approaches before graduation. This is the real thing. VFR/IFR and emergency approaches are practiced until they become second nature to the trainee. Graduates of the course go on to help man Navy and Marine Corps GCA units scattered all over the world.

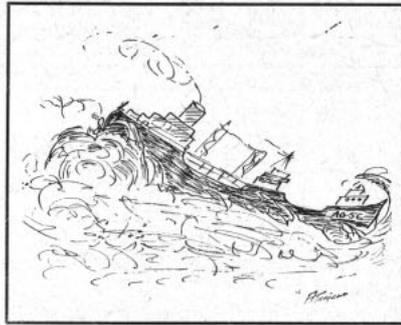
The *Carrier Controlled Approach Course* is designed to furnish the Navy's major aircraft carriers with qualified controllers for their CCA units. Although GCA and CCA involve similar radar techniques, there are some important differences in procedure, since a rolling ship makes elevation information hard to come by.

The CCA Course is a short two weeks of concentrated training. Most of the students are qualified in GCA. They spend the better part of the first week learning about the purpose of CCA, the equipment used, operating positions, normal and emergency procedures, patterns and the operation of such associated equipment as tacan and the mirror landing system. Since the communications setup used with CCA is quite complicated, this equipment and the procedures used with it receive considerable attention.

The second week is primarily devoted to practice with the CCA simulator, an elaborate reproduction of a complete CCA unit.

Although the *Air Traffic Control Officer Course* is not officially designated a specialized course, it is grouped with them here because it is neither a basic course nor an advanced one. It is designed to provide aviation officers with the theoretical and practical knowledge they need to perform the duties of Air Traffic Control Division Officers and to provide operational training for pro-

All Navy Cartoon Contest Armando Trajano, DK1, USN



"Now here thissss . . . Prepare for Captain's Inspection!"

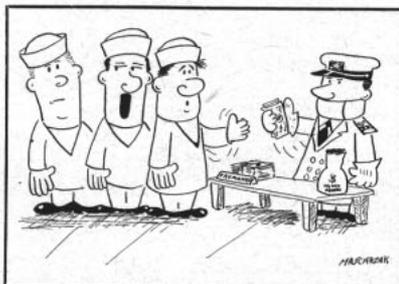
spective officers-in-charge of GCA units. The instruction lasts 10 weeks.

The first four weeks are used to familiarize the students with air traffic control regulations—Civil Air, ANC, Criteria for Standard Instrument Approach, the Flight Planning Document, FAA-ATM Manuals, the U. S. Standard Manual of Radar Air Traffic Control Procedures and OpNav Instructions, to mention just a few. The officers also study and discuss methods for the successful administration of an air traffic control division and perform simulated approaches in approach control labs.

The last six weeks are devoted to GCA training, in which the officers follow the same curriculum as that given to regular students in the GCA Course. Graduates of this school may be assigned as approach controllers, officers-in-charge of GCA units, Air Traffic Control Division Officers, Assistant Operations Officers or Radar Air Traffic Control Center Officers.

The schools and courses at Olathe have been used to train men and women of the Regular Navy, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast Guard and the Army. (The co-edu-

David J. Majchrzak, DN, USNR



"Germs!"

ational training programs are the Air Controlman T Course and the Advanced Air Controlman School.) In addition, foreign students from Japan, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Canada and Argentina have been trained in the various schools and courses.

Upon transfer, each graduate has a yellow card labeled "Graduate Evaluation Report" placed in his record. This card, which contains a brief resume of the training received, is returned to the school one year later with comments on the training by the field air traffic control facility to which the graduate has been assigned.

The comments that have been turned in make it pretty plain that Olathe is turning out graduates who really know their jobs.

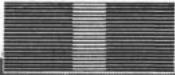
Advancement to Top Grades Of Senior and Master Chiefs

As a result of the August 1959 E-8 and E-9 examinations, 2315 CPOs have been promoted to Senior Chief Petty Officer (E-8) while 356 E-8s were awarded their second star denoting promotion to Master Chief Petty Officer (E-9).

Here's a breakdown by rate of those who were promoted to the top CPO grades on 16 Dec 1959:

RATE	E-8	E-9	RATE	E-8	E-9
ABC	26	3			
ACC	27	3	IMC	1	—
ADC	171	22	JOC	4	—
AEC	48	6	LIC	3	—
AGC	17	2	MAC	10	2
AKC	27	3	MLC	2	—
AMC	76	11	MMC	66	19
AOC	39	6	MNC	7	1
AQC	12	2	MRC	11	3
ATC	110	13	MUC	5	3
BMC	79	14	NWC	3	1
BTC	41	10	OMC	2	—
BUC	10	2	PHC	21	3
CEC	6	—	PNC	52	5
CMC	7	1	PRC	11	2
CSC	68	13	PTC	2	1
CTC	49	5	QMC	44	4
DCC	28	6	RDC	18	8
DKC	21	2	RMC	142	32
DMC	2	—	SDC	23	7
DTC	19	2	SFC	57	10
EMC	121	17	SHC	26	4
ENC	75	14	SKC	93	11
EOC	6	1	SMC	14	4
ETC	100	14	SOC	18	6
FTC	54	5	SVC	1	—
GFC	5	—	SWC	3	—
GMC	74	8	TDC	15	2
GSC	8	1	TMC	36	5
HMC	133	17	UTC	7	—
ICC	28	4	YNC	131	16

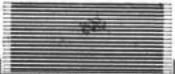
DECORATIONS & CITATIONS



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility . . ."

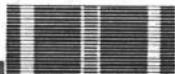
Gold Star in lieu of Second Award
★ DUFEEK, George J., RADM, USN (Ret.), for exceptionally meritorious service to the government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as Commander United States Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958).



LEGION OF MERIT

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Government of the United States . . ."

★ HAMILTON, Leo L., LT, USN, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the government of the United States in the planning, development and establishment of a United States Naval Aircraft Maintenance Program during the period July 1946 to July 1959. Exercising unusual diligence, initiative, and resourcefulness, LT Hamilton worked to devise, develop, and obtain approval for an aircraft maintenance program attuned to current and projected needs of the U. S. Navy, making a valuable contribution to the defense effort of the United States.



DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

"For heroism or extraordinary achievement in aerial flight . . ."

★ CARLQUIST, Roger, LCDR, USN, for extraordinary achievement in aerial flight as a Project Pilot on the F3H aircraft at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, from October 1958 to March 1959. Assigned the task of evaluating the F3H aircraft under extremely hazardous and adverse weather and flight conditions, Lieutenant Commander Carlquist was instrumental in obtaining invaluable information as a result of these flights. On one occasion

when engine seizure was imminent and the fire warning system indicated fire, he chose to remain with his aircraft, and carried out a successful landing. During another flight, when all the pressure flight instruments failed and the aircraft was badly damaged by hail and ice, he again made a successful landing, thereby permitting a detailed engineering analysis of the damaged engine.



NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL

"For heroic conduct not involving actual conflict with an enemy . . ."

★ DAY, Lawrence C., LT, USN, for heroism following an emergency landing of his aircraft at the Naval Air Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, near midnight on 2 Apr 1959. Immediately after landing, the aircraft began to disintegrate and came to rest in an inverted position as intense fires broke out. With the pilot's window as the only means of escape for members of the crew forward of the galley, Lieutenant Day, as Pilot Plane Commander, crawled through this window and then assisted two other crew members in escaping. Although forced to leave the vicinity of the pilot's window because of the intense heat, Lieutenant Day returned to assist three more men from the flaming aircraft before he was forced once again to retreat from the searing heat, moments before the entire aircraft exploded.

★ GROVES, John G. Jr., LT, USN, for heroism following an emergency landing of his aircraft at the Naval Air Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, near midnight on 2 Apr 1959. Immediately after landing, the aircraft began to disintegrate and came to rest in an inverted position as intense fires broke out in major segments. With the pilot's window as the only means of escape for members of the crew forward of the galley, LT Groves, acting as First Co-Pilot, was assisted through this window by his Pilot Plane Commander. LT Groves aided in the removal of the Flight Engineer, and although forced to leave the vicinity of the pilot's window because of the intense heat, returned to assist a crew member through the window, seconds before the entire aircraft exploded.

★ KEMP, John B., AM3, USNR, for heroism in rescuing three persons from drowning in waters off Seal Beach, California, on the afternoon of 13 Jun 1959. Chancing upon three men hanging onto the sides of a swamped and capsized fourteen-foot open outboard while he was en route to shore with two others in a cabin cruiser, Kemp dove into the treacherous waters and, despite waves running five feet in height, succeeded in carrying a line to the overturned craft which was tossing within thirty feet of a rock jetty. While the cruiser was attempting to tow the capsized boat away from the rocks, Kemp aided the three exhausted survivors in remaining afloat. After approximately fifteen minutes, one of the victims was lifted aboard a second cruiser which was standing by in the area. Kemp remained in the water with the other survivors until their rescue was completed.

★ NELSON, Richard E., AO1, USN, for heroism as a crew member of a patrol plane in Electronic Countermeasures Squadron One during a routine training mission over international waters in the Sea of Japan on 16 Jun 1959. When two MIG fighter-aircraft suddenly executed a series of attacks against the patrol plane, wounding the tail gunner and inflicting extensive damage, Nelson administered first aid to the wounded man and shielded him with his own body during one of the attacks, while bullets pierced the fuselage of the plane. In addition, he took charge of the after part of the aircraft, organized the crew members, and established evacuation stations in case ditching became necessary.

★ WILBER, Walter E., LT, USN, for heroic conduct while serving on board USS *Essex* (CVA 9) on the morning of 28 May 1959. When a fighter type aircraft, upon landing, crashed into several other planes parked abaft the island on the flight deck of *Essex*, resulting in an immediate explosion and intense fire, LT Wilber attempted to extinguish the blazing clothing of one of the men in the vicinity of the burning airplanes by using his own body as a smothering blanket, and by removing and using some of his own clothing to extinguish the flames. He then went under one of the burning aircraft to assist an injured man to safety. Until more experienced medical assistance was available, he capably directed the evacuation of the casualties from the scene of the fire.

TAFFRAIL TALK

THIS ISSUE IS AN UNUSUAL ONE—but one, we feel, that is timely. We have used the term “cold war” throughout. Perhaps there is a better term and one that could be more closely defined. However, we know you’ll see the over-all picture and will see what your part is. And your part is a mighty important one. The individual Navyman is, today, more important than he has ever been in the past. If ever there was a need for an all hands evolution, this is it.

Talking about individuals, it might interest you to know that this is an individual type of issue. Here’s the background: CDR S. H. Alexander, Secretary of the Navy-Marine Corps Cold War Advisory Panel, called us to see if we could help get the whole Navy to think about the cold war. “Sounds like a good idea,” we said.

So, our staff gathered together. Ideas flew around like snowflakes. Then, each writer chose a subject in which he had an interest, and went about writing it. The articles, as you will agree, are highly individualistic. They represent, we may add, the individual thinking of each writer. The writer alone decided what and how he would write in this issue. We figured that was the only honest way to do it.

Of course, we did have advice and consent of our seniors. RADM William Miller, for example, read every article for us and gave us a number of suggestions, which we incorporated. Other senior officers willingly gave us their backing.

Let’s give you just a little more background. ALL HANDS is fortunate in that the staff is always free to work out problems in its own way. The Chief of Naval Personnel, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy give the staff a free hand. Ideas and material can come from any place—and the staff takes every suggestion under consideration. A skipper of a ship may have an idea; a third class petty officer may write in with a suggestion; a desk in BuShips or BuMed or CNO may send over a memo with an idea.

Article ideas come from the Fleet and from within our staff. The informational and career material comes mainly from within this Bureau. The assistants to various commands help us by tipping us off what is new as to policy, hardware, plans, and so on. The hundreds of letters that come in each month help us decide if we’re getting out the word and what more is needed for constant improvement of the service. ALL HANDS Magazine, although an instrument of the Chief of Naval Personnel, is, in a larger sense, a means of telling the Navy about the Navy.

Don’t hesitate to tell us what you think of this or any other issue. Drop us a line to tell us what you want to see in your magazine. We do, of course, tell the Fleet a lot of what is going on in the Department of the Navy, but we also, in a way, tell Washington what is going on in the Fleet.

We hope you will be a “Questioning Navyman.” We hope you’ll read these issues and think and talk about them. Are you getting the word? Are we hitting our target in informing you of career matters? Why not drop us a line, and give us the benefit of your thinking? You’re part owner of this magazine, so exercise your option—influence us.

The All Hands Staff

The United States Navy

Guardian of our Country

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on watch at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country’s glorious future depends. The United States Navy exists to make it so.

We Serve with Honor

Tradition, valor and victory are the Navy’s heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline and vigilance as the watchwords of the present and future. At home or on distant stations, we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families. Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

The Future of the Navy

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war. Mobility, surprise, dispersal and offensive power are the keystones of the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past. Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.

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• **AT RIGHT: FRIENDLY NAVIES**—The call of the sea and the spirit of freedom form a common bond for sailors the world over. Some typical shots of Navy men of other nations are shown here and on the inside front cover.



Navymen on the signal bridge of a Peruvian DE prepare to hoist the national ensign (left). At right, the Norwegian flag is raised aboard a newly-acquired LSM as Norwegian, American and UN officials look on.



VADM Charles R. Brown salutes Greek sailors in Rhodes (left). At right, the Portuguese Consul-General in New York City inspects the crew of a ship transferred to his country under the Military Assistance Program.



Belgian sailors man their stations in the pilot house of a minesweeper (left). At right, a U. S. Navy damage controlman explains fire-fighting equipment to crew members of a Chinese Nationalist tank landing ship.

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