

# ALL HANDS

THE BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL INFORMATION BULLETIN

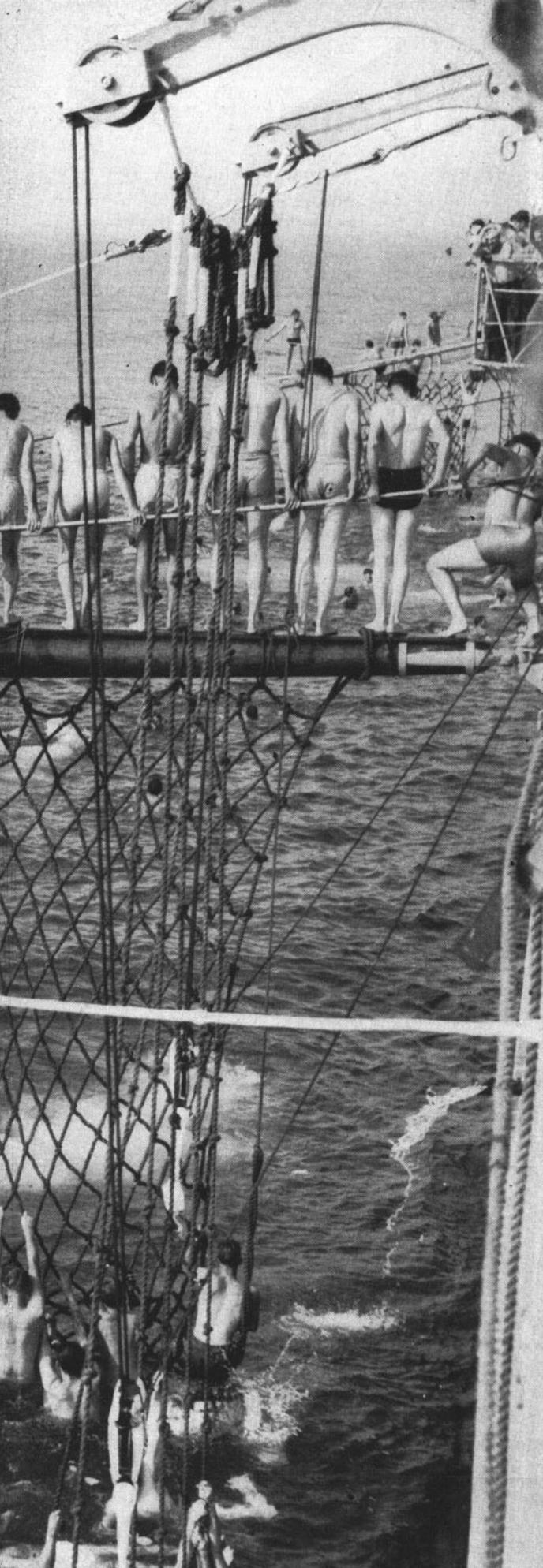


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NAVPERS-O

SEPTEMBER 1951





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SEPTEMBER 1951    Navpers-O    NUMBER 415

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● **FRONT COVER:** A well-executed forward pass will bring your team nearer the end zone. So, too, will teamwork bring your Navy to its goal. Paride DeGiulio of Providence, R.I., is pictured in an *All Hands* photo by Walter G. Seewald.

● **AT LEFT:** Sizzling 90-plus degrees waved over the decks of USS *Newport News* (CA 148), booms and life nets were lowered, someone trumpeted swim call, and almost 200 sailors hit the Atlantic.

**CREDITS:** All photographs published in *All Hands* are official Department of Defense photos unless otherwise designated; p. 32, upper left, Thomas E. French, SN, USN.

# Casualty's Family Gets a Prompt Report

THE DAWN is cold and gray off the coast of Korea. Shells are dropping thick and fast as Commie coastal batteries open up with all they've got. Suddenly Alfred Johnson, SN, USN, slumps to the deck of *uss Citadel*—blood seeping from shell fragment wounds. His right arm is badly lacerated, his jumper slowly turning red.

In a matter of minutes, Johnson—our fictitious sailor serving in a fictitious ship—is taken below by corpsmen, along with other shipmates who are hurt. Navy doctors patch up his mangled arm and shoulder and prepare to transfer him to a hospital ship or the naval hospital at Yokosuka, Japan.

Meanwhile the casualty report officer, designated by Johnson's commanding officer, drafts a report of those killed, wounded or missing. Data reported includes name, rank or rate, service or file number, casualty status—that is, killed in action, died of wounds (including date wounded if known), died of injuries (including date injured if known), died of disease, missing in action, wounded in action, injured. A "wound" is defined to mean a disability resulting from action with an enemy while an "injury" means a disability resulting from some cause other than enemy action.

The CRO's report is speedily transmitted to the Casualty Branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel. Frequently the ship relays the message to the nearest shore radio station—perhaps at Guam or Honolulu—from which the message is passed on to Washington. Within a few hours, the Casualty Branch—whose duty it is to notify promptly, accurately and

sympathetically the next of kin of those in casualty status—has sent official notification, via commercial telegram, to Johnson's family.

Fortunately Seaman Johnson was wounded, not killed. In order to keep his family quickly and completely informed about his condition, COs of medical activities are directed to send prognosis and progress reports to BuPers which relays them to the

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## Next-of-Kin Gets The Word Within a Few Hours, Due To Speedy Action by BuPers

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next of kin. These reports, including data on the doctor's diagnosis, man's condition, transfers, changes in diagnosis, should continue until the man is removed from the "serious" list or until final disposition is made of his case.

Due to conditions existing in the Korean area, it is regretted that this procedure cannot always be followed. However, all reports received are promptly relayed by BuPers Casualty Branch. In the absence of progress reports, it is usually safe to assume that the man is recovering satisfactorily.

Normally, "letters of progress" are sent by hospital commanders directly to the next of kin twice a month until the man himself is able to write home. This procedure is not being followed overseas at the present time because of emergency conditions.

Meanwhile, Johnson's CO may write a personal letter to the sailor's family. Due to combat conditions, however, COs usually are able to write only to the families of men reported missing or killed.

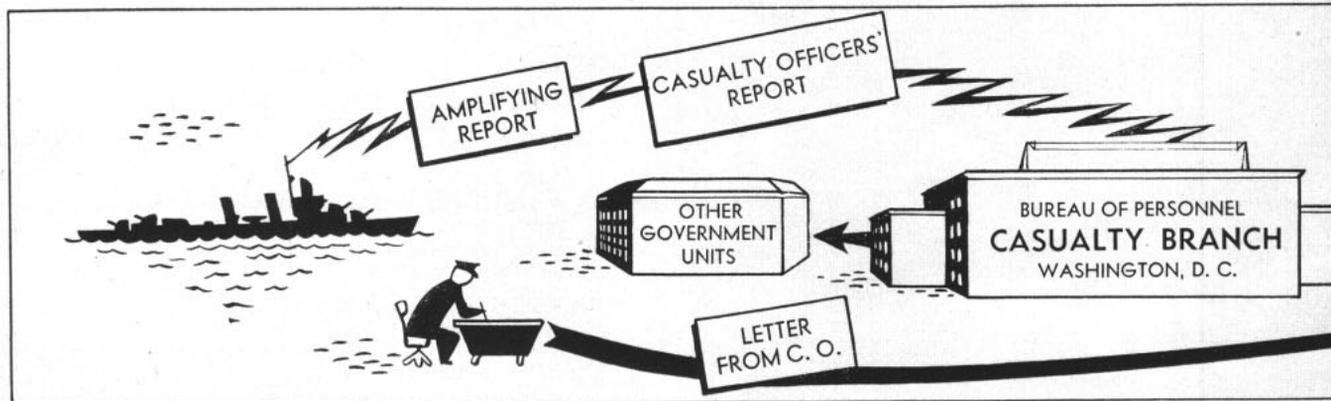
The chaplain also may write to Johnson's family. In the event of loss of life, he would describe the religious services in some detail. Any personal information about the man's service or associations that would be of interest to the family is included. Uniformed USNR chaplains are now making sympathy calls on the next of kin throughout the United States.

As Johnson's convalescence progresses, and if it is found that he no longer needs hospitalization but is not yet fit to return to active duty, his CO may grant him up to 30 days' sick leave.

Let's look behind the scenes now to see what transpires before Johnson's family is notified of his wounds.

Speed and accuracy are the rule at BuPers where the Casualty Branch is "on call" around the clock, getting the word on casualties to the next of kin in a matter of hours.

The actual machinery works like this: Navy communications receives the CRO's dispatch relayed from the ship or shore activity concerned. Often less than an hour passes between the time the report is first put on the airwaves and the time it arrives at BuPers. Within a few minutes a messenger takes the report to the Casualty Branch. A notification clerk logs it in a casualty record book and gives the dispatch to the jacket control desk where a request for jacket is prepared for each person named. At the same time, a check is also made for the new "Record of



Emergency Data for the Armed Forces"—Form DD-93—and the "Dependents' Assistance Folder," while a casualty folder is being prepared.

If form DD-93 is available, it is inserted in the casualty folder together with the original dispatch or an excerpt. An initial telegram, reading somewhat as follows, is sent to the next of kin:

A REPORT JUST RECEIVED OF PERSONNEL WOUNDED IN ACTION IN THE KOREAN AREA INCLUDES THE NAME OF YOUR SON ALFRED JOHNSON, SN, USN, WOUNDED ON 23 AUGUST 1951. I REGRET THAT DUE TO COMBAT CONDITIONS DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE BUT YOUR GREAT ANXIETY IS UNDERSTOOD AND ANY FURTHER REPORTS RECEIVED WILL BE FURNISHED YOU PROMPTLY. YOU ARE ASSURED HE IS RECEIVING THE BEST POSSIBLE MEDICAL CARE AND I JOIN IN THE WISH FOR HIS SPEEDY RECOVERY.

VICE ADMIRAL L. T. DUBOSE  
CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

The communications section usually gets the BuPers telegram on the wires within 10 minutes after receiving the message—depending upon the number of messages to be sent. In a short while, Western Union is delivering the telegrams. Western Union, however, does not deliver such a message between the hours of 2200 and 0700. As an additional precaution, notification of death are handed to male members of the family whenever possible.

When BuPers is notified that the next of kin is ill—as in the case of a sailor whose father was recovering from a heart attack—an effort is usually made to have a chaplain deliver the message personally. In the event a man has requested that a particular person—say his minister or family physician—break the news to his family, his wishes are carried out.

During "off duty" hours, a BuPers duty officer is on watch to receive



**CASUALTY ARRIVES** aboard the transport which will take him to a hospital or to the States. Meanwhile, his casualty report is well on the way to BuPers.

any incoming messages. When an unusual circumstance arises, such as the loss or damage of a craft, the head of the Casualty Branch is contacted.

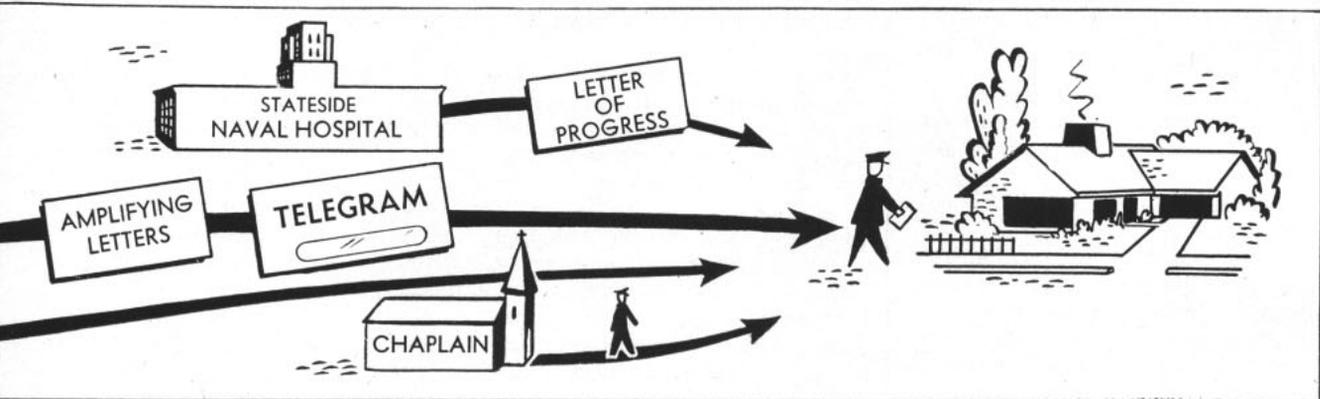
Normally, the notification is received by the family within a few hours after the initial report has been made. In no instance would the Casualty Branch withhold processing over night unless a major disaster physically precluded the preparation and release of the completed reports.

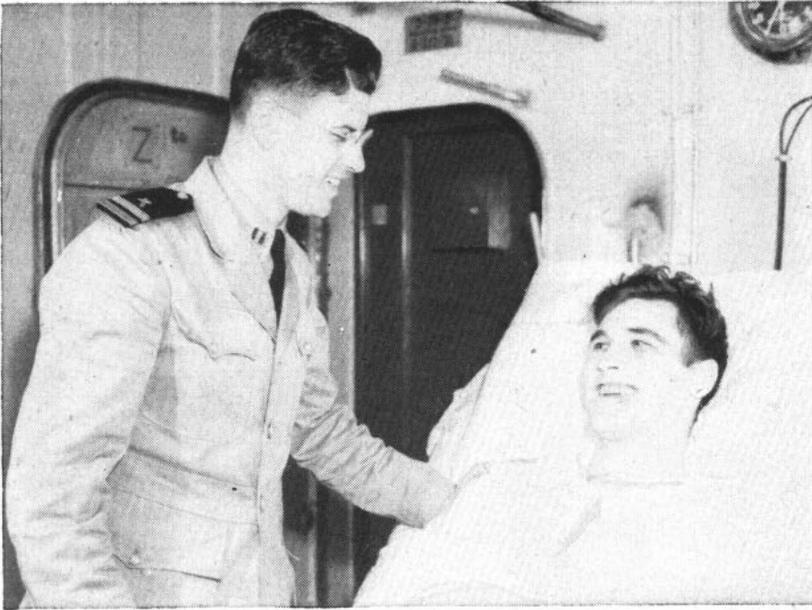
Delays generally occur at the site of battle, however, inasmuch as considerable checking must be done in an effort to eliminate false listings. Often details are not available for hours, even days. Occasionally, BuPers has to refer back to the field for further checks on muster rolls or individual names.

If a man is reported deceased, after notification has been completed his case is turned over to a death gratuity clerk who immediately sends death benefits information and application forms to the beneficiary and next of kin.

When the jacket is received from the files section, the notification clerk double-checks to see if there is any additional information in file which may be useful in processing the case and settling death benefits.

At this time, also, various offices within the Bureau are furnished with telephonic reports of casualties. A notation is entered in a log book and a card file record is made for ready reference. Finally, the case is analyzed as to casualty and service data and a "Report of Casualty" is transmitted to various Navy Department





**CHEERFUL CHAPLAINS** take a personal interest in casualties aboard ship. It is not possible, however, for them to write or visit families of all wounded men.

offices and other governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the payment of death benefits and the settlement of the affairs of service personnel. Commercial insurance firms, if listed on the records, are furnished a copy of the official death report.

Four hours after the Bureau has put the notification telegram on the wire, the information is turned over to the Office of Public Information for release to the press. However, there is now a three to four day period before the newspapers can print these casualty lists.

Occasionally, a newspaper prints the name of a person injured or wounded and the family does not receive official notification from BuPers. Since, normally, only those critically or seriously injured or wounded are reported to BuPers, men whose names appear in newspapers in this way are usually suffering from minor wounds and will soon be returned to duty.

However, in view of the conditions existing in the combat areas reports of casualties sometimes are unavoidably delayed and errors in reporting sometimes unavoidably occur.

In addition to its notification duties, the Casualty Branch processes death claims; answers inquiries from relatives and other interested persons, including members of Congress, concerning details incident to casual-

ties; service data and information concerning other benefits payable by the Veterans Administration, Social Security Board, War Claims Commission, etc. and has liaison with the Army Graves Registration Service, Personal Effects Distribution Centers, and other governmental offices or agencies.

Questions from relatives about medals awarded, names and addresses of shipmates who might be able to supply additional information, and circumstances surrounding

the casualty occurrence—much of which was classified during World War II and could not be released—are now given special attention.

When casualty investigations are completed in the field, an "amplifying report" is submitted by the CRO or investigating officer as soon as conditions permit. Of prime importance in clarifying the status of those reported "missing," this report includes additional information concerning the casualty: whether or not misconduct where no action was involved; available details as to where and when last seen, extent of searches made, the weather conditions and chances of survival if missing; disposition of remains if dead.

In a very few instances, additional information concerning death of men previously reported missing or taken prisoner in inaccessible areas during World War II, still is being reported to BuPers. When such information is received, the Casualty Branch promptly notifies the next of kin and amends its records accordingly.

The Marine Corps maintains its own Casualty Branch. Its procedure is similar to that of the Navy. Here again, incoming lists are checked to insure correct notification. Speed and accuracy set the keynote. USMC's Personal Affairs Branch administers a "casualty assistance program" which performs two services. It both informs next of kin of available benefits and aids them in obtaining these benefits.

### **New Data Form Speeds the Reporting of Casualties**

Use of the "Record of Emergency Data for the Armed Forces"—Form DD-93—is speeding up the work of the Navy's Casualty Branch at BuPers. The new form, in force for less than a year, replaces the old beneficiary slip, NavPers 601 (pages 7 and 8 of the Service Record).

Form DD-93 is designed to provide an adequate emergency data record. Included are the name and address of the person to be notified in case of emergency, the person to receive the six months' death gratuity, the person—including commercial insurance companies or banks—to receive the special Class E allotment and the amount to be received, in case a man is reported missing, a prisoner of war, or other-

wise prevented from returning to naval jurisdiction.

It has become increasingly evident that personnel are not giving proper significance to items 10 and 11. There has been a tendency to list all relatives on the form. Such information is not desired. The relatives that must be named in items 10 and 11 are the ones to whom the six months' death gratuity will be paid, providing there is no widow or child, and if they are otherwise eligible. In most cases, therefore, the person named in items 10 and 11 will be the same as the one named in items eight or nine.

A new Form DD-93 should be executed when any major change in status occurs.

## CPO Runs TV Program Which Keeps Families of Servicemen Up-To-Date

**A** NEW KIND of quiz program, broadcast over television for an audience of 100,000, is proving its worth to families of servicemen in the Chicago area.

These are some of the questions that are answered on the TV screen:

*Can a member of the National Guard request discharge to enlist in the Navy?*

*I am buying my son a farm to operate, and want to know if he'll be deferred from the draft?*

*Can a woman doctor join the Navy?*

*How long will my husband, who was ordered to active duty from the inactive reserve, have to serve?*

Such queries about the armed forces are being answered daily by Joseph F. Corey, ADC, USN, a new television personality, over Station WBKB-TV.

Navy Recruiter Corey is the emcee for "Assembly," a five-day a week half-hour TV show which features all the armed services, offers no fabulous jackpots. His audience and radio-theater press critics, however rate the telecast tops—useful, timely, well-done,

It all started when the recruiter, in his never-ending knocking at the door of television program directors' offices, produced his "open



TALES OF THE SEA were told by men of USS Joy (DE 585) on "Assembly," the TV quiz program which includes demonstrations, and films.

sesame" idea to the TV publicity media. Producer of "Assembly" is S. "Red" Quinlan, who served as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve during World War II.

With full assistance from other branches of the armed forces and civilian organizations, the problem of securing adequate program material has been whipped. Chicago's main Navy Recruiting Station staff

is the clearing house for scheduling programs, and procures the cast personalities with assistance of the other services. The staff also handles a heavy and increasing volume of questions-and-answers mail.

The show is authorized by the Department of Defense and aims to acquaint citizens with their armed services, while keeping them informed of up-to-date developments and legislation concerning military personnel affairs.

"Assembly," titled after the bugle call, first went on the air in January 1951, with Chief Corey as moderator for members of all the services.

Highlights of the daily shows are the enlisted men and women of all branches who take part in the regular feature of a questions-and-answers forum, demonstrations and interviews, and armed forces films released for television.

That "Assembly" is a topnotch TV show is evidenced by the fact that more than 100,000 people view the show every day.

Entertainment critics sum it up as the biggest and best public service TV show to hit the Windy City.

The TV program, say the critics, is valuable to families with persons of military age and should build considerable goodwill.



PLACES they have been are pointed out by G. L. Mix, ENC (center), and Ray Ten Hagen, BTC, to emcee Joseph F. Corey, ADC, USN, holding globe.

# THE WORD

## Frank, Authentic Advance Information On Policy—Straight From Headquarters

• **SEA DUTY**—All shore duty outside the continental United States, except duty in the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the 14th Naval District, is considered at the present time as sea duty for the purpose of rotation.

On the Officer Data Card, Form NavPers-340 (Rev. 12-50), a space is provided for listing *next duty desired* under which is the heading "Advance Base." This is interpreted as shore duty outside the United States which for rotational purposes is counted as sea duty.

According to BuPers Circ. Ltr. 119-51 (NDB, 30 July 1951), this heading will be changed on the next printing of the officer Data Card to read *Foreign Shore Duty*.

• **TRAVEL BY AUTO**—travel by privately owned vehicle is authorized for enlisted personnel ordered to permanent change of duty station (including periods of temporary duty performed between permanent stations) as provided by Art. C-5317 of *BuPers Manual*.

Such authorization, however, must be specifically included in enlisted orders. Otherwise you are not entitled to travel time by auto at the rate of 250 miles per day, nor are you eligible to receive commuted rations for the difference in travel time between that authorized for rail and privately owned vehicle.

Where travel by privately owned vehicle is requested and authorized,

### Free Mail in Combat Area Extended to 30 June 1953

Free mail privileges for members of the armed forces serving in Korea, and other combat areas which the President may designate, have been extended to 30 June 1953 by Public Law 54, 82nd Congress.

The extension was announced in Alnav 58 (NDB, 15 July 1951). Details of the free mailing privileges originally were fully explained in *ALL HANDS*, October 1950, p. 45.

BuPers Circ. Ltr. 114-51 (NDB, 30 Jul 1951) states that issuing commands will insure that the authorization is specifically included in the orders. Travel time corresponding to the mode of travel *authorized in the orders* will also be inserted in the Standard Transfer Order.

• **PO CERTIFICATES**—Petty officer appointment certificates will now be issued by commanding officers to Naval Reservists on active duty upon their advancement to pay grade E-4. Regular Navy personnel advanced to this grade were previously authorized to receive the certificates.

Due to the present temporary nature of advancements to pay grade E-5, E-6 and E-7, issuance of the certificates for advancement to those

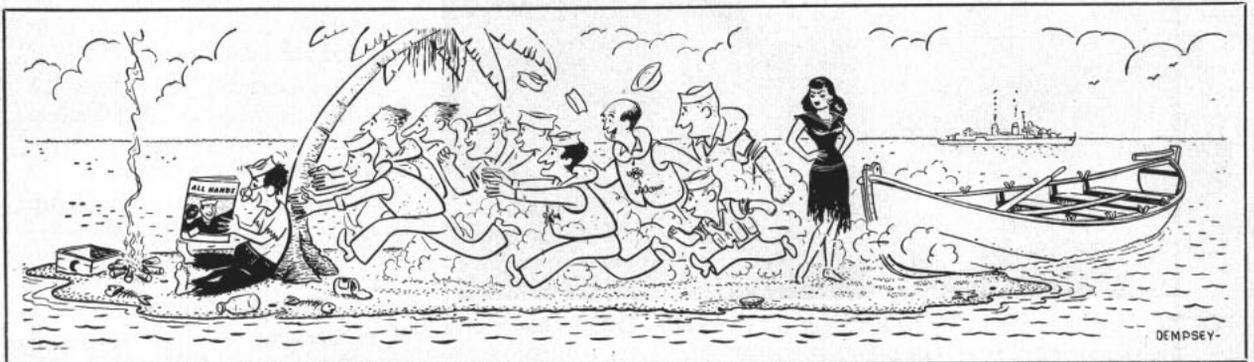
pay grades has been suspended as of last January 1st in accordance with instructions of BuPers Circ. Ltr. 181-50 (AS&SL, July-December 1950). However, BuPers will issue the petty officer appointment forms to chief petty officers receiving permanent appointments.

According to the new directive, BuPers Circ. Ltr. 93-51 (NDB, 15 June 1951), the petty officer appointment forms will not be issued to Reservists in an inactive duty status, except that the Chief of Naval Personnel will continue to issue appointment forms to acting Chiefs who hold rates of a permanent nature when they qualify for a change in status to permanent appointment.

Instructions for issuance of the petty officer appointment forms, (DD Form 216N for the Regular Navy and DD Form 216NR for Reservists) are covered by BuPers Circ. Ltr. 82-50 (AS&SL, January-June 1950) as modified by BuPers Circ. Ltr. 181-50 (NDB 15 November 1950) and BuPers Circ. Ltr. 93-51 (NDB 15 June 1951) respectively.

• **PH STRIKERS**—All strikers for the photographer's mate rating with the symbols of PHSR, PHSA and PHSN are now to be changed to the corresponding aviation rate symbols: PHAR, PHAA and PHAN, as appropriate, according to BuPers Circ. Ltr. 109-51 (NDB, 16 July 1951). Strikers for associated emergency service ratings are to be changed accordingly.

The *Enlisted Navy Job Classifications* (NavPers 15105, revised), applicable to the PH and AF ratings, and the qualifications for advancement in the PH and AF ratings as presently contained in *Qualifications for Advancement in Rating* (NavPers 18068) will remain effective until appropriate changes to these publications are announced.



PASS THIS COPY ALONG—Nine others will feel like they're marooned on an island if they don't get *All Hands*.

## Five Morel Brothers Serving in the Navy

The Navy has five brothers from one family in the persons of the Morel brothers of Downey, Calif.

Their rates, ages and duty stations are as follows: Joe, TE3, 25—uss *Hailey* (DD 556); Saul, PH3, 24—Naval Air Test Center, Point Mugu, Cal.; Victor, SN, 23—uss *Hanson* (DDR 832); William, FA, 21—also serving in uss *Hanson*; Alexander, SA, 18—Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

Another set of five brothers in the Navy were the Sullivans of World War II fame. All five perished when their ship, uss *Juneau* (CL 52), went down during the Battle of Guadalcanal (Third Savo) in November 1942. The destroyer uss *The Sullivans* (DD 573) is named in their honor.

● **MINIMUM AGE**—Young women graduating from high school who have reached the age of 18 may enlist in the Regular Navy for four or six years.

The new minimum age requirement is the same as that currently specified for enlistment of women in other branches of the armed forces. In addition applicants must be unmarried, under 26 years of age, at least five feet tall, and weighing not less than 100 pounds. All candidates are required to pass the regular physical and mental examinations.

Women may qualify for a variety of ratings, principally in the following specialties: hospital corps, communications, supply, aviation and general administration.

Successful candidates will receive nine weeks' basic training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. BuPers says that many of the enlisted women graduating from recruit training are assigned to schools for training in particular ratings, and others are assigned to duty within the continental limits of the United States for on-the-job training.

● **GI BILL DEADLINES**—Here are the deadlines for three World War II veterans' benefits—education, loans and readjustment allowances:

**Education**—Veterans discharged on or before 25 July 1947 must have begun their training under the GI

Bill by 25 July 1951. Veterans discharged after 25 July 1947 must start such training within four years from their date of discharge.

Those who enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Navy under the Voluntary Recruitment Act—between 6 Oct 1945 and 5 Oct 1946—may count the entire period of their enlistment or reenlistment as war service for GI Bill purposes.

If an eligible veteran had two periods of World War II service, the discharge from the last period of service—entered into prior to 25 July 1947—will determine the individual's deadline date.

Veterans who have started training and who have had their training interrupted by reason of their returning to active duty or because of a change in active duty status are not affected by the 25 July 1951 deadline date. They may resume or continue their training within a reasonable period after their discharge. Additional information is contained in ALL HANDS, May 1951, p. 55.

No education or training under the GI Bill may be afforded after 25 July 1956.

**Loans**—In most cases, applications for GI Loans must be made before 26 July 1957. Persons enlisting or reenlisting in the Regular Navy between 6 Oct 1945 and 5 Oct 1946 inclusive, however, have 10 years from the date of discharge from such enlistment or reenlistment in which to use their loan guaranty rights.

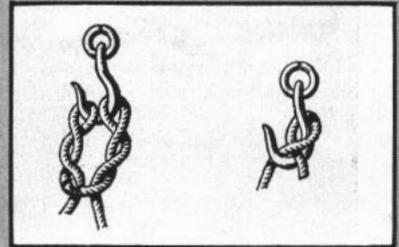
**Readjustment Allowances**—The period of unemployment (computed in units of one week) must occur within two years after discharge or two years after 25 July 1947—which ever is later. For persons enlisting or reenlisting in the Regular Navy between 6 Oct 1945 and 5 Oct 1946 inclusive, the period of unemployment must occur not later than two years after discharge from such enlistment or reenlistment.

No payment will be made after 25 July 1952 (five years from the end of the war). An exception to this date limitation occurs in the case of persons enlisting or reenlisting in the Regular Navy between 6 Oct 1945 and 5 Oct 1946 in which case unemployment must occur not later than two years after discharge from such enlistment.

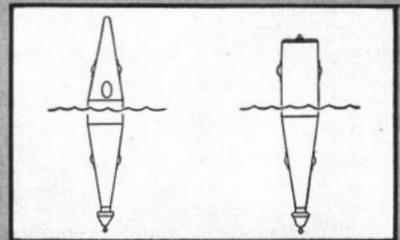
Additional information is contained in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 88-51 (NDB, 31 May 1951).

# QUIZ AWEIGH

According to Samuel Johnson, 18th century English essayist, "Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." If you don't know the answers to this quiz, they can be found on page 53 in this issue.



- (1) Illustrated at the left is a (a) cat's paw hitch (b) single carrick bend (c) double carrick bend.  
(2) The hitch at the right is a (a) clove (b) timber (c) blackwall.



- (3) In order to be of navigational use, a buoy must be so shaped that it can easily be identified. The buoy at the left is a (a) spherical (b) nun (c) can.  
(4) The buoy at the right is a (a) can (b) whistling (c) special nun.



- (5) This man is entering data on a (a) sea-bottom contour map (b) aerology chart (c) shore-line depth graduation chart.  
(6) The lines he has drawn are called (a) isotopes (b) isoclines (c) isobars.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 53

# Small Ships Do Mighty Big Job in Korea



PATROL FRIGATE—USS *Glendale* (PF 36), on the job with Task Force 95 off Korea, helps maintain U. N. blockade and carries out interdiction missions.



MINESWEEPERS like this AMS have been in the thick of it. Below: LST 799, after she got off this pier at Inchon, became a unique 'copter carrier.



A SMALL, battle-weary vessel, veteran of nearly a year of work-horse duty in the Korean theater, steamed slowly toward Pearl Harbor.

As the little rescue and salvage ship *uss Bolster* (ARS 38) neared the Hawaiian coast, a communications messenger delivered a dispatch to the lieutenant who was skipper of the ship:

“COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET CONGRATULATES USS BOLSTER ON ITS SPLENDID PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN KOREA. YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVAL EFFORT IS OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO YOUR SIZE.”

USS *Bolster* is typical of hundreds of small ships of the Fleet—which are due the same kind of praise for the multitude of jobs they have done. This number includes minesweepers, patrol craft, small service force vessels, amphibious ships such as LSTs, LSMs and LSUs, corvettes, frigates and YPs—to mention a few of the representative classes.

The contribution of these ships which is “out of all proportion to their size” is demonstrated in the following sample illustrations. Let’s begin with the saga of *Bolster*.

One of the first jobs for *Bolster* after arriving in Korean waters a year ago in August, was to be a member of a small escort team which was handed the duty of guarding a lone South Korean LST assigned the job of making a landing on enemy-held coast. This was to be a deceptive and highly important feat which, if successful, would deploy enemy troops from the west coast.

The ROK landing ship was stranded after landing its 850 troops in 15-foot waves on the rough beachhead. In the face of concerted enemy fire, *Bolster* went close in to assist in getting the South Korean marines and sailors to safety. Although the little LST had to be sacrificed in the operation the diversion of Communist troops was successful.

Next assignment for *Bolster* was to escort and repair the destroyer *Mansfield* (DD 728), which had her bow practically blown off by a mine explosion. Then, in freezing wintry weather *Bolster* laid 76 miles of buoys in the Chinnampo area. She assisted in the redeployment of

troops during the Hungnam evacuation. She aided in the rescue of sailors from the battered Thailand frigate HMTS *Prasae*, another "little ship" which had gone aground on enemy territory. In between salvage and rescue operations, *Bolster* subbed as a minesweeper, participating in the clearing of the heavily mined areas off Wonsan harbor.

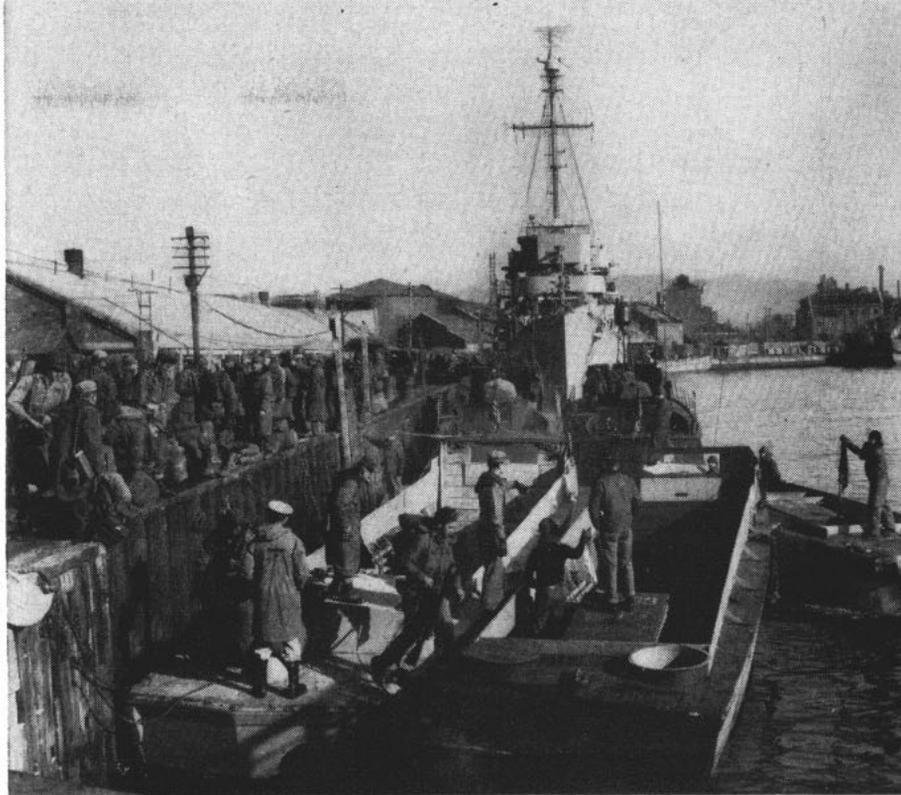
These daring jobs of the little ships take them right into the thick of action against the enemy. No easy behind-the-scenes role keeps them free from exposure to coastal guns and Red planes—or dangers of the extensive minefields around Korea.

For example, there's the case of the small minesweeper—180 feet long—uss *Incredible* (AM 249).

She was one of three vessels sweeping the Wonsan minefield in mid-October 1950. Just ahead of her were two sister sweepers, uss *Pirate* (AM 275) and uss *Pledge* (AM 277).

The two leading vessels had swept about a dozen mines when a terrific explosion lifted the stern of *Pirate* completely out of the water. Almost simultaneously enemy shore batteries opened fire on the group. Shortly after *Pirate* sank, the victim of an enemy mine. *Pledge* was also hit by a mine as it was dodging enemy shells. *Pledge's* three-inch gun was still firing up to the time the ship went under.

*Incredible* was now left alone with the Communists concentrating their fire on her from shore and the ocean



LANDING CRAFT such as this covey of LCVPs from transports in Hungnam harbor did yeoman duty evacuating the Marines and Army from the city.

a constant threat with its unswept mines. While the minesweeper's skipper, a lieutenant, maneuvered his vessel violently to keep out of the path of shells and inside the channel which had been cleared by the sister ships, *Incredible* let go with her three-incher and automatic 40s and 20s.

At the same time a motor whaleboat from *Incredible* was racing to the rescue of survivors of the other

ships. Despite the fire from shore, the rescue craft saved 27 men.

*Incredible* had other narrow escapes in the Korean fighting. On one occasion a mine became tangled in her sweep and was nearly hauled up on her fantail. Luckily, the mine was spotted by an alert lookout just a few moments before the turning winch would have drawn it against the sternpost.

*Incredible* went on from Wonsan



HELPING HAND of USS *Bolster* (ARS 38), left, was extended to USS *Mansfield* (right) after mine smashed her bow.



TOTING SUPPLIES to the fighting ships is another big job for the pint-size landing craft. USS LCT 1162 loads 8-inch shells aboard USS Toledo (CA 133).

to the minefields at Hungnam and Songjin. From these and other areas she drew a harvest of mines which at one time was a record for all U.N. minesweepers.

This remarkable job done by the sweepers has not been without its price. In addition to *Pirate* and *Pledge*, other little ships were victims of enemy mines, including *uss Partridge* (AMS 31) and *uss Magpie* (AMS 25).

Still another little ship with a big record of achievement is *LST 799*. This amphibious craft is different from most—she's also an aircraft carrier!

*LST 799* had her decks and equipment converted for use with minecraft. The tank deck was changed so that small boats used in minesweeping could be dragged aboard through the bow doors. The main deck was cleared to permit the landing and take off of as many as three helicopters. The 'copters are used as minespotters. Also brought aboard were huge frozen food storage reefers, reels for minesweeping cables and, a post office. Thus equipped, the little *LST* could stock up with fuel, water, provisions and supplies, and head for the minesweeping country to replenish the sweepers right on the spot.

Tankers, tenders and tugs do a

similar servicing job, weathering heavy seas and entering dangerous waters to serve the fleet.

The fleet tug *uss Lipan* (ATF 85), for example, was one of the earliest vessels to arrive in the Korean fighting zone, and put in an eight-month tour in forward areas. *Lipan* started her duty in the Pohang area and

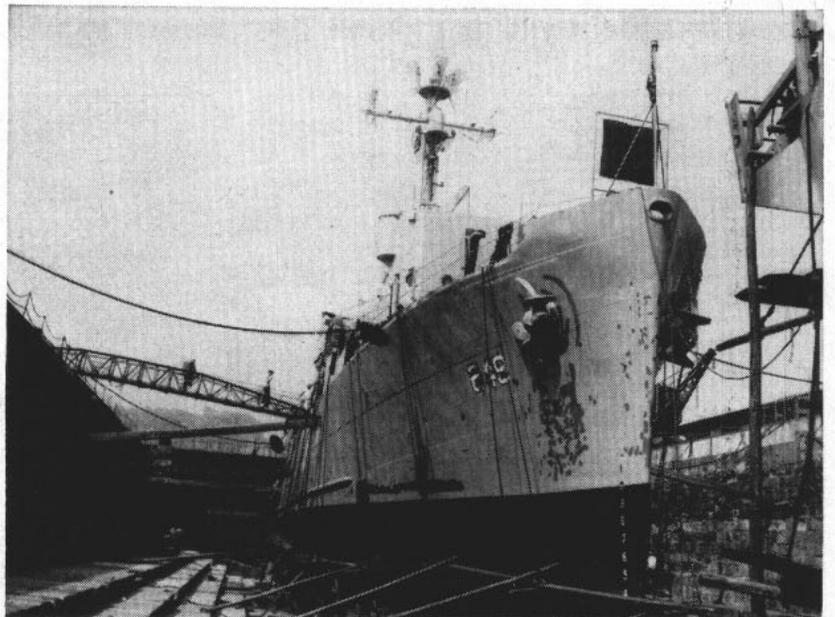
moved from there to ports where she was needed most. When the *MSTS* vessel, *usns General W. Black*, a transport loaded with troops, broke down 650 miles from Japan, *Lipan* went to her aid and towed her into port.

Then there are the smaller landing craft, ranging from *LCVPs* up to *LSUs*, the utility landing ships. When not used in amphibious operations they provide important logistic support to the fighting fleet. In those ports of the Far East which lack large piers and unloading cranes, most ships have to anchor out or tie up to a buoy. The little landing craft transport supplies, ammunition and men between ship and shore. And they also serve a fighting function, ready to play an active part in operations like the invasions of Wonsan and Inchon and the evacuation of Hungnam.

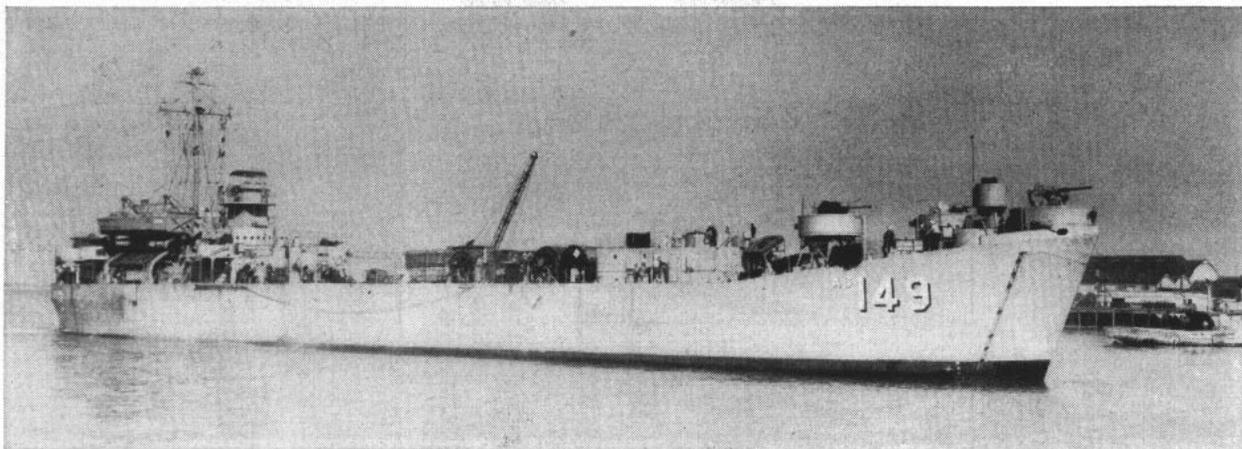
Similar stories could be repeated using the names of a hundred different ships—the *ROK* patrol frigate *Duman*, the destroyer minesweeper *uss Doyle* (DMS 34), the frigate *HMS Hoquiam*, etc.

"We feel that our job is important," says a member of an *LST* crew in a letter to *ALL HANDS*, "because its all tied in with the work of the larger combat ships in winning this war.

"If we do our job right, the medium ships and the 'heavies' can do theirs."



WELL-EARNED REST is provided for *USS Incredible* at a drydock in Japan after the minesweeper had reaped a harvest of mines from Korean waters.



## Sea-Going Filing Cabinets

ONE DAY not long ago, two newly activated ordnance fleet issue supply ships tied up, empty, at the Navy's largest supply center—NSC Oakland, Calif. Twenty-four hours later, each of these ships had on board more than 30,000 items of ordnance equipment and ship spares.

Fantastic, isn't it? Imagine the confusion, the task of sorting and storing!

Actually, there was no confusion at all, and no problem of classifying and stowing. The material was taken on board already stored in some 12,000 drawers. Rows and tiers of drawers, with their sorted and classified contents, were moved into the hold, ready to go. Shortly after loading, the two ships, *uss League Island* (AG 149) (see picture above)

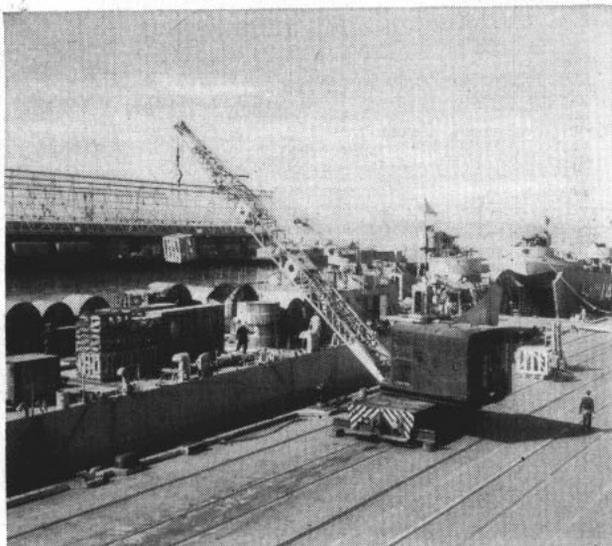
and *uss Chimon* (AG 150), departed for the Far East.

While the actual job of moving the four million dollars' worth of ordnance stores on board the ships was very rapid, months of preparation went into it. During those months, such things as cargo planning, cargo packing and preserving and preparation of a stock locating system had taken place at NSC Oakland. Preparation which had occurred elsewhere included ship activation, ship alterations and training of the crew.

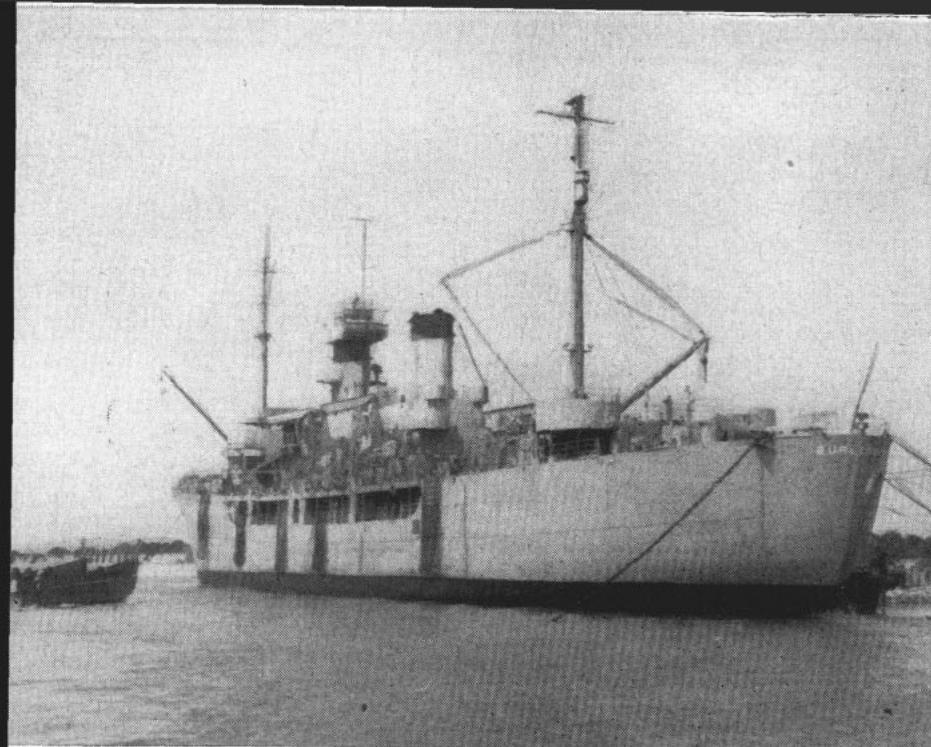
Before becoming floating filing cabinets, the two ships had been LSTs. One had been attached to the Columbia River Group of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, and the other to the San Diego Group.



STOREKEEPER checks some of 75,000 ordnance items carried aboard.



NUMBERING drawers (left) being readied for loading. Right: Pre-packed supplies are hoisted on board USS *Chimon*.



WET NET DRILL is part of realistic training given on board *Burlison*. Note signal platform atop the forward stack.

## Inactive Transport Is Active Training Ship

**A**LTHOUGH REMOVED from the active fleet service in 1946, the attack transport *uss Burlison* (APA 67) has been a busy ship. It might be said that she never really retired, although for five years she hasn't moved a mile.

Since 1947, a total of 62,356 ma-

rines, soldiers, midshipmen and West Point cadets have climbed down the landing nets slung over *Burlison's* side, into the landing craft below. The Navy's Amphibious Command says that this is a record not exceeded by any ship anywhere.

While this fact alone puts *Burlison*

in a class by herself, the ship has many other unique aspects as well. She has no captain and no crew. She has an unusual signal tower atop her forward stack, and an unusual amount of signaling goes on there. And the Amphibious Training Command of the Atlantic Fleet, with headquarters at Little Creek, Va., conducts more *types* of training on board this ship than it does on board any other ship in the Navy.

*Burlison* was built in 1944, and with a crew of 349 men she served in the Pacific theater for a year. During that time she took part in the assault on Okinawa and the occupation which followed. Later, she participated in Operation Crossroads, providing transportation for the animals which were used in the test. After that atom bomb test, *Burlison* delivered her cargo to the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C. for further transfer to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. Then she was assigned to the CO, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.

Quickly, *Burlison* was prepared for her new task. Soon, "Bring 'em on!" said the Training Command. And on they came. Almost daily, troops poured into the Amphibious Base—marines from the famed Second Division, soldiers from the Third Infantry Division and Reserve units from all over the east coast.

Furthermore, there have been four



NOT ONLY MARINES but Army and Navy personnel as well become agile beach-stormers during sessions. More than 15,000 a year use the transport.

classes of West Point cadets and Naval Academy midshipmen.

Last year's total was above 28,000, and this year threatens to break the record. At the end of the first four months of 1951, more than 10,000 men had already taken training on board *Burleson*.

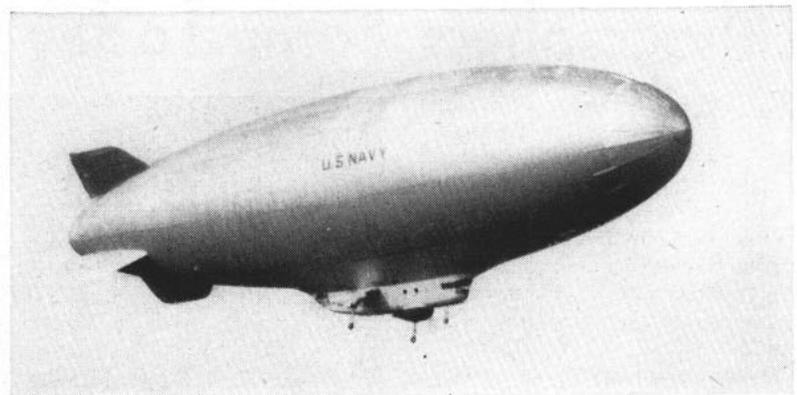
The usual period of training for a group of beach-stormers is two weeks. One week is spent in lectures, demonstrations, movies, and drills on the dry nets or mock-ups ashore. The second week includes "wet-net" practice, and that's where *Burleson* comes into the picture. After scrambling down *Burleson's* sides on five landing nets, the troops are taken in boats to the Little Creek beaches, which they "invade" in the approved manner.

Not only does *Burleson* assist in teaching the trade of disembarkation. She is used also in part of the course of the Landing Craft Control School. This Amphibious Training Command school gives instruction in the use of small boats.

Also, cargo handling classes are held on board *Burleson*. The course covers not only loading operations, but approved and efficient methods of stowing cargo. Winches, booms and tackles are used in cargo handling instruction. Welin davits on board the ship are employed in boat-lowering training.

*Burleson's* usefulness doesn't all lie in the educational field. The base communications division has erected a special structure upon the forward stack. This "tower" serves as a communications relay post for ships at anchor in the bay off Little Creek. Men on duty in the tower relay visual communications from the ships in the bay to the communications office on the base. They conduct semaphore and flag-hoist drills regularly with the ships berthed in the harbor to help maintain the speed and efficiency of the local visual communication system. The tower flies weather signals and acts as a harbor control post, regulating the direction of harbor ship traffic by means of signals flown from the yardarm.

Although she will probably continue to be a "homebody," *Burleson* can expect that many more small craft will come alongside, pick up their troops and leave again. Many more thousands of tons of cargo will be loaded and unloaded by her deck machinery.



WORLD'S LARGEST lighter-than-air non-rigid blimp can attain a speed of 75 knots. It's especially designed to track down and destroy enemy subs.

### ***New Anti-Sub Airship Is Largest of Its Kind***

The Navy's modernized anti-submarine team will be further strengthened by a new type airship, the ZPN—world's largest lighter-than-air blimp. The newly designed air weapon is especially equipped to track down and destroy enemy submarines in the event of war.

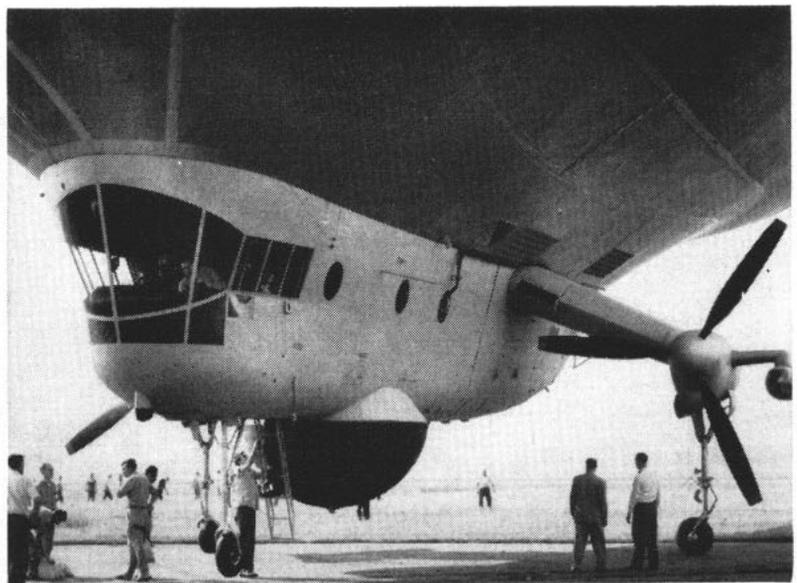
Development of the 324-foot ZPN required more than two years of aeronautical engineering and research. The Navy has incorporated its latest developments adaptable to such aircraft for patrol of thousands of miles of ocean in all kinds of weather.

The ship's envelope has a capacity of 875,000 cubic feet of helium

gas, greater than the capacity of the "M" (725,000 cubic feet) which currently holds the world's sustained flight record of more than one week without refueling.

The operation for which the ZPN is intended—that of a hunter-killer against submarines—is made more effective by employment of a new electrically operated "zep-prop." The propeller provides a versatility of control never before achieved in a lighter-than-air ship.

The control car of the aircraft, housing a crew of 14, is 83 feet long. It is divided into two decks, with operational stations on the lower deck and crew quarters above.



CLOSE-UP shows double-decker control car which houses a crew of 14. The props on outrigger enable it to maneuver, hover, and go in reverse.

# Lithographers Form Today's Press Gangs

**M**ANY TIMES during your naval career you are influenced to some degree by the work of graduates and students of the Navy's Lithographers School.

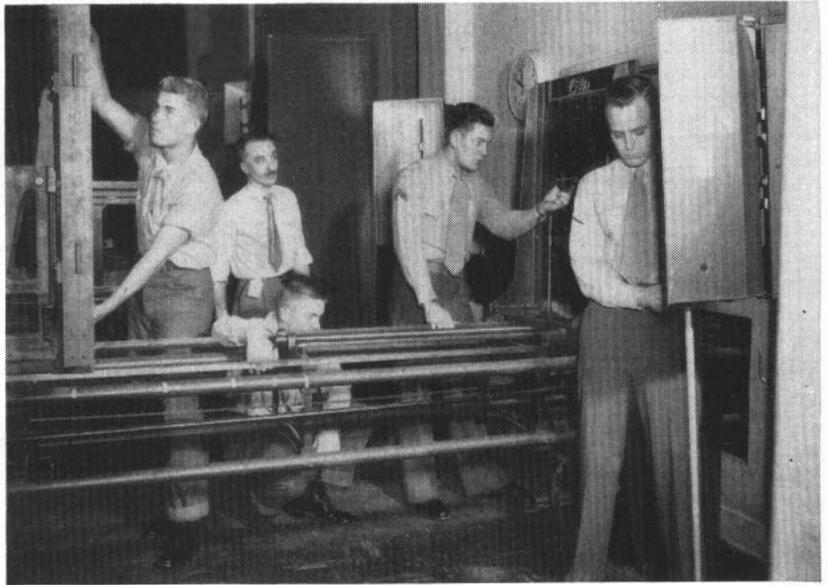
Why? Because they are producers of printed matter, and in the national defense effort printed matter can be as important as ships, guns, and planes.

Training manuals, maps, printed instructions, personnel records, fitness reports, magazines—just about every form used in the mass of paperwork governing the life of a serviceman is produced by the process known as lithography.

In a consolidated printing plant under the management of the administrative office of the Navy Department located in the Pentagon, Washington, D. C., urgently required copies of prints, charts and pictures are produced each month. Also produced at this plant are many training manuals seen in use aboard ship.

In this strategic location, which is called the Defense Printing Service—Washington, the Navy has established a naval lithographer's school, which provides on-the-job training for men and some women of all the armed services.

The needs of modern defense demand improved printing techniques and speed in production for the service forces in the field, in ships and at overseas bases. Skilled personnel trained in every phase of lithography are consequently needed



**GIANT CAMERA**, copy frame mounted on a track, is used to photograph the copy. Man (left) adjusts the frame while another (right center) sets the lens.

around the world, which explains the establishment of the U.S. Naval Lithographers School.

The Navy first began to use the printing process known as photolithography in 1938. Up until then the letterpress process of printing direct from metal type was used exclusively. Today, over 200 ships are equipped with lithographic print shops. The Navy also has many shore establishments equipped to do litho work in such far away bases as Guam, Pearl Harbor, Argentina,

and London. Every naval district has its own special lithographic facilities.

To help train the many men needed for photo-litho work during World War II, the Navy set up its first school at Anacostia in Washington, D.C. This was later succeeded by a refresher course in Memphis, Tenn. By 1949, existing facilities could not meet the need for skilled lithographers and the school was moved to the Pentagon.

The Navy's training program is



**PREPARING COPY**, trainees arrange work for the camera. Right: Inking sensitized plate (left) brings out print.

integrated into the over-all production of the plant.

To this Class A school, comprising 16 weeks of practical work and comprehensive study, every branch of the armed forces sends its quota of enlisted students. The complement provides for 60 Regular Navy and Reserve personnel, 50 from the Marine Corps, and another 50 from the Army and Air Force.

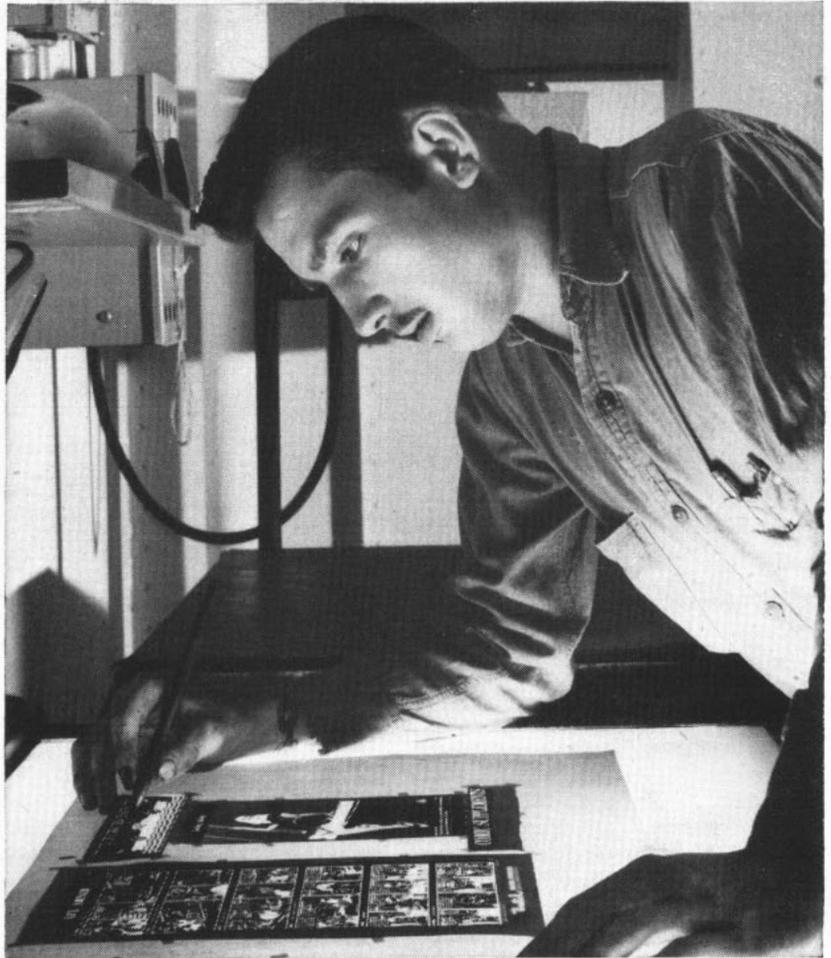
A special training program for 400 selected students from the Air Force is also underway, at the Navy's Publications and Printing offices at San Diego, Treasure Island, Norfolk and Philadelphia. Here they will receive on-the-job training in actual offset printing and then be assigned to USAF duty.

Where do the students come from? The lithographers school draws its applicants from various sources. Training centers at San Diego, Calif., Great Lakes, Ill., and Bainbridge, Md., supply the majority of students while classifying the job aptitudes of recruits. Usually the candidate has had little or no experience in commercial lithography. He may, because of his high school experience, be interested in some phases of graphic arts processes. If the recruit comes up with a combined GCT and ARI score of 105, he has an excellent chance of going to the LI school.

Some of the students are World War II veterans of various ratings who have had experience in lithography employment before returning to active duty. Requests from such enlisted men are desired, and if they meet the other qualifying factors, they should forward applications via the chain of command.

The Navy school in the Pentagon is not a complete education in lithography. The school doesn't try to teach all there is to know in 16 weeks. Most prospective students with any knowledge of offset printing production know that four to six years' apprenticeship experience is required before a man is considered a practical lithographer.

However, the student is shown by actual practice each of the six major steps in process of printing by photolithography. If he has aptitude and the "feel" for the printing business, he's off to the right start. The intensive study program under a corps of experienced Navy instructors prepares the student to understand thoroughly the essentials of prepar-



STRIPPING a flat, lithographer 'opaques-out' imperfections in the negative so that flaws won't show up when image is transferred to a sensitized plate.

ing, producing and finishing of offset printing.

To the uninitiated, a brief summary of the background of this field might be in order.

The offset lithography process of today is an outgrowth of the old-fashioned stone lithography which was discovered in Europe around 1796 by Alois Senefelder.

Simply defined, lithography is based on the principle that oil and water don't mix. Starting with this principle, Senefelder found that when he wrote with grease on a certain type of stone and then wet the stone with water, he could apply ink to the greasy image without the ink taking effect on the rest of the

stone. He could then make as many prints as he desired by simply wetting and re-inking the stone before each impression. He called the process "lithography" which means "stone writing."

This basic principle of offset lithography has not changed. Today, however, the limestone is replaced by thin, pliable metal plates adaptable for use on modern presses. The preparation of these plates has become largely "photomechanical."

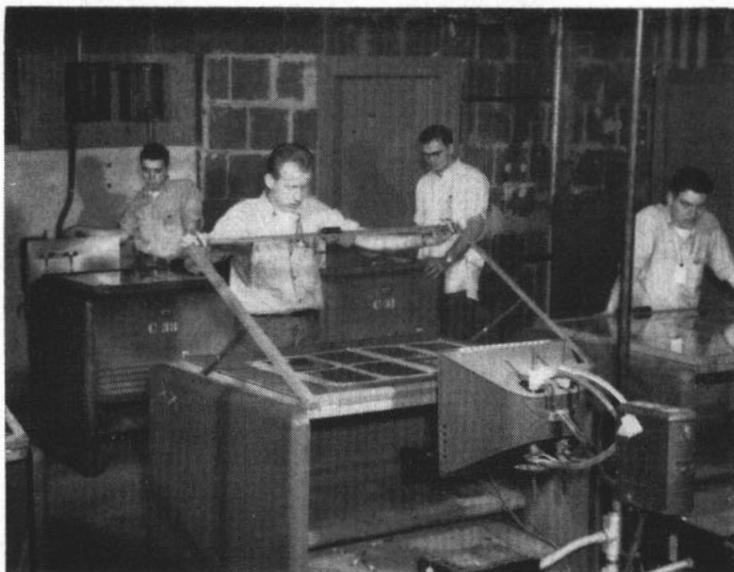
Soon after the development of photography in 1839, lithographers began using it to produce images on their stones. By 1860, zinc plates were replacing the stones with aid of the camera and chemicals. This working partnership between photography, lithography and chemistry, came to be known as photo-lithography.

Now, equipped with a supply of dungerees, a copy of the Navy's training manual of qualifications for *Lithographer 3 and 2* (NavPers

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A Group of Highly Trained  
Navy Lithographers  
Influences Your Career

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BURNING negatives on the plate (left). Right: After printing, the finished product is trimmed to size in the bindery.

10450), the student jumps into the study of each of the major operations.

The first step is the *copy*, the matter that is to be reproduced, preparing it for *composition* and *layout*. The specifications for the job determine our method of composition. Copy can be hand set or set up on a regular typewriter, or various other machines, including linotype, vari-type and electromatic typewriters.

In addition to type matter, drawings, photographs and any special work that is required for reproduc-

tion, must be prepared for the layout. The procedures vary according to requirements of the job specifications.

With the copy set up and layout completed for camera, we are ready for step two, *the camera room*. The process camera records the image of the layout on a film negative—reduced, enlarged, or the same size, as may be required.

*Stripping*, the third step in production, is the term used for assembling all the negatives of photographed copy on a master arrangement of negatives, called the “flat,” before

finally exposing them to the printing plate.

When the student has completely stripped in his negatives on the flat and finished “opaquing” out unnecessary material, his work is ready for transfer to the *sensitized printing plate*—step four.

Here, as in the handling and developing of the negative from the camera, chemistry plays a major part in the photo-litho process. The stripped-up negative in a paper-frame holder is placed in contact with the prepared sensitized printing plate, and an exposure is made under a brilliant light. The areas of the negative that are to be printed are actually “baked” into the printing plate.

The entire plate is then developed with a covering of ink, and washed out with water. The ink disappears eventually from the areas not baked into the plate, leaving a coating of ink only on the copy to be printed. The plate is now ready for step five—*the press*.

Senefelder’s discovery of the basic principle that oil and water don’t mix remains today with the modern high-speed presses on which the water-washing and re-inking process is fully automatic.

If the job the student has been working on is a book or pamphlet, he follows his work into the next and last operation—*the bindery*.

The bindery is an important part of the production of a printed job. Here again, all the labors of the best artists and skilled workmen can



LEARNING OPERATION of presses they will use, trainees at the armed forces’s school are checked out on the Multilith (at left) and Davidson press (right).

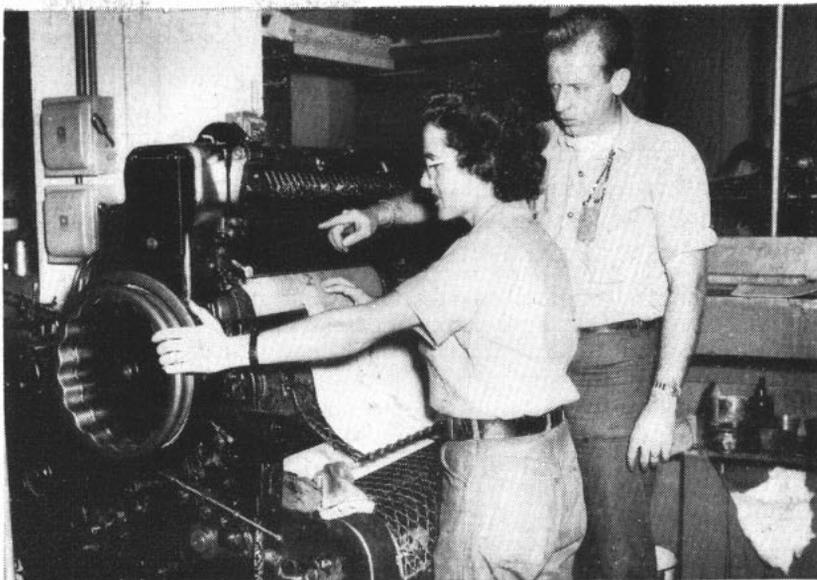
come to woe if know-how is missing in this final stage. The student learns the operation of many types of machines used in a modern bindery. There are joggers, folders, cutters, wire stitchers, gang stitchers, perforators, punches, slotters and padding operations, each to be mastered to some degree before he finishes his training.

The enlisted man who has the opportunity to go through the U.S. Naval Lithographers School and takes every advantage of his training is fortunate.

Take the example of one recent graduate, Floyd Bardsley, LISN, USN. He was interested in art as a high school student in Olympia, Wash., and attended a commercial art school after graduation. In recruit training classification he learned that his qualifications fitted him for the LI school. Now he feels he is ready to tackle his new job in the litho printing plant on board *uss Kermit Roosevelt* (ARG 16). Like the others in the class of 18 students he finished with a high average—3.7. The lowest was 3.5.

In the words of the leading chief, Claud J. Tripp, MMC, USN, the school doesn't try to teach all there is to know about lithography. The Navy doesn't expect that.

"Our students are able to learn the basic fundamentals and to get the over-all picture of photo-offset work very quickly," and, the chief added, "when they get on a duty assignment, in a short time they are able to turn out acceptable jobs. Twenty years from now if they stay



**WAVE AT WORK**—One of few Waves to get lithographer training learns the tricks on the Webendorfer, one of the modern presses covered in the course.

in the business, they'll still be learning. Lithography is a big and changing field."—Harvey H. Mitchell, JO1, USNR.

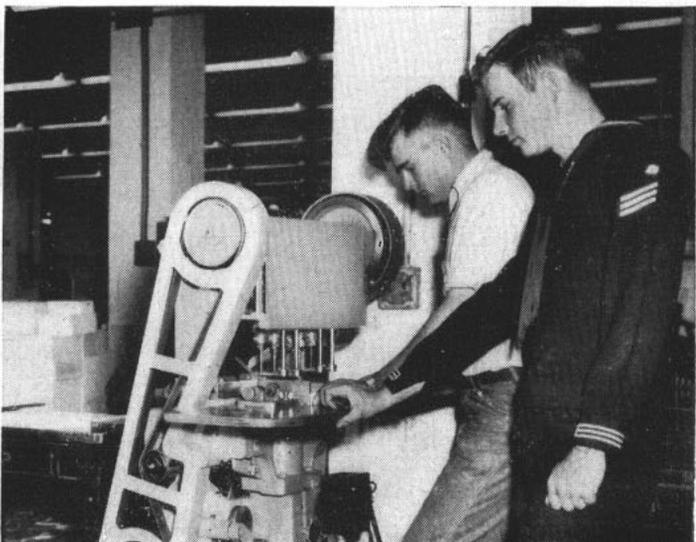
### Guns in Paper Bags

Seamen who have groaned under the unhappy task of removing what seems like tons of sticky grease preservative from a new rifle may look upon happier days if a new packing technique maintains early success.

Research is now being conducted by each of the armed services to determine the effectiveness of VPI, a different type preservative against corrosion in small arms. With this

new chemical VPI—which stands for vapor phase inhibitor—the seaman will just break the seal on a paper bag and receive a new and clean rifle, ready to use. The protective vapor is sealed in the bag along with the gun.

The new process may replace "cosmoline." One of the disadvantages of this preservative, in addition to its stickiness, is the failure of the grease to reach all vital parts of a gun. VPI not only would eliminate the degreasing operation, but is more economical and the rifle can be used immediately after removal from the chemically treated paper bag container.



**ABSORBING KNOW-HOW**, trainees operate a Webendorfer (left) and learn use of paper drill in plant's bindery.

# SERVICESCOPE

Brief news items about other branches of the armed services.

\* \* \*

"JERK 26" IS THE OFFICIAL NICKNAME of the Army Signal Corps' newest mobile radio teletype communications station, now proving its merit in Korea.

The "26," which can handle 100,000 words per day, is housed in a single insulated shelter, usually mounted on an ordinary 2½-ton Army truck. The shelter has complete heating and air circulating equipment and contains a transmitter, radio receivers, teletype printers and re-perforators, converters and a control panel which coordinates all units. A two-wheel trailer, mounted with a gasoline-driven generator, provides the power.

In Korea, the Army has been giving the teletype machines a good workout. At Wonsan, for example, the Tenth Corps had three channels to Tokyo, one to the Eighth Army, one to the Seventh Division, and one to the Republic of Korea Corps. These circuits handled Army traffic four to five times faster with more accuracy than could be done with telegraphy and hand key. There is no loss of security.

The mobile stations can travel by land, sea or air. An entire unit can be quickly detached from a truck bed and placed on the ground, aboard ship, or inside a cargo plane.

\* \* \*

AN IMPROVED Air Force jet fighter-bomber, designated the F-84G, is now rolling off the assembly lines. It has a longer range, faster climb than its sister, the F-84E, now in service in Korea, Europe and the United States.

The ability to refuel in mid-air, however, is its most important new feature. Using the "flying boom" method, a complete refueling can be accomplished in less than two and one half minutes. This system has been widely used by bomber aircraft.

The new aircraft is equipped with an automatic pilot. An improved power plant increases thrust by 10 per cent more than that which is available in previous engines of the same model. Refinement of the ejector has also been added.

SYNTHETIC FUR may soon replace sheep wool and hard-to-get wolf fur, normally used in trimming and Arctic operations.

The Aero Medical Laboratory of the Air Force's Air Material Command has developed a high-quality synthetic from nylon fiber. The new type "fur" will be used in trimming and lining parka hoods, flight jackets, and caps, at a cost of about one-fifth as much as the natural hard-to-get furs.

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A JEEP-SIZE JET-POWERED HELICOPTER which can be folded and stowed by two men has been developed as a result of a design-competition conducted by the Air Force among several aircraft manufacturers.

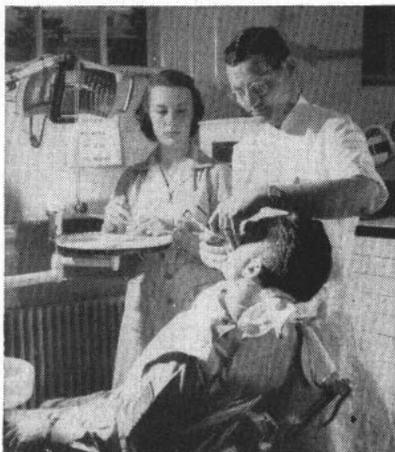
The new, single-place 'copter is designed for maximum ease of maintenance under field conditions. It can be knocked-down and loaded aboard a jeep. Assembly can be done with ordinary tools, and critical parts replaced in a few minutes. It is the first U. S. military effort to put a jet-propelled 'copter into operational use. Tests of the small, collapsible, rotary wing aircraft are being made to prove its value in front line reconnaissance and observation.

\* \* \*

"FLYING STOREKEEPERS" OF THE ARMY, in a new job assigned to them, have air-dropped more than 20 million pounds of supplies to the ground fighting units in Korea.

Technicians of the 2348th Quartermaster Airborne Supply and Packing Company, who are themselves qualified paratroopers, now have the responsibility of parachuting supplies to troops in Korea from flying "boxcars."

This quick on-the-spot air-drop delivery contributes to combat efficiency. After ejecting the parachutes which float cargoes of rations, ammunition, trucks and other supplies to earth, the airborne quartermasters may parachute to the drop zone along with the supplies whenever necessary. Or, they may go into an area after an airdrop to recover the drop kits and parachutes to be used again.



WOMEN IN THE SERVICE—Enlisted women of the Army and Air Force today do a variety of important jobs. WAC sergeant (left) tunes up radio control panel; WAF (center) assists a dentist; WAF corporal checks her flight list.



CIVIL DEFENSE is shown in action as Sea Scouts receive instructions on 'tracking' planes reported to the Oakland, Calif., 'filter center' (left). A volunteer receives a call from one of vast network of direct communications (right).

DOWN FROM 40,000 FEET to the ground in a phenomenally short time is now a possibility if you're on board Air Force's new *Scorpion* F-89 jet powered all-weather interceptor equipped with a new type of "dive brake" control.

USAF pilots find it possible to dive the 600-mph interceptor jet almost vertically, while maintaining full control of their speed. The secret of this "express elevator" performance is in the wide-area dive brakes. These are jaw-like control surfaces located at the outer edge of the wing's trailing edge. Acting as "decelerations," these control surfaces perform double duty—as ailerons and fighter brakes. In normal flight, the jaws are closed and the controls function as ordinary ailerons. In dives, the jaws are open full for braking effect.

\* \* \*

A FLYING KITCHEN is the latest in comfort conveniences in the giant B-36 bombers to make the planes more livable on long missions.

As a result of a "crew comfort" research program, a small kitchen is now installed in the aft compartment of the bomber. The equipment is complete with two electric burners, an oven, icebox, storage and working space.

A container which travels on a small wagon through an 85-foot communications tube delivers food to crew members in the forward cabin. In the crew's compartment light-weight retractable tables and folding chairs allow crew members to eat in comparative comfort versus the catch-as-catch-can eating in the World War II bombers on long-range missions.

\* \* \*

THE SMOKING LAMP is out for patients suffering from frostbite. This is the recommendation of civilian and Army medical experts as part of the treatment for frostbite victims in Korea.

Principal methods suggested for treating such patients include rest in bed and no smoking. Daily foot care with a mild, non-irritating cleansing agent and a hospital ward temperature maintained between 72 and

78 degrees is essential. Penicillin is used during the patients evacuation and other antibiotics during hospital treatment.

The research is being conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Office of the Army Surgeon General and the National Research Council.

\* \* \*

AN OFFICIAL FLAG has been approved for the Air Force.

The flag has the Air Force seal on a dark blue background. The seal consists of an eagle with outspread wings above a white and sky-blue shield. A gold thunderbolt and shaft of lightning form an inset at the top of the shield.

Thirteen stars, representing the 13 original colonies, encircle the eagle and shield.

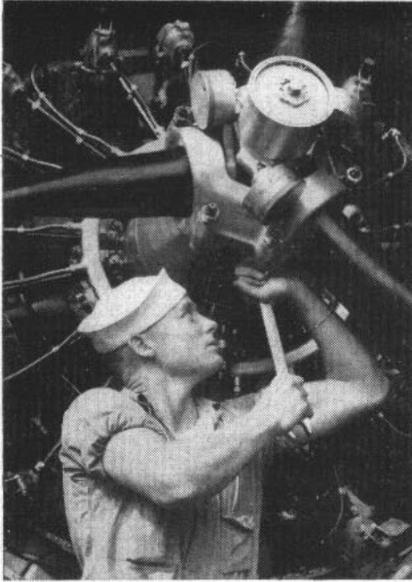
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"ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION" for jet planes has proved successful in Air Force experiments with F-86 fighters in Korea. The unusual "therapy" consists of using the exhaust blast from one jet to start another directly behind it.

It is considered an apparently practical means of starting jet aircraft at advance bases where external power units are not available or in extremely cold weather where effectiveness of such starting sources is reduced.

The tailpipe of the operating jet is aligned directly in front and some distance ahead of the air intake of the plane to be started. This interval is selected to protect the pilot and airframe from the high temperature exhaust gases of the plane ahead. An oxygen mask is worn by the pilot as an additional safety precaution.

In the initial tests, when the engine of the lead plane was accelerated, the exhaust blast was sufficient to windmill the power plant of the other plane to more than the initial firing speed. There was no evidence of excessive heat or blast effect on the aircraft or engine of the aircraft being started.



MOST RATINGS in the Navy—on board ship and in the air—are covered by the blue, pocket-sized training courses.

## Producing Books That Help Your Career

**W**ANT TO KNOW how to: Repair a watch? Run a bulldozer? Wind an armature? Train a gun? Steer a ship? Bake a cake? Write a letter? Become a photographer? Figure your pay?

You'll find the answers to these, and thousands of other fascinating problems in one or more of the many Navy training courses, text books or correspondence courses, a large number of which are produced by the Navy Training Publications Center,

Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.

The story behind the establishment of this unique word-factory begins shortly after the end of World War II.

Faced with the return of three and one-half million Naval Reservists to civilian life, the Navy evolved a plan whereby these men—most of whom were highly trained specialists—could resume their civilian pursuits and, at the same time, remain well versed in

their naval specialties and be capable of resuming their military responsibilities in the event of mobilization.

First, the rating structure for enlisted personnel was thoroughly overhauled to conform with the development of new skills and techniques in modern naval warfare. Some old ratings were eliminated and many new ones created. The system whereby Naval Reservists could earn promotion and retirement points through home study and participation in Naval Reserve activities was established. A new training program was instituted.

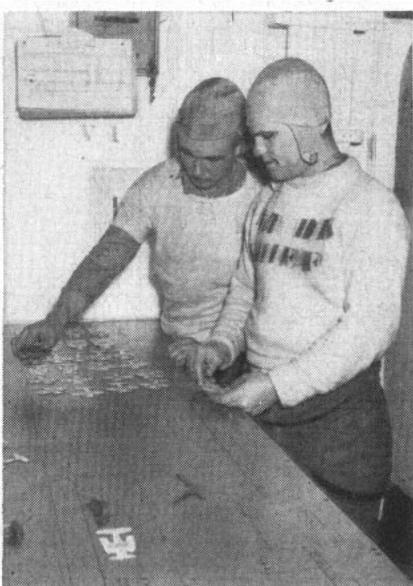
These moves, however, presented additional problems to the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Although officers' correspondence courses have been in limited use by the Navy for more than 25 years, the program was not geared to the large expansion contemplated. The war had rendered almost all text books obsolete. Because of its unique nature, much of this material had to be prepared by the Navy itself. It isn't possible, for instance, to order from the nearest bookstore books that tell how to maintain a fire control radar, or how to run a fleet post office, or repair a torpedo.

Navy books have to be prepared by Navy specialists.

That's where the Training Publications Center comes in. Then designated as the Naval Reserve Train-



OFF-DUTY STUDY together with on-the-job training provides background for advancement. The blue books take a man from seaman to chief petty officer.



TO ADVANCE in rating, a Navyman must know the practical factors of his job, then complete the proper course.

ing Publications Project, it was established by the Secretary of the Navy in February 1947 under the management control of BuPers with technical supervision exercised by the Training Publications Section of that bureau, and under the military control of the commandant, Potomac River Naval Command. Its present purpose is to produce and to maintain up-to-date a large part of the published training materials needed by the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve in their many training programs.

During the four years the center has been in operation, it has produced approximately 65 Navy training courses, 70 officers' correspondence courses and 55 officers' text books, in addition to preparing numerous special assignments, devising curricula, and reviewing enlisted correspondence courses.

Each type of publication is an important unit in the Navy's training and promotion system.

The *Navy Training Courses* are the familiar blue-covered, pocket-sized books for enlisted personnel. Some ratings, such as machinist mate and gunner's mate, however, require special, out-size pockets to accommodate books on their subject, for *Machinists Mate 3 & 2* will run to a full 800 pages, while the facts required by a GM3 are crammed into no less than three volumes—and thick ones, at that.

As a rule, a minimum of 5,000 copies of each title is printed and

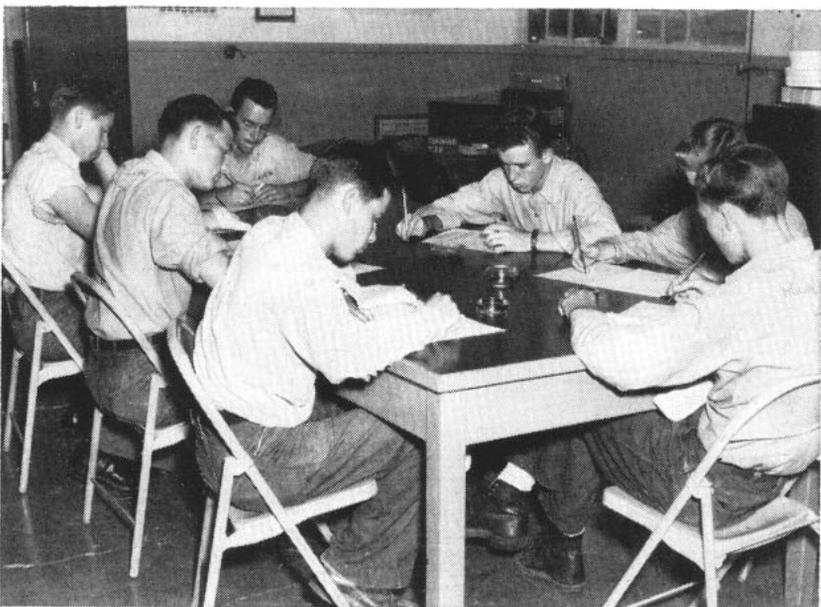
some books, such as those for seaman and fireman, achieve a press run of 100,000—a record many best-sellers might envy.

These training courses are designed to help the enlisted man keep up with his naval job and to qualify for advancement in rating. It is necessary for him to complete the training course in his rating before he can take the examination for advancement.

These training courses are *not* correspondence courses, and do not now carry retirement points. However, enlisted correspondence courses

are being prepared which will use these training courses as their texts. It is planned to provide eventually a Navy training course to cover each of the rates and ratings of the entire rating structure but at present they range in subject matter from the familiar *Seaman* through such courses at *Radarman*, *Gunner's Mate*, *Lithographer*, and *Manual for Buglers*. These courses are available to enlisted personnel in the Organized and Volunteer Reserve and in the Regular Navy.

*Enlisted correspondence courses* are the result of a long-range pro-



EAGER BEAVERS, their heads full of facts, ponder their respective rating tests. If he passes, each man will get increased responsibility and more pay.



**KNOW-HOW** is necessary in a Navy that is ever more complex. Training courses—each written by an expert in the field—give this needed know-how.

gram started in the summer of 1949. At that time the Navy awarded a contract to the University of Chicago to develop comprehensive home-study courses which would enable Reserve and Regular enlisted personnel to prepare for advancement in rating and, through the medium of correspondence study, to complete lessons which would carry credits for Naval Reserve retirement at the age of 60.

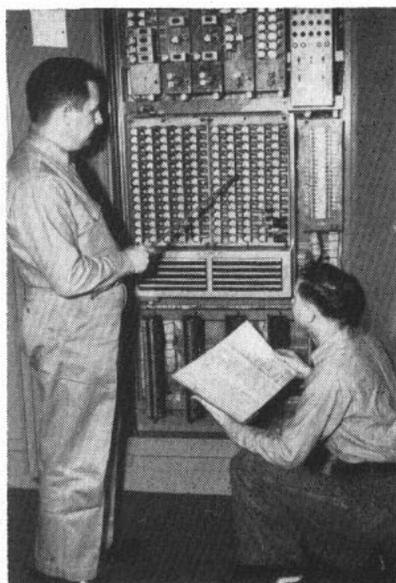
A total of 260 courses, covering all the enlisted ratings, is planned for this program. Approximately 50 are available at present.

The enlisted correspondence courses and officers' correspondence courses are administered by the Naval Correspondence Course Center, Brooklyn, New York.

*Officers' correspondence courses* are self-study courses in officer specialties ranging from *Navy Regulations*, *Military Law*, *Naval Orientation*, *Logistics*, and *Foundations of National Power* to such specialized subjects as *Elements of Naval Machinery*, *Refresher Course for Aerologists* and *Electronic Aids to Navigation*. They are based on textbooks, some of which are written by the Center and some of which are provided by commercial publishers. These courses are now offered to all naval officers. For Regular Navy officers, some of the courses may be substituted for promotion examinations. For inactive Naval Reserve officers, completion of the correspondence courses earn retirement

points and some courses are required for promotion if the officer is selected.

To produce these publications, the Training Publications Center is composed of three divisions: (1) Training Manuals Division, which writes and edits the Navy training courses, officers' textbooks and curricula; (2) Correspondence Course Division, which writes and edits test items and correspondence courses; and (3) Presentation Division, which prepares illustrations and acts as an in-



**INTRICATE** mechanism like a telephone switchboard demands clear, crisp, understandable instructions.

termediary between the Center and the Training Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

In spite of the center's remarkable output, each book and correspondence course is treated as a special problem. Assembly line methods are not used. If they were, the entire purpose of the center would be defeated.

In the Training Manuals Division, for example, one technical writer is assigned to write a book. As a rule, he is a trained writer with an educational background as specialist in his field, and has served in the armed forces—usually the Navy. No hard and fast rules can be set concerning the writing of any one book but, in general, he will work on his project in close cooperation with the cognizant bureau of the Navy. An extensive outline is made and, after thorough research in the field of study, the writing program actually gets under way.

As a rule, one or more officers or chief petty officers work closely with the writer to supplement, with their practical know-how, the basic data derived by the writer from manuals, directives, and other published material.

Writers are frequently sent for first-hand information to Fleet bases, schools, or industrial establishments; to the bureaus and offices of the Navy; or to establishments of the Army, Air Force or Marine Corps. Writers also use a library that is maintained at the center. This library which has a large permanent collection of books and pamphlets, can also secure on short notice publications from other government libraries, including the Library of Congress.

Great care is taken to assure accuracy. In addition to continuing reviews within the center, each manuscript is carefully reviewed by the cognizant Navy bureau and any outside agency considered necessary or helpful.

Although the textbooks and correspondence courses are written by specialists for specialists, the primary aim is to make the books easily readable as well as informative. Both are important.

Generously illustrated, the training courses, for example, are prepared so that an enlisted Reservist who is unable to attend drills at Reserve units can study his specialty at home and prepare himself for the

necessary examinations for advancement in rating.

This is where the Presentation Division enters the picture. As soon as the outline of a book is established and approved, and the chapters roughed out, an illustrator is assigned to the book. From this time until the book is finished, the writer and illustrator work together. All art work for books previously produced at the center, as well as a great deal of other finished art, is kept on file. Sometimes this art work exactly fits the needs of a new publication; at other times new art work is necessary and can be prepared from rough sketches submitted by the writer. Sometimes the illustrator sees a different way of presenting an idea. New, and more effective ways of presenting visual material are often developed through this form of collaboration.

After the "smooth" copy of the manuscript is finished, the Presentation Division takes over until the book is finally published. After the manuscript has been reviewed by editors, who read it for style, and by the various technical advisors, who give it a final review for content, the manuscript—by now considerably dog-eared and interlined with corrections and comments—is given a final reading, marked for the printer and forwarded to BuPers. When galley and page proofs are returned, the Printing Section and the writer each read a copy of the proofs and correct any typographical errors that may have been made as a result of frequent drafts.

Even when a book is published and distributed, the center's task is not over. Since the Navy is a dynamic organization, changes in equipment and procedure soon make parts of any book obsolete. When a book is received from the printer, one copy is placed in a "bilge file," in which are accumulated all directives, policy changes, descriptions of new equipment, change in classification of existing gear, comments regarding mistakes in the book and, in general, all the material which might have a bearing on a future edition. These changes are made before the edition is reprinted.

Whether he is aware of it or not, every person in the Navy has a deep interest in the center, which continues to provide the raw material of which successful naval careers are made.

## Navy Experiment May Do Away with Dog Watch

Although every dog has its day, the day of the traditional dog watch may be drawing to a close to judge by findings of a report from the Navy's Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Md. Reason—it tends to lessen alertness.

Previous laboratory tests pretty well established a fact suspected by Navy men, and some other people, for a long time—namely that, contrary to popular opinion, one is not exactly dewy-eyed in the morning "after a good night's sleep." Matter of fact, a man starts out in the morning just about as alert—or fuzzy—as he was the night before, but gradually improves to a peak in the middle of his waking period, then fades off till he hits the sack.

Bethesda scientists demonstrated from experiments on a group of Navy recruits that this alertness coincided with the normal daily rise and fall of body temperature—that in mid-afternoon with a temperature of, say, 98.6, a man will be right on the ball, whereas at 0400 when his temperature nose-dives to around 97.5 he may just be able to distinguish between a periscope and a panzer division.

Experiments included tests of a new schedule of "close" watches involving a 3-3-2 arrangement, which sounds like a new-fangled football pass defense and may result in better interception of enemy passes someday, at that. What it means is, placing all eight hours of



duty (divided into three, three and two-hour stints) within about one half of a 24-hour period. This, regardless of what part of a rotating schedule a man is assigned to.

For example, you might be on duty 1200-1500, 1700-2000 and 2200-2400, or 0800-1100, 1300-1600 and 1800-2000. Even on a 0000-0200, 0400-0700 and 0900-1200 schedule, alertness measured by Link trainer scores and tests involving color differentiation and reaction to lights was superior to that under the dog watch routine.

- Men with relatively high and steady body temperatures had better Link trainer scores than the rest, and presumably are better at complex duties requiring memory, endurance and the ability to attend to several things at once.

- Some men not ranking high in these regards may be better in duties requiring sporadic burst of attention (as shown by reaction time to lights) or monotonous, repetitious duties.

- Men making highest Link trainer scores were those who drank more coffee than the rest.

- Less coffee was drunk during the close watch schedule 0800-1100, 1300-1600 and 1800-2000 than during any other traditional or experimental routine.

No word is at present available on adoption of the 3-3-2 watch routine on a large scale.





CHICAGO SKYLINE looms against the horizon as Reservists set out on a cruise with the Lakes squadron of 5 PCEs.

## The Corn Belt Fleet Trains Reservists



FAKING DOWN a mooring line, spare-time sailors get some salty words of advice from a Regular boatswain's mate.

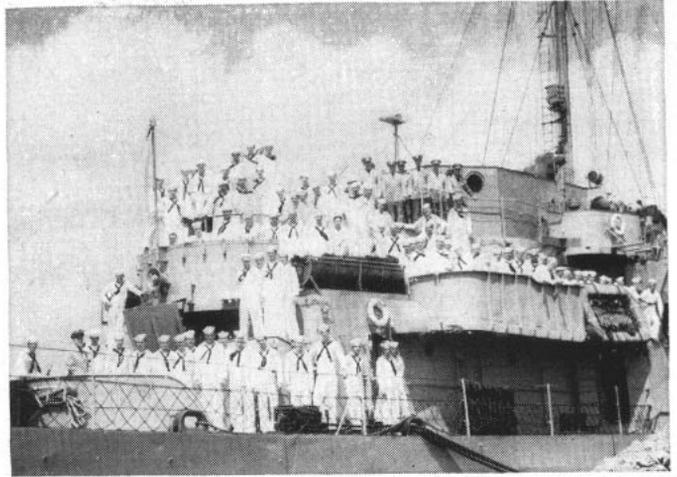
CHICAGOANS gawked as the destroyer escort—minus her mast and part of her superstructure—was towed through the city's canals. Soon, however, they got an explanation. *uss Daniel A. Joy* (DE 585) was to operate in the Great Lakes as a training ship for Naval Reservists.

The ship has since fully justified the tricky maneuvering it took to get her up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and into Lake Michigan. By providing fleet-type training at the very doorstep to the Midwest, she is saving the Navy thousands of dollars in transportation costs annually.

The Reservists, for their part, don't lack for good liberty ports. After days at sea they can take advantage of one of the many fine lake resorts that dot the region.

LOW BRIDGE at Lockport, is successfully negotiated by the mast-less *Joy*.

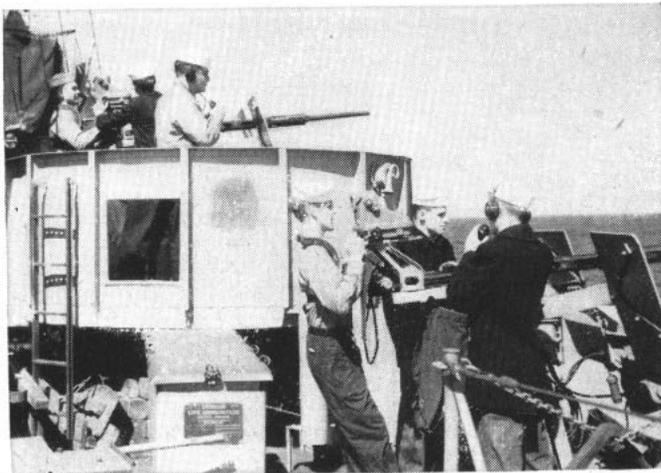




READY FOR DUTY, part of a record-size contingent from *Indianapolis* strides along the pier. Right: Full complement lines the rail prior to ship's departure.



MASTED AGAIN, *Joy* cuts through the water of Lake Michigan. Left: Reserve officers get their memories jogged during a shipboard navigation problem.



ALL HANDS learn to fire guns like these 20 mms. Right: A Regular quartermaster checks out a Reserve striker.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Free Tailoring Service

SIR: Information is requested as to the performing of free tailoring for enlisted personnel at Navy Exchange tailor shops at shore establishments employing only civilian tailors.

A majority of Navy Exchange officers maintain that the "spirit" of this regulation applies only to shipboard tailor shops employing military personnel. They contend that free service as prescribed would result in a loss to the Exchange.—L.M.C., LCDR, USN.

• *The Navy Exchange Manual states, "At activities operating tailor shops and, subject to the following provisions, alterations to new uniforms of enlisted personnel costing up to and including \$1 will be performed free of charge by Exchanges . . . when the cost of an alteration exceeds \$1, the excess cost will be borne by the individual."*

This provision applies to any Navy Exchange tailor shop regardless of the type of personnel employed. This provision recognizes the government's responsibility to fit, within reasonable limits, newly purchased outer garments to the individual's measurements, and would normally cover the cost of adjusting the length of trousers, jumpers, etc. It is assumed that the range of sizes available will permit a satisfactory fit.

The term "uniform", as used in the Manual, is intended to apply only to articles of uniform worn for dress or semi-dress, and the overcoat. It does not apply to dungarees.—Ed.

## Enlisted Uniform Improved

SIR: We would like to have a picture and complete information about the new uniform for enlisted men. Will we still have to wear whites? How much will they cost, and when will we be issued the first new uniforms?—L.H., FA, USN.

• No "new" uniform has been authorized for enlisted men. However, certain improvements have been approved for the blue trousers. A style is now available with pockets and zipper fly front. It is indistinguishable from the present style blue uniform except for these more convenient features.

There is no change in the undress white uniforms. Illustrations of all uniforms will be included in a revision of the manual for U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations now in preparation.—Ed.

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.

## Terminal Leave Bonds

SIR: I have exhausted all sources of information in this vicinity on information concerning the accumulation of interest on the Armed Forces Terminal Leave Bonds that were issued in 1946.

Will these bonds continue to accumulate interest as long as they are held, or does the interest cease at the end of the original five-year period that was required before they could be cashed?—E.M.Z., TMC, USN.

• Interest accrues from date of bond until maturity (five years) or until the last day of the month of payment of bond, whichever occurs first. Thus, no interest accrues after the five-year maturity date. Section 6(2) of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 covers this question.—Ed.

## Uniform Gratuity for USNRs

SIR: Is it possible for a Reserve officer to draw any clothing allowance while on inactive duty?—E. M. W., LTJG, USNR.

• Yes. According to the BuPers Manual, Article H-8704(1), ". . . upon first reporting for active or training duty with pay, at a location where uniforms are required to be worn, or after the authorized performance of 14 drills, an officer of the Naval Reserve shall be paid a sum not to exceed \$100 as reimbursement for the purchase of the required uniforms."

Reserve officers will be paid "an additional sum of \$50 for the same purpose upon completion of each period of not less than four years in the Naval Reserve." This amount will not be paid, however, until the officer has completed "at least 150 drills or periods of other equivalent instruction or duty or appropriate duties, and 56 days active or training duty, or 75 drills and 84 days active or training duty, or 112 days active or training duty."

No officer shall be entitled to either sum until the expiration of four years from the date of receipt of the last previous uniform gratuity.—Ed.

## What Is Initial Outfit?

SIR: According to BuPers-BuSanda Joint Letter 51-114 (NDB, 15 Feb 1951) regarding cash clothing allowances for pay grade E-7 members of the Organized Naval Reserve, special cash clothing allowance in amount of \$150 will be paid to those eligible personnel who have not previously been paid a CCA for the purchase of an initial outfit of CPO clothing.

Is the term "initial outfit" to be construed as clothing purchased during prior enlistments?

I received a CCA for \$150 four years ago. The way I interpret this directive I am no longer entitled to CCA and will have to maintain my uniform needs as required by Allowance Table "A" on the \$3.00 per month specified. Is that correct?—F. L., YNTCA, USNR.

• The answer to both of your questions is "yes."—Ed.

## Too Short for Commission

SIR: It is my desire to become a commissioned naval officer and I possess all the qualifications set forth for officer candidacy with one exception. I am 64 inches tall, two inches below the minimum.

I would appreciate knowing the policy of the Bureau of Naval Personnel concerning waivers in such a case.—T.W.L., AK3, USN.

• Waivers are not granted to permit individuals who do not meet all the requirements to apply for appointment to commissioned grade in the U. S. naval service for any program now extended to enlisted personnel on active duty. Applicants must meet all the requirements as set forth in current directives. To make an exception in your case would be unfair to the many other individuals who have found themselves in a similar situation.—Ed.

## Saluting Ashore

SIR: Some of my shipmates maintain that saluting officers ashore is no longer mandatory. They believe that this practice was discontinued about the time the Army began investigating discrimination between officers and enlisted men. The question is: Do we salute officers not known to us, while on the beach?—B. R., SN, USN.

• In general you are required to salute all officers of the armed services. This is outlined in Art. 2111, Navy Regs. Afloat or ashore, it makes no difference.—Ed.

## Navy Pays Part of Tuition

SIR: Is there any program in which a Navy enlisted man can go to college and receive a law degree at Navy expense? I have had two years of college training.—W.O.B., RMN1, USNR.

• You cannot attend college under Navy orders. However, BuPers Circ. Ltr. 178-50 (NDB, July-December 1950) provides for the partial payment of tuition for courses taken at accredited institutions during off-duty hours.

The Navy will pay three-quarters of the tuition cost, up to \$7.50 per semester hour. Both Regular Navy personnel and Reservists on continuous active duty may qualify. Enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy must have at least one year of obligated service remaining. Courses must contribute to the improved performance of duty or the professional capabilities of the individual.

Many related courses in correspondence study can be taken through the cooperating colleges associated with the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Your information and education officer will be able to supply you with complete details.—Ed.

## Disability Retirement Pay

SIR: I have an argument with a marine buddy on the question of disability retirement. We refer to the round-up article on that subject in the June 1951 ALL HANDS.

The marine states that according to the USMC Manual an officer decorated in combat prior to 31 Dec 1946 is entitled to 75 per cent retirement pay. He says that a Marine Corps officer getting disability retirement pay would not have his retired pay computed by either of the methods outlined in the ALL HANDS article if he has the combat decoration prior to 31 Dec 1946. But, he would receive 75 per cent pay of the highest rank in which he served satisfactorily.

As I recollect, the provision of 75 per cent for combat decorated officers (prior to 31 Dec 1946) did remain in both the Career Compensation Act and the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. I do not believe it applies now to those officers retired for physical disability. Who is correct?—E.J.P., LTJG, USNR.

• That provision of law which entitled an officer specially commended for his performance of duty in actual combat, to be entitled to retirement pay computed at 75 per cent of his base pay, was repealed by Public Law 351, Section 522, 81st Congress.

Generally speaking, officers retired for physical disability may elect to have their pay computed either on the basis of the percentage of disability or two and one-half per cent times the number of years of creditable service.—Ed.

## How to Be a Diver

SIR: I am interested in diving and would like to strike for the rating of underwater mechanic. Please advise me if this is possible.—R.L., SN, USN.

• It is not possible on two counts. First, a Regular Navy man cannot strike



for an emergency service rating or an exclusive emergency service rating. Underwater mechanic (ESM) is an exclusive emergency service rating.

Second, at the present time this rating exists only on paper. It is one of the many ratings which would be brought into effect in the event of mobilization. There is no provision for its use in current distribution practices.

Any rating may qualify for training as second class diver. Maximum age is 30 years. No minimum age limit is listed. Physical requirements are outlined in the Manual of the Medical Department, paragraph 21134.1.

Training to qualify as diver, second class, is conducted at activities outlined in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 102-49 (NDB, January-June, 1949). You may request a course of instruction at one of these activities, preferably the nearest to your command, through your commanding officer.

Enrollment in the Naval School, Salvage, Bayonne, N. J., for training as salvage diver is limited to BMs, DCs, FPs, MEs, ENs, MMs and designated strikers.—Ed.

## Color Blindness Waived

SIR: Having an extensive background in aircraft engineering, and on the basis of my naval record, I recently applied for a commission in the Naval Reserve. Due to defective color vision I was disqualified.

I would appreciate any information that you could give me in regards to my obtaining a commission under the present circumstances.—D.F.M., ADE3, USNR.

• Color perception requirements for Staff Corps and Restricted Line (Specialist) candidates have been modified by a recent change to the Recruiting Service Manual.

Color blindness is no longer a disqualification for Staff Corps candidates. In the case of Restricted Line (Specialist) candidates, color blindness may be waived when it will not interfere with the proper performance of duty. In view of this you should ask to have your application reconsidered.—Ed.

## Rank and Pay on Retirement

SIR: The article "Rank on Retirement," in the May 1951 ALL HANDS, page 29, raises a question. I was promoted to lieutenant (jg), temporary, in 1945, and to lieutenant, temporary, in 1949. Under the present law I will revert to my permanent status of chief petty officer on or before 1957.

When I retire after 30 years' active duty in 1960, will I be placed on the retired list as lieutenant (jg) or senior grade?

Will I be placed on the retired list as an officer credited with pay for 30 years' active duty, or with pay for 27 years' active duty, which is the difference between reverting back in 1957 and retiring in 1960?—J.J.Mc., Lt, USN.

• If you are serving in enlisted status at time of retirement, you would be transferred to the retired list in your enlisted status and then advanced on the list to the highest grade (lieutenant, junior grade) in which you satisfactorily served on or prior to 30 June 1946. You would be entitled to retirement pay based on 30 years' active duty.—Ed.

## About Hospital Corpsmen

SIR: In a discussion on board my ship a question was raised as to what the letters "HM" in the rating of "HMC" mean. Is the word hospitalman ever used to designate a petty officer in the Hospital Corps?

Has there ever been an instance where a rating of the Hospital Corps was promoted to warrant boatswain?—J.M.P.M., GMC (SS), USN.

• Hospitalman would be incorrectly used to refer to a petty officer in the Hospital Corps. Only non-rated men in pay grade E-3 are hospitalmen.

However, it is correct to refer to petty officers in this rating as hospital corpsmen. The HM symbol is a convenient designation, derived from the former symbol PHM, for petty officers in the pharmacist's mate rating, which no longer exists.

Alphabetical symbols do not necessarily use the first letters of the rate or rating they designate. For example, the symbol for pipe fitter is FP, and the symbol for stewardman is TN.

There is no record immediately available showing that a member of the Hospital Corps has ever been appointed to the grade of warrant boatswain. A number of former hospital corpsmen have qualified for commissions in the Supply Corps, however, and one former chief pharmacist is now serving as an officer in the grade of commander (special duty only).—Ed.



## No BAQ for Mother-in-Law

SIR: Is a mother-in-law classed as a dependent under the present regulations governing the basic allowance for quarters?—H.V.H., ADC, USN.

• No. Under the provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, a mother-in-law is not eligible to be claimed as a dependent for purposes of basic allowance for quarters.

However, under certain circumstances the mother-in-law may be claimed as a dependent if she stood "in loco parentis"—in place of parents—to the enlisted member for a continuous period of not less than five years during his minority.

Further information on BAQ is contained in ALL HANDS, June 1951, p. 7.—Ed.

## Stars and Stripes on Uniform

SIR: What do the two stars and the three stripes on the blue uniform indicate? What's the story behind the neckerchief?—H.H.M., SD1, USNR.

• The use of the stars and stripes has no particular significance except for decorative purposes on the uniform. Their use was first authorized in 1866 and was prescribed so that all Navy men would appear the same when wearing the uniform. Prior to 1866, sailors wore various combinations of insignia, anchors, stars and stripes, etc., according to their personal tastes, since nothing was officially prescribed.

Originally the neckerchief or bandanna was worn over the shirt or jacket to protect the garment from the tar which was used on the sailors' queue (pronounced kiu) to keep it in place. When the queue went out of style about 1810, and was no longer worn by sailormen, the black neckerchief was then worn under the collar and tied in front. Since then it has been retained purely as a decorative article of uniform.—Ed.



STARS AND STRIPES, authorized in 1866, on dress blues are for decorative purposes.

## No Promotion Program for Ex-POWs

SIR: Following my release from Japanese prisoner of war camps, I spent some time as a patient in naval hospitals. It was my desire to become a warrant boatswain, but my chances for receiving this appointment were not explained to me at the time. I am referring to Alnav 122 and 208 of 1946.

Is there any way for me to apply for appointment which I was entitled to have applied for in 1946?—C.L., BMGC F5, USNR.

• There is no program in effect at the present time whereby former prisoners of war may be considered as such for temporary appointment to warrant or commissioned grade.

The authority for effecting original temporary appointment of repatriated enlisted personnel to warrant or commissioned grade expired and the program for such appointment was discontinued with the enactment of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, Public Law 381-81st Congress, on 7 August 1947.—Ed.

## Resuming GI Education

SIR: I am a veteran of World War II, serving three years on active duty. I enrolled in an air conditioning and refrigeration course at Franklin University, Columbus, Ohio, after my discharge.

At the time of my enrollment, the course was for two years. After my first year, however, it was increased to a four-year course. Because of this extension, I withdrew from the course. My actual enrollment was between September 1947 and June 1948.

I was ordered to active duty on 28 Aug 1950. Does the 25 July deadline for enrollment in GI bill courses prevent my enrolling at Ohio State University in a tool engineering course? I am still on active duty.—M.J.S., GMM2, USNR.

• Since you withdrew from your course in June 1948 and were not ordered to active duty until 28 Aug 1950, your education was not interrupted by your being ordered into active service.

The Veterans Administration now holds, however, that since you had initiated your education and were prevented from resuming it by reason of entry into active service prior to 25 July 1951, you will not be held to the 25 July 1951 deadline. You may, therefore, resume your education within a reasonable period following your release from active duty.

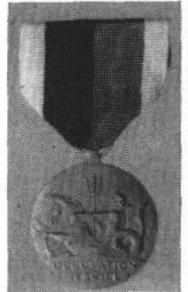
The fact that you are planning to change your educational objective from refrigeration to tool engineering is not a controlling factor in your case.

Additional information is contained in ALL HANDS, June 1951, p. 42.—Ed.

## Navy Occupation Service Medal

SIR: What Navy personnel are entitled to wear the Japanese Occupation Ribbon? Do personnel serving on Navy transports operating in and out of Japan rate this ribbon? What is the termination date for the ribbon?—M.R.S., YN3, USN.

• The Navy does not issue a "Japanese Occupation Medal." The Navy Occupation Service Medal for occupation duty in the Asiatic-Pacific area is credited to personnel of organizations of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard for duty performed on and subsequent to 2 Sept 1945. Duty on shore in Japan, Korea and adjacent Korean islands, but exclusive of all Japanese mandated territory, entitles an individual to the medal. Also, persons in naval ships operating in Japanese and Korean home or territorial waters, or contiguous ocean areas, in direct support of occupation, or in aircraft based upon and operating from such areas, or from such ships, during this period are eligible for the medal.



Services performed in the Asiatic-Pacific area between 3 Sept 1945 and 2 Mar 1946, inclusive, shall not be credited toward individual eligibility for the Occupation Service Medal unless the individual is already eligible for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal for services performed prior to 2 Sept 1945.

A list of Navy ships and Marine Corps units eligible for the Navy Occupation Service Medal in all theaters of occupation is listed on pages 151 to 176 inclusive, and pages 184 to 187, inclusive, of NavPers 15,790 (revised), "Decorations, Medals, Ribbons, and Badges of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, 1861-1948."—Ed.

## Hospitalizing Dependents

SIR: Is it possible for non-rated enlisted men to be reimbursed for the cost of hospitalizing dependents at civilian hospitals when there is no naval hospital in the vicinity?—E.E., SN, USNR.

• No. At the present time there is no law or regulation whereby dependents of naval personnel may be hospitalized in a civilian hospital or private clinic at the expense of the Navy Department.

Navy dependents who are eligible for inpatient or outpatient medical care may apply to other armed forces hospitals or dispensaries that provide dependent care, if no naval hospital is in the vicinity.—Ed.

## Retirement of Temporaries

SIR: I understand that a recent ruling was made regarding retirement of temporary officers who were promoted to a higher rank than that held on 30 June 1946, in that temporary officers serving in higher rank may, upon completion of 30 years' active service, retire with the higher rank.

A temporary officer whose permanent status is enlisted, has completed 30 years' active service. He was promoted to lieutenant 1 July 1945 and his promotion to lieutenant commander occurred after 30 June 1946. Is it possible for him to retire in the higher rank? If so, how long would he be required to serve on active duty in the higher rank before actual transfer to the retired list with the rank of lieutenant commander?

Would he have to be serving in the higher rank upon date of retirement?—N.H., LT, USN.

• Upon completion of 30 years' active service, the temporary officer would be retired in the grade in which he is serving at time of retirement.

No specified time in grade is required. However, in order to be retired in the higher grade, he would have to be serving in the grade of lieutenant commander at the time of retirement.

Authority for this may be found in the Judge Advocate General's ruling of 6 Nov 1950, Court-Martial Order 3-51, page 82.—Ed.

## Souvenir Books

In this section ALL HANDS each month will print notices from ships and stations which are publishing souvenir books or "war records" and wish to advise personnel formerly attached. Notices should be directed through channels to the Chief of Naval Personnel (Attn: Editor, ALL HANDS), and should include approximate publication date, address of ship or station, price per copy and whether money is required with order.

• *The U.S. Destroyer Force*—This is a privately printed, 32-page letter-booklet written in the form of a "letter to home". It is illustrated and contains information about destroyers and duty in destroyers. It may be obtained at Navy ship's stores. Price about 15 cents.

• *Patrol Squadron 23*, NAS Miami, Fla., is preparing a "Squadron Memoirs" book, covering the history of the unit since its formation in the fall of 1945. Editors of VP-23's history want to contact former members of the squadron for such items as pictures, stories and accounts of old flight crews, parties and liberties, with emphasis on the personnel side. Ex-members of VP-23 since 1945 are urged to contact Commanding Officer, Patrol Squadron 23, NAS Miami, Fla., Attn: Memoirs Committee.



USS CHEWAUCAN (AOG 50)—Tanker was one of several ships in Beirut, Lebanon.

## Chewaucan Was There

SIR: ALL HANDS, May 1951, p. 39, in an article mentioning several ships in Beirut harbor, Lebanon, listed *uss Chukawan* as one of the ships. Actually, *uss Chewaucan* should have been named. We would appreciate it very much if you would correct this error in a future issue.—The Crew, *uss Chewaucan*.

• You're right. The article should have included *uss Chewaucan* (AOG 50), and not *uss Chukawan* (AO 100).—Ed.

## Shipping Over for Transfer

SIR: My ship has just returned from an Atlantic cruise. One of the ports we visited was London, England. Now I would like to obtain shore duty in London. Someone said shipping over for two years would enable me to do so. Is this correct? How should I apply for transfer?—F.K.C., FN, USN.

• Assignments to duty in England or the vicinity for which you might be eligible are made by ComServLant. Requests for duty either afloat or ashore in that area, therefore, should be submitted via the chain of command to ComServLant in accordance with the latter's directives on the subject.

Transfers between major administrative commands, such as continental naval districts and the fleets, are made by BuPers. If BuPers determines that such a transfer is in accord with the needs of the service, the man concerned would be made available to the appropriate major administrative command. BuPers would advise that command of the man's wishes—it is then up to the latter command to decide where to assign the man.

Transfers between widely separated commands are not approved except for humanitarian reasons. Article C-5203(4), BuPers Manual, expresses this policy.

Agreements to extend or reenlist in order to obtain the necessary obligated service are a prerequisite to some assignments. Transfers, however, do not necessarily follow extensions or reenlistments.—Ed.

## Retainer and Retired Pay

SIR: At present I have a total of 18 years in the naval service. Eight years of this have been in the inactive Reserve and the remaining 10 years were active both in the Reserve and Regular Navy.

When I complete 12 more years of active service (which will give me a total of 22 years' active service) will I be eligible for 30-year retirement? What would the pension amount to under the present pay bill?—P.S., ADC, USN.

• For 30-year retirement, 30 years of active service are required. In your case, with 22 years of active service, you would be eligible for transfer to the Fleet Reserve. After the completion of eight years' service in the Fleet Reserve you would be eligible for transfer to the retired list of the Regular Navy by reason of completion of 30 years' combined active and inactive service.

If you qualify for transfer to the Fleet Reserve, you would, under the present pay bill, be entitled to retainer pay or retired pay at the rate of 2½ per cent of basic pay being received at time of transfer, multiplied by the total number of years of active federal service. If you are credited with extraordinary heroism this sum may be increased by 10 per cent. In no case may retainer pay or retired pay exceed 75 per cent of basic pay.—Ed.

## No Reattendance of School

SIR: Does the Navy have a school where stenotype work is taught? I have been told there is such a school but after checking the books and manuals that list Navy schools, I can find none listed.

Is it possible for a yeoman who has attended the Class B Yeoman School to attend this same school again at a later date?—W.H.B., YN2, USN.

• At present the Navy does not provide for a course of instruction in stenotype. With the extensive training program required in critical ratings throughout the naval service, BuPers does not consider this additional specialized training feasible at this time. While this training is considered highly desirable, it is not required for advancement in the yeoman rating.

Attendance at the Class B Yeoman School for a second time by the same individual would be permitted only under very unusual circumstances. General policy is to prohibit reattendance at any school, once it has been successfully completed, unless the curriculum at the school concerned is greatly modified. The curriculum at the Class B Yeoman School has not been changed appreciably.—Ed.

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 Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., four or more months in advance.

- *uss Borie* (DD 704): Horace E. Matters, 2223 Newry St., Pittsburgh 12, Pa., is interested in contacting former members of ship's company who served on board from commissioning to October 1945. A reunion of the World War II veterans is planned for the near future.

- *LCIL Flotilla 2*: A reunion of all officers and enlisted members of this unit will be held on 14, 15, and 16 Sept 1951 at Baltimore, Md. Interested personnel should contact committee chairman LCDR C. M. Clark, USNR, 104 Greenridge Court, Baltimore 4, Md. All officers and enlisted personnel who have had

contact with this unit are also cordially invited.

- *Navy Wives Clubs of America*: The 13th annual convention of the Navy Wives Clubs of America will be held 8 through 12 Oct 1951, at Great Lakes, Ill. Interested personnel should contact Mrs. Mary Paolozzi, P. O. Box 28, Whittier, Calif.

- *uss Ludlow* (DD 438): A reunion of all members of this ship is planned for October or November 1951. All interested personnel should contact Lieutenant R. P. Javins, USN, Room 4408, Arlington Annex, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

- *uss Solace* (AH 5): Former shipmates who served during World War I will meet for a reunion in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Nov. 1951. Persons interested may receive details from Dr. Richard A. Kern, Temple University Hospital, 3401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Information on Commissions

SIR: As an enlisted Reservist, involuntarily ordered to active duty, I am one of many college students who have had their education interrupted because of the Korean conflict.

It will undoubtedly be quite some time before we will be able to resume our education. Therefore, will there be any special consideration regarding commissions in the Regular Navy or Naval Reserve for those who have satisfactorily completed two or more years of college?—F.E.S., TET2, USNR.

- The only applications being accepted for appointment to commissioned grade in the Regular Navy are for the Medical Corps, Nurse Corps, Medical Service Corps and women officers.

A program exists for appointment to commissioned grade in the Naval Re-

serve of qualified enlisted Reservists on active duty, through attendance at Officer Candidate School. One of the requirements, however, is that the applicant must be a graduate of an accredited college or university. No waivers are granted on the educational requirement. Details on OCS are contained in ALL HANDS, June 1951, p. 48.

There are several training programs in effect which lead to commissions—the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, Naval Aviation Cadet program and the U. S. Naval Academy. Information on the NavCad program is contained in ALL HANDS, June 1951, p. 44. Details on the NROTC program are contained in this issue of ALL HANDS, p. 50.

This magazine plans to publish a roundup of all avenues leading to Navy commissions in a future issue.—Ed.

Flying the Union Jack and Ensign

SIR: My question concerns flying the union jack and the ensign at the flag staff on an LCT when it is nested in a Landing Ship Dock (LSD) and the LSD gets underway.

Should the LCT follow the movements of the LSD by hauling down her union jack and shifting her ensign or should she let them remain as they are?—D.C.G., QM1, USN.

- When Rules of the Road were written, such a hypothetical case in which a vessel may or may not be underway did not exist. Any interpretation today must take such a fact into consideration.

Accordingly, as the LCT does not change its status relative to the LSD when the latter vessel gets underway, the LCT should continue to fly her union jack and ensign as if she were at anchor.—Ed.

Quarterdeck Is Not Saluted

SIR: Does an enlisted man acting as officer of the deck or junior officer of the deck rate a salute? Is the quarterdeck saluted after colors?—F.E.G., MMLC, USNR.

- The gangway watch is saluted when he is designated "petty officer of the deck" or "junior officer of the deck."

Article 1003(3) of Navy Regs states the conditions under which an enlisted man may be given duties such as officer of the deck. When an enlisted man is officer of the deck or a representative of the officer of the deck he is entitled to receive and required to return salutes the same as a commissioned officer.

The quarterdeck as such is never saluted. The ensign is saluted upon coming aboard or leaving—when it is flying. Prior to August 1948, (when the new Navy Regs went into effect) the place from which the ensign was customarily flown was saluted after sunset.—Ed.

Cut or tear on this line and mail to address given on blank

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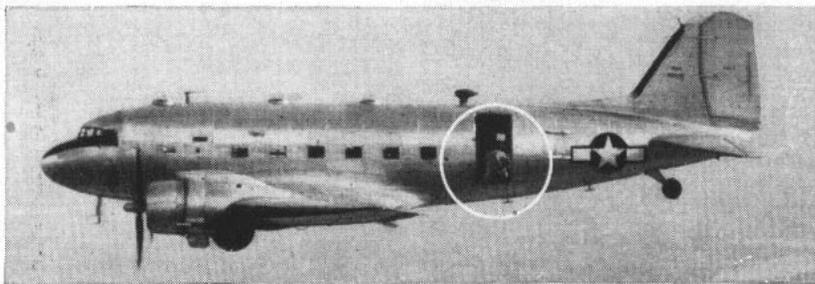
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STARTING JUMP chutist (circle) grabs ripcord in right hand, pushes into space.

## Testing the Navy's 'Chutes

IF THERE is anything approaching a parachute jumper's paradise it's the Navy Experimental Parachute Unit located at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, Calif. Navy men, both enlisted and officer, test and evaluate at this unit all types of parachute and parachute gear for possible Navy use.

The jumpers are all qualified naval parachutists, which means (1) they are volunteers and (2) they receive extra compensation in the form of pay. Most of the enlisted men are either rated parachute riggers or strikers. During the thousands of jumps made at El Centro and at Lakehurst, N. J., where the unit was located from mid-1944 to late 1947, there has never been a fatality.

The reason for the no-fatality record lies in two of the unit's "laws." First, no one jumps without carrying

a spare safety 'chute of a tried and true design. Second, all gear before being tested by the parachutists is pre-tested by the unit's version of "Oscar"—the sea-going man-over-board dummy.

The unit's Oscars are hard-rubber, torso-shaped dummies. Their weight can be varied from 150 to 400 pounds. The falling dummy is rigged with an automatic radio transmitter, which tells a ground crew the stress, rate of descent, amount of shock and other important data important to parachute designers and technicians.

Occasionally the dummies catch a streamer—a 'chute that fails to open. In such cases they bounce 40 to 50 feet in the air after they hit the ground.

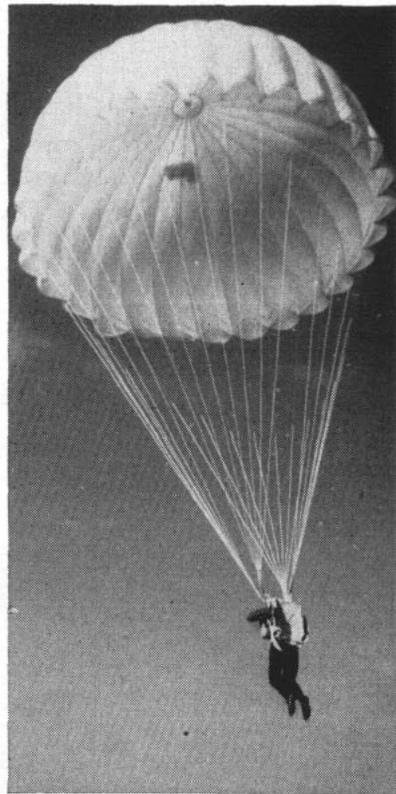
Most of the equipment the unit tests is civilian manufactured. The unit, however, conducts research and designs projects of its own. One of the unit's developments is an "extended-skirt" parachute. This 'chute is so successful, especially in bail outs from planes at great speed, that it may replace previous types as standard equipment. Using a 'chute of this type, one of the unit's jumpers bailed out from a plane traveling 444 mph. This established the record for free fall jumps (as opposed to mechanically assisted jumps such as those using ejector seats).

The Navy chose the El Centro location for the experimental parachute work because of its particular suitability for such a specialized type of work. The elevation is sea level or below, a condition necessary for accurate engineering tests.

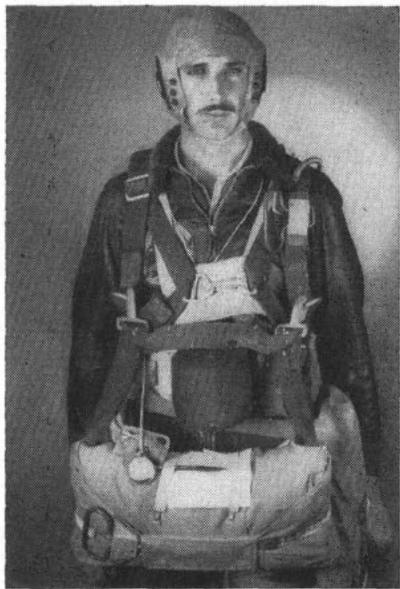
Finally, the ground surface of the jumping area is soft sand, free from boulders and cactus. For men who often make a dozen jumps a week this is probably the most important factor.



FALLING HEADLONG he yanks cord, and chute begins to flick into wind.



BROUGHT UP with a jolt, the parachutist drifts to a successful landing.



WELL-DRESSED jumper wears two chutes, altimeter, watch, pencil, pad.



# TODAY'S NAVY



## Fechteler Is Named CNO to Succeed Sherman; McCormick CinCLant; Duncan Becomes Vice CNO

One of the first official acts of the new Secretary of the Navy, Dan A. Kimball, was to welcome as Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William Morrow Fechteler, USN, nominated by the President to succeed Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, USN. Admiral Sherman died suddenly in Naples, Italy, on 22 July, while completing a diplomatic mission to negotiate for naval bases in southern Europe.



ADM Fechteler

Admiral Fechteler has had an outstanding Navy career. After graduating from Annapolis in 1916, he served in *uss Pennsylvania*, flag-

ship of the Atlantic Fleet, until 1921. Before reporting for duty at BuPers in 1942, he commanded a number of vessels.

In 1943, he assumed command of *uss Indiana* which fought in several operations in the south and central Pacific. In January 1944, he became Commander, Amphibious Group Eight, and participated in engagements at Levte, Lingayen and Manila Bay.

Early the following year Admiral Fechteler became Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel and handled the vast Navy demobilization program when World War II ended. He became Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, in January 1950.

Admiral Fechteler has been highly praised for his "close cooperation with Army and Air Force commanders," in the naval operations leading up to the landings near Manila Bay, for which he was awarded both the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals.

Admiral Lynde D. McCormick USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, has been named to succeed Admiral Fechteler as CinCLant. Admiral McCormick commanded *uss South Dakota* during World War II. He also served as war plans officer for CinCPac and as Deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet during the war.

Vice Admiral Donald B. Duncan, USN, Deputy CNO (operations),



### The Navy in Pictures

**HUSBAND AND WIFE**, Gordon and Edwina Hinschberger, both HM2s (top right) form a unique team at Oakland Naval Hospital. Top left: Captain Joy Bright Hancock, USN(W), cuts a cake on the 9th birthday of the Waves. Left center: Chief hospitalmen inoculate Kansas City youngsters against typhoid during recent Midwest flood. Lower left: Midshipman entertains a Norwegian lass aboard *USS Missouri* during ship's European cruise. Lower right: Singer Monica Lewis, who led a bevy of Hollywood beauties to welcome *USS Manchester* (CL 83) warbles into the ear of Seaman Eugene Reddel.

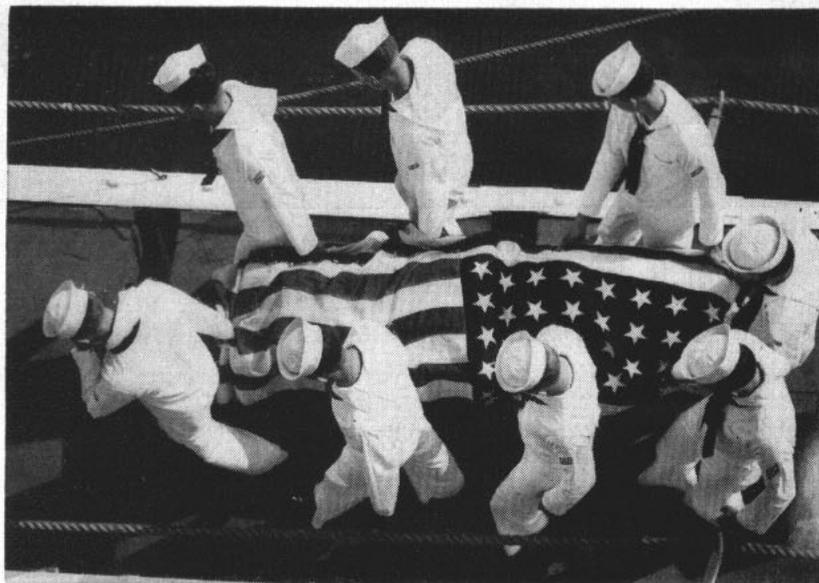
### Yesterday's Navy



Congress appointed three members to a naval committee on 13 Oct 1775, marking the first official action in the establishment of the American Navy. Naval War College established at Newport, R. I., 6 Oct 1884.

### OCTOBER 1951

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



FLAG-DRAPED body of Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, the Chief of Naval Operations, is carried aboard USS *Mt. Olympus* in first step in return to U. S.

succeeds Admiral McCormick as Vice CNO with the rank of admiral. Admiral Duncan, who commanded the first of the Navy's escort carriers, USS *Long Island*, has worked closely with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as Admiral Sherman's deputy.

Admiral Sherman, considered one of the Navy's most brilliant and able officers, became Chief of Naval Operations in October 1949. He is the first CNO to die while in that post.

Commenting on Admiral Sherman's untimely death, Navy Secre-

tary Kimball stated that the Nation and the Navy "have lost one of their all-time great men."

Mr. Francis P. Matthews retired as Secretary of the Navy on 31 July. He is now Ambassador to Ireland. Mr. Matthews' farewell message to the Navy follows:

"On the eve of termination of my duties as Secretary of the Navy, I wish to express to the men and women of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps and their Reserve components, serving the Nation patriotically throughout the world, my sincere appreciation for the loyalty they have shown throughout the period of my incumbency.

"To me it has been a great privilege to serve with them and to experience, in the face of an increasingly critical world situation, a resurgence of the traditional American naval custom to meet the issue squarely and to surmount all difficulties, whatever the cost in effort and sacrifice.

"This spirit was exemplified in high degree by the late Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, USN, whose tragic death we all mourn. To all hands I commend the emulation of his ideal of service to the end that the United States Navy may be ever maintained as the greatest in the world.

"To naval and Marine Corps personnel everywhere, a grateful well done and good wishes to each of you."

## Riggs Retires After 37 Years

Rear Admiral Ralph S. Riggs, USN, for the past four years Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Naval Reserve, has retired after 37 years service.

Rear Admiral William K. Phillips, USN, Commandant of the 8th Naval District succeeds Admiral Riggs as Director of the Naval Reserve.

Admiral Riggs is a veteran of both World Wars, and much of his service was in destroyers and cruisers. A rear admiral since 1944, he retires with the rank of vice admiral.

The new ACNO for Naval Reserve, Rear Admiral Phillips, was a classmate of Admiral Riggs at the Naval Academy. His wide experience in naval commands includes lighter than air naval aviation, submarines, destroyers and cruisers, and task groups and Task Force 24. In April 1950 he reported to 8th Naval District as commandant.

## Upside-Down Divers

Adjusting a submarine's flood valve operating mechanism is ordinarily a drydock job. However, when drydock facilities could not be made immediately available, divers from the submarine tender *Nereus* (AS 17) accomplished the same delicate adjustments—while standing on their heads.

USS *Cusk* (SS 348) was under-



BAILING OUT of a TBM into a trampoline, a Reserve aircrewman at Olathe prepares for the real thing.

## New CNO Sees No Change in the Navy's Policies

A topflight air arm is vital to the needs of today's naval organization, Admiral William Morrow Fechteler, USN, stated in his first public announcement after his nomination as the new Chief of Naval Operations.

Coming out strongly in favor of naval aviation, Admiral Fechteler—who believes the world's top job is that of a warship skipper—asserted that no changes in current policies are planned by the Navy.

"I think Admiral Sherman's leadership as Chief of Naval Operations was superlative," Admiral Fechteler said. "I was in thorough and complete accord with the policies he pursued."

going overhaul in San Diego alongside the *USS Nereus* when the tender's diving gang pitched in and accomplished the task, without benefit of drydock.

In order to reach the flood valves the divers first entered the submarine's ballast tanks where they donned their shallow water diving suits. Then they dropped to the interior of the curving tank, crawled over piping and under the strengthening members in order to get to the valves.

In this position—under 10 pounds of air pressure and in a cramped and hazardous location—they had to stand on their heads to make certain adjustments.

### Super-Speed Research Plane

The Navy's *Skyrocket* sonic research plane has broken all records for speed and altitude for a piloted aircraft.

Announcement of actual speeds and altitudes reached during the recent research flights is prohibited by security regulations, but they were "unprecedented," the Navy announced.

The swept-wing rocket-powered plane, in typical flights, is coupled into the bomb bay of the B-29 mother ship and is air launched at approximately 35,000 feet. The pilot enters the cockpit of the *Skyrocket* shortly after the take-off, prior to attaining altitudes where he will require auxiliary breathing oxygen.

When the plane is launched in the air and rocket-powered it is capable of far greater speeds than is possible by taking off from the ground and climbing to moderate altitude using both jet and rocket engines. In the upper atmosphere where the air is thinner and offers less re-



CAMERA CATCHES the Navy's record-smashing speed demon, the *Skyrocket*, at the moment of its release from bomb bay of its 'mother ship,' a B-29.

sistance, greater flight is accomplished with the plane's fuel capacity.

Upon reaching the desired altitude, the pilot of the mother plane releases the rocket ship, much the same as a bomb is released. As the *Skyrocket* drops away in a level attitude with power off, the pilot takes over control.

The rocket-firing switches are turned on and the plane begins its high-speed climb to the proper altitude where the pilot levels off and accelerates to maximum speeds. The purpose of the research rocket plane is to gather important data in the stratosphere recorded by both instrument and pilot in a few minutes of sonic flight.

When the plane's fuel power is exhausted, the pilot executes a spiral descent and lands at an experimental air base.

### New Anti-Malaria Tablet

Atabrine, the "little yellow pill" swallowed daily by millions of servicemen during World War II in order to fight off malaria in tropical areas, now has a less bitter substitute.

If you are headed for tropical duty, you won't have to take the anti-malaria pill every day. The new tablet is chloroquin, known in America as aralen.

Chloroquin gives the serviceman on tropical duty three reasons to be thankful. Only one pill a week, smaller than an aspirin and weighing 0.5 gram, is sufficient to suppress the malarial parasite that attacks through the blood stream. The tablet is not bitter; it is almost tasteless. And it does not cause the distressing temporary discoloration of the skin, as did atabrine.

When the Japanese cut off the Dutch East Indies, source of 95 per cent of the world's quinine, American pharmaceutical laboratories were compelled to seek new anti-malarials. Atabrine was the result.

Medical specialists continued their research for a more effective anti-malarial preparation. Of the many developments during the later part of the war, chloroquin proved the most effective. It has checked malaria among school children in Java, among natives in the Congo and among the people of Panama. It has kept soldiers in the muggy Korea peninsula free of the world's most prevalent infectious disease.

### Completes Seven Correspondence Courses in Year

What's your score, sailor? Can you equal or better the latest records in correspondence and Navy training courses?

The one-year record is held by Ensign John W. O'Brien, USN. He has averaged 3.82 in seven courses, all completed in a 12-month period: Navy Regulations, Military Law, Naval Orientation, Naval Aviator's Course 1, Personnel Administration, Seamanship, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The two-year record is held by

Edward F. Kral, YNC, USN, who maintained an average of 3.87 in 12 courses completed in 24 months of study. (ALL HANDS, April 1951, p. 38).

Now all enlisted personnel have a chance to enter the competition via enlisted correspondence courses as well as Navy training courses. The enlisted correspondence courses, previously limited to Reserve personnel on inactive duty, have been opened to all personnel on active duty.

**Navy Helps Fight Floods**

Naval Reservists pitched in wholeheartedly during the July floods in the midwest. Over 3,000 Navy men participated in rescue missions and various phases of flood control in Lawrence, Topeka and Kansas City, Kans.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

They helped strengthen dikes and man rescue boats. They performed patrol duty to prevent looting of evacuated areas. Reservists also operated amateur radio circuits, relaying messages to families of individuals stranded by the floods.

Civilian flood refugees were housed at the Kansas City Reserve Training Center which also served as a first aid station.

Several LCVPs were dispatched to the flood areas. The current was so strong, however, that they were forced to stand by during the early stages of the floods.

Planes were kept in the air to spot stranded persons. Others carried food, clothing, tents and medical supplies to isolated areas.

A plane from NAS Glenview, unable to land at Kansas City, flew 400 life-jackets to Olathe, Kans. A Navy truck took them the rest of the way.

**DD Stops One Operation Four Hours for Another**

If Communist troops in the North Korean east coast port of Songjin had wondered why for four hours the destroyer *uss Hank* (DD 702) halted its pounding of their positions, they never would have guessed.

The reason *Hank's* guns cooled off and her gun-crewmen relaxed was that an operation was going on—a naval operation upon the wardroom dining board. An operation for appendicitis, to be exact.

As soon as the medical operation was over, the operation against the enemy was resumed. At last report, the seaman-patient, Robert L. Penn, SN, USN, was doing well. *Hank's* foes were doing not so well.

Thousands of people had to be given typhoid shots. To accomplish this, over 100,000 units of typhoid serum were flown from the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

The Navy helped combat the shortage of fresh water by setting up purification units in several cities.

**Waves' 9th Anniversary**

Around the world—from Tokyo, Guam, Hawaii and Alaska, to London, Paris and Berlin—and in the United States, informal get-togethers of the Navy's contingent of officer and enlisted women observed the ninth anniversary of the Waves.

At sea in hospital ships, in the air with Military Air Transport Service, and in many shore duty billets 5,751 women of the Navy and Naval Reserve were on active duty as the 10th year of the Waves began 30 July.

In Washington, D.C., Captain Joy Bright Hancock, USN(w), Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Women, cut a nine-candle birthday cake with the traditional Navy sword at a reception held at Club Jason of Quarters K, RecSta. The party was sponsored by the Waves on duty in the nation's capital.

With the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in June 1948, women for the first time became an integral part of the Regular Navy. During World War II more than 79,000 Waves were on duty in 900 continental shore enlistments. More than 4,000 Waves were assigned duty in Hawaii.

Forerunner of the idea of the Waves (Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service) was the World War I Naval Reserve organization of Yeomen (F) who numbered more than 10,700. Today, the Waves are serving in 28 of the Navy's 62 enlisted ratings and during WW II they performed 450 different wartime jobs.

Present plans are pointed to building up the Waves' strength to 10,000 enlisted personnel. Recruiting quotas have been raised and the minimum age lowered to 18 years.

**Classes of Beneficiaries**

Naval personnel are reminded that the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 restricts payment of the \$10,000 free indemnity to the following classes of beneficiaries:

- Husband or wife.
- Children — including stepchildren, adopted or illegitimate children, if the latter are designated as beneficiaries.
- Parents — including stepparents, parents by adoption, or persons who stood "in loco parentis"—in place of parents—for at least one year prior

**Battle-Wise Steward Grew Up With Aviation**

A Navy Chief who might be considered a walking source book on many of the men concerned with the development of the Navy's air arm has been honorably retired after more than 31 years of active duty.

Eleana Jones, SDC, USN, started his naval career eight months after the close of World War I at Norfolk, Va., and wrapped it up at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.

In 1924 he served as the steward of Marc Mitscher (then LCDR, later Admiral) on board *uss Langley*, the Navy's first carrier. In his job on board that ship he knew some of the foremost officers of naval aviation: CDRs Price and Towers, LCDRs Mason and Ram-

sey, LTs Davis and Bogan. All of these officers attained flag rank.

Early in World War II, Jones served with another group of famous naval aviators, the men who formed Torpedo Squadron Eight of the Battle of Midway fame. He was with that organization from its beginning to its termination. Later he witnessed the launching of Jimmie Doolittle's flyers from the decks of *uss Hornet* in their air strikes against Tokyo.

He was serving in *uss Saratoga* when that vessel was torpedoed in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons. During his Pacific Ocean war service he earned stars for seven battle actions. Among his 11 ribbons are the Presidential Unit Citation and NUC.

At one period of his service he was assigned to the quarters of the commanding officer of *uss Rigel*. He knew the CO as Captain Nimitz, but a few years later the world knew him as Fleet Admiral Nimitz.



Chief Jones

to the serviceman's entry into active service.

• Brothers and sisters—including those of half-blood and those through adoption.

If no beneficiary is designated, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the serviceman, the indemnity will be paid to the first eligible class of beneficiaries in the order listed above. If the class is composed of more than one person, the indemnity will be paid in equal shares.

Servicemen who find this means of selecting beneficiaries satisfactory should take no action. Those who find it unsatisfactory, however, should submit DD Form 93—Record of Emergency Data — designating beneficiaries taken from the above classes, in any order, according to the provisions of Alnav 55-51 (NDB, 30 June 1951).

Designation or change of beneficiary relating to the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 does not affect the designation of beneficiaries of existing National Service, U. S. Government or commercial life insurance or of the six months' death gratuity.

Additional information on the free \$10,000 indemnity is contained in ALL HANDS, July 1951, pp. 50-51.

## 692 Officers Appointed

The retention of 692 applicants as permanent officers in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps from the aviation-midshipman, NROTC, and college graduate training programs, has been announced by BuPers.

The successful candidates were selected by boards convened to consider officers commissioned under the provisions of Public Law 729, 79th Congress, sometimes referred to as the "Holloway Plan."

Each year the records of all graduates of the aviation-midshipman class who apply for retention and who have successfully completed one year of academic and flight training in the rank of ensign, or second lieutenant of the Marine Corps, are examined for retention as permanent officers in USN or USMC.

BuPers Circ. Ltr. 86-51 (NDB, 15 June 1951) lists the names of 475 successful aviation-midshipman candidates from the 1950 class who have been selected.

Officers who do not apply for retention or are not selected for Regu-

## Chief Sanderson Dies After 44 Years of Active Duty

In 1882 a short and scrappy young man joined the Navy at San Francisco, Calif. Sixty-three years later, in 1945, the same man, George (Sandy) Sanderson, BMC, USN, said farewell to the Navy for the last time. His service jacket showed nine enlistments, two orders to report for duty and one recall to duty.

Entitled to 11 gold hashmarks, he had been the oldest man on active duty with the allied forces during World War II. Forty-four of his 87 years were spent on active duty.

His World War II service consisted of recruiting duty throughout the western part of the United States. The 4-foot 11-inch chief claimed that he recruited more nurses in one day than anyone else—"because they couldn't resist me."

This duty was comparatively quiet when compared with his service in every quarter of the globe during America's preceding two wars and in numerous isolated campaigns. During the Spanish American War he served in USS *Oregon* during her celebrated dash from the West Coast to the East Coast via the Straits of Magellan.

Sandy had fought Philippines'



Chief Sanderson

insurrectionists, Boxer rebellionists, Panama revolutionaries, and Zulu uprisers; protected seals in the Bering Sea; made liberties in the Hawaiian Islands "when they were something—when old King Kalakaua was in charge"; helped construct the Navy's first electric dotter and helped invent hand training gear for large turrets. He had sailed around the world 21 times, visiting every maritime nation except Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

During World War I, Sanderson organized a gunnery school at New York and was placed in charge of the 542 men assigned there. Four years after the end of that war he was retired for the third time.

At the beginning of World War II Sandy donned his uniform and reported to the recruiting office. At first he was turned down for enlistment, but he persuaded SecNav Frank Knox to intercede for him. A year ago when he tried to reenlist for the Korean outbreak he was again turned down. This time a heart condition interfered with his plans to appeal the rejection.

This same heart condition caused him to turn into the Naval Hospital at Oakland, Calif.—across San Francisco Bay from the city where he had first enlisted nearly 70 years before. Laid low by this condition in late July, little Sandy joined his old-time shipmates on Fiddler's Green.

lar Navy or Marine Corps commissions may be commissioned in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve.

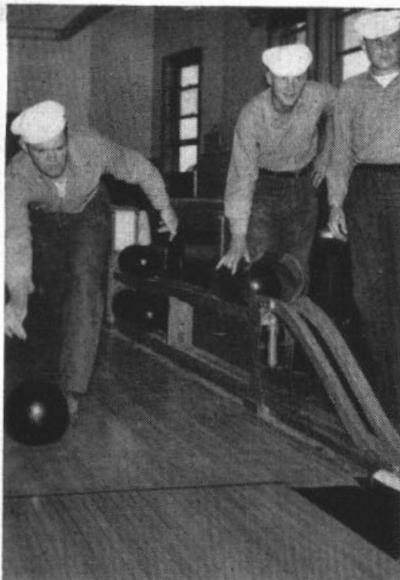
The Secretary of the Navy has approved the retention of 106 officers of line-aviation class (non-pilots) who completed three years of training and applied for retention in the Regular naval service.

One hundred and eleven other officers appointed from college graduate training programs who completed three years of active duty are also listed as having been selected for permanent commission appointments in the Regular naval service. They are divided as follows: 51 to the general line; 44 to the Supply Corps, and 16 to the Civil Engineer-

## Corpsmen Get Citation

Eight Navy hospital corpsmen have received the Air Force Distinguished Unit Citation for their part in air evacuation of Army and Marine Corps wounded from the Chosin Reservoir area last December.

The hospital corpsmen were assigned to the First Marine Aircraft Wing serving under the tactical control of the Air Force's 21st Troop Carrier. Recipients of the citation are: Mendell Brazell, HN, USN; Fred-eric C. Conover, HN, USN; Elmer L. Fox, HM2, USN; John M. Jank, Jr., HN, USN; Kenneth R. Marks, HM3, USN; Joe M. Rodger, HM1, USN; Robert S. Ruffin, HN, USN, and Vincent F. Scanlon, HN, USN.



**DOWN THE ALLEY** zips a ball at rec center, NAS Whidbey Is., Wash. Whidbey boasts big sports program.

**Aluminum Welding Process**

The chances are that you will be seeing more and more aluminum in topside shipboard structures from now on. Lightness, a characteristic of aluminum, is always desirable topside because lightness means better ship stability. Steel, of course, continues to be the basic metal used in construction of large ship hulls, because of its great strength.

Impetus to the aluminum "program" has been given by newly developed processes for welding alu-

minum, plus advances in the manufacture of stronger aluminum alloys.

One of the new developments in welding is a process which BuShips calls "semi-automatic inert-gas metal-arc welding." A result of joint BuShips and commercial development, this process is already in use in all naval shipyards and aboard several repair ships and tenders.

Aluminum alloy wire is fed automatically from a reel to a hand gun. The gun directs the wire to the joint to be welded. As in other arc welding processes, an arc is established between the end of the wire and the work. The heat of the arc melts the wire and the work, which fuse together to make the weld.

An advantage of this system over older ones is that it prevents the formation of oxide and other impurities. This means stronger joints without the use of highly corrosive fluxes which were formerly needed. It also makes it possible to make welds in difficult positions and confined spaces. In short, it provides a dependable means for fabricating aluminum with the same rapidity and ease which made the all-welded ship possible.

**On the Gridirons**

The "Norfolk Navy Flying Tars" has been selected as the name for a Hampton Roads area football team to be fielded this season by NAS Norfolk.

The Quantico Marines, who in



**DOUBLE VICTORS** in Atlantic Fleet tennis tourney: Pfc. Keith Thornton and Cpl. Don West, both USMC.

1949 romped over the chalk marks for their third consecutive All-Navy football championship and who last year claimed the mythical national service title, are anticipating another outstanding service eleven this fall.

Naval Air Station, Moffet Field, Calif., will field a football team this fall. This will be the first football team in this station's history. Neophytes in competition, but not in courage, the NAS eleven has scheduled some rugged opposition which includes the freshmen gridsters of Santa Clara, San Jose State and Stanford.

**Expert Model Builder**

If there were a model builder rating, Edwin C. Everett, AA, USN, would probably be one of the "leading chiefs" in that field.

Everett, who is serving on a minority cruise with the engineering section of VR-8 at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, began building airplane models while still a small boy. His work now includes boats, yachts, ships and many types of military and civilian aircraft. Many of his airplane models are gas models.

One of his favorite ships is an LST made of tin cans. He was offered \$50 for this model, which took three months' spare time to complete. He turned down this offer, however, explaining that his model building is strictly a pleasure-bringing hobby—not a business.



**GRIDIRON GLORY** will be sought for first time this year by NAS Moffett Field (Calif.) Here some of the 100 squad members watch an extra point try.

## In the Pools

Myron Martin, DC1, USN, one of the Navy's top-flight divers, has been giving exhibitions and instruction in tank performance at Green Beach Swimming Pool, U. S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan, while on temporary duty from his ship *USS Helena (CA 75)*.



M. Martin, DC1

He has been diving and swimming his way around the Navy for nearly 10 years, winning the 11th Naval District championships in 1948 and 1949 and following up for second place honors those years in the All-Navy finals. More than 100 types of fancy and comic dives are included in his repertory which at one time or another has won him a spot in Billy Rose's "Aquacade" and in numerous newsreel and short subject motion picture presentations.

Tankmen of Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., are enthusiastically eyeing another record year of pool activity. The Cherry Point mermen in the past few years have splashed their way to three district championships and one All-Navy trophy, as well as the armed forces swim championship.

Strips of inner tubes, old life jacket belts and discarded galley tomato cans have been combined to

produce a water-wing type of gadget at NTC Great Lakes to give non-swimming recruits a lift as they struggle to master the art of aquatic propulsion. An advantage of the unique swimming aid is the ease with which the cans may be shifted to various parts of the body to supply needed buoyancy.



CLOSE HARMONY links foursome at Club White Hat, New London, Conn. The popular spot has recently added a new television lounge and snack bar.

produce a water-wing type of gadget at NTC Great Lakes to give non-swimming recruits a lift as they struggle to master the art of aquatic propulsion. An advantage of the unique swimming aid is the ease with which the cans may be shifted to various parts of the body to supply needed buoyancy.

### Around the Bases

Armed forces unification is notably exemplified at Kodiak, Alaska, where two nine-team leagues are engaged

in an armed services softball tourney. When the Army faced withdrawal from the competition because the team lost so many players through transfer, the Navy met the situation by loaning enough sailors to the Army club to bring the soldier softballers up to full strength.

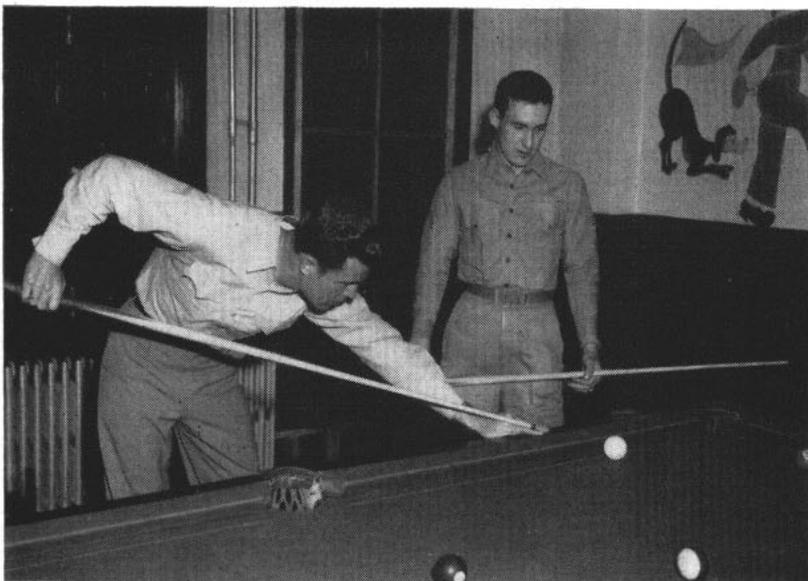
ComServPac's softball team has won the Pearl Harbor submarine base championship for the third straight year.

A San Francisco Bay Area Armed Forces Women's Softball League is going full-tilt in the 12th Naval District. The schedule calls for a double round robin contest on a home-and-home basis so that each station with a team entered may have a chance to see their favorites in action.

The Sangley Point (Philippines) softball championship trophy has been awarded to Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron 119 whose players finished the six-month season with only three losses in 32 contests with the league's seven other teams.

The Oakland Naval Air Station hardball nine, nursing silent humiliation following a 10 to 2 trouncing by McClellan Air Force Base, got the proverbially sweet revenge a few days later. In the second meeting, Oakland in seven innings overshadowed the airmen's tally of seven runs by romping across the plate 26 times, 18 of the markers coming in the second inning.

Among high-scoring exhibitions at West Coast ball diamonds was the



POOL SHARKS have a go at it during a rest at the Kambayashi Hotel, Japan. The hotel is one of several rest spots for Far East fighting men.

# SIDELINE STRATEGY

A good slice of naval baseball history could be written by Dante Sudati, BMC, USN, who retired after serving for 32 years, 24 of which saw Sudati a member of one or another diamond nine.

An avid baseball fan, first baseman, and pitcher in his native town of Somerville, Mass., Sudati lost little time in affiliating himself with Navy baseball following his enlistment in 1919. By 1924 he was starting a three-season stay with the naval base team at Coco Solo, C. Z., the outfit that won the Army-Navy title for 15 consecutive years.

During ensuing seasons the chief performed for many of the Navy's top-notch teams until Father Time convinced him in 1943 that 24 years on the diamonds had given him sufficient base-running exercise.

Lest it be surmised that Chief Sudati's entire naval career was spent swinging at or heaving a baseball, let it be known that he had his share of sea duty along with the rest of his mates. Among other billets, he served in the battle ships *Maryland*, *Arkansas* and *Nevada*, the cruiser *Denver*, and the aircraft carrier *Antietam*. He was on board *Nevada* when the ship was bombed and sunk at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese attack.

\* \* \*

Exponents of Izaak Walton each entertain a pet theory on the best method of fishing. At U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., one such angler

has his own system (and as far as we're concerned, he's welcome to it). There, one day, Robert Call, AN, USN, with only his bare hands reached into the water off a sea wall and lifted out a four-foot tiger shark.

\* \* \*

This is a fish-story—but true. TSgt Jack Antonelli, USMC, of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., had been fishing in a certain locality for weeks on end with little or no luck. One early evening, however, his patience was generously rewarded as he excitedly hauled out a 23-inch, 5½-pound speckled trout. He immediately took it home where he measured, weighed, cleaned, cooked and consumed it for dinner (with the eager assistance of his wife and some friends).

The next day, as the sergeant told of his catch, he learned it was something of a record for those parts, but since he could produce neither trout nor picture of same to substantiate his story, brother fishermen cast a skeptical eye in his direction. But undaunted by this deplorable experience, the Marine angler set forth that same night, cast his line in the identical spot, and (it shouldn't happen in a lifetime) pulled out a 22-inch 5½-pound speckled trout. This one, you may be sure, was shown about and photographed for future reference before it appeared on a platter at the Antonellis' dining table.

\* \* \*

A Marine master sergeant golfer at Parris Island, S. C., recently found a new use for a No. 4 iron. He used it to kill a four-foot rattle snake while hunting an out-of-bounds ball.—Ernest J. Jeffrey, JOC, USN.



D. Sudati, BMC

four-game total of 54 runs chalked up by Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. On a Friday and Saturday, they dropped Los Angeles City College 5-1 and 16-3. On the following Sunday and Monday they blasted Merced's Castle Air Force Base 13-2 and 20-7.

Marking their first perfect softball game in three years, the Norfolk Naval Base Waves defeated the "Ben-Hers," 24-0, in five innings.

When this year's Bluejacket nine of Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., had the honor of dedicating the activity's new baseball park, they shellacked a local paint concern's team, 15-2, in a game called at the end of the third, because of a late start and the fact that the NSC-ers stayed at bat so long in the initial inning.

Oscar M. Sessions, ICC, USN, now in his third year with the "Gallop'n Gators" baseballers at Amphibious Training Command, Little Creek, Va., has been playing Navy baseball for 15 years. His salty diamond career began back in 1936 when he took the mound for the battleship *West Virginia*.

## Week-End Training Program

Thanks to the teamwork of Marines, the Air Force and Navy forces afloat, Naval Reservists at San Bernardino, Calif., now have a full week-end training program, including rifle range instruction and indoctrination cruises at sea.

Early on Sunday mornings members from Organized Surface Divisions 11-33 and 11-40 are assembled on the March Air Force Base rifle range. Marine sergeants on recruiting duty at San Bernardino and Riverside give the men instructions in handling, firing and caring for 30-caliber rifles and carbines.

Other members from Organized Surface Battalion 11-10 spend their week-ends on board ships underway off the California coast to learn seamanship and to fire the Navy's larger guns. In destroyers the week-end sailors become temporary members of each ship's divisions for practical study in almost every seagoing rating.

This week-end practical training program supplements the Monday and Wednesday night classroom theory at facilities of the Naval Reserve Training Center at this West Coast base.

# THE BULLETIN BOARD

## NavCad Program Is Reopened To Civilians; Enlisted Men Continue to Be Eligible

The Naval Aviation Cadet procurement program, closed to civilian candidates since October 1950, has been reopened for qualified civilians of ages 18 through 26.

Enlisted personnel on active duty continue to be eligible to apply in accordance with the provisions of BuPers-MarCorps Joint Letter, 2 Apr 1951 (NDB, 15 Apr 1951).

Civilian applicants and Reservists on inactive duty may apply at any Navy Recruiting Station, Naval Air Station (Air Reserve), or Naval Air Reserve Training Unit for further information and instructions on submitting applications. Selection boards, established at Naval Air Station (Air Reserve) and Naval Air Reserve Training Units, will select the best qualified candidates from those who apply.

Enlisted personnel on active duty who have graduated from an accredited high school but who have *not* had at least two years of college (60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours) must pass the USAFI college level general educational test and must attain the following scores on Navy standard classification tests: Navy personnel—GCT



"Dimnoodle, don't you think it's about time you went up for a rating?"

plus Ari 120, Mech 58; USMC personnel—GCT 120, PA 116. Civilian applicants must have completed satisfactorily two full academic years at an accredited college or university with a minimum of 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours.

All applicants must be unmarried and stay single until commissioned.

NavCads undergo flight training for approximately 18 months and upon satisfactory completion of this program are commissioned as ensign, 1325, USNR, or second lieutenant, USMCR.

## Qualified Enlisted Men Of Regulars and Reserve May Now Apply for OCS

Qualified enlisted men, both Regulars and Reservists, may now apply for enrollment in Officers Candidate School for training leading to commissions in additional classifications in the Naval Reserve. Successful candidates will be appointed ensign or lieutenant (junior grade) of the restricted or unrestricted Line, Supply Corps or CEC.

To be eligible for commissioned status under this program, a sailor must be a graduate of an accredited college or university with a bachelor's degree (four-year course).

Applicants must have reached their 19th birthday at the time their commanding officers forward the applications. For unrestricted Line commissions, applicants must not have reached their 27th birthday. For restricted Line (specialist), applicants must be under 33. Applicants appointed to the grade of ensign, however, must not be over 27½ years of age at time of appointment. Those appointed to lieutenant (junior grade) must be under 33½ years of age at time of appointment.

Additional eligibility requirements and processing procedure are given in detail in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 127-51 (NDB, 31 July 1951). This directive cancels and supersedes BuPers Circ. Ltr. 172-50 (AS&SL, July-December 1950), 179-50 (AS&SL, July-December 1950), 17-51 (AS&SL, January-June 1951) and 66-51 (AS&SL, January-June 1951).

## Enlisted Women Eligible For Ensign Commissions

A new appointment program has been established by the Navy for enlisted women of both the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve serving on active duty. It authorizes appointment and indoctrination for immediate active duty in the grade of ensign, USNR.

This program parallels that now open to enlisted women in inactive duty status and to civilians (see BuPers Circ. Ltr. 102-51).

## WAY BACK WHEN

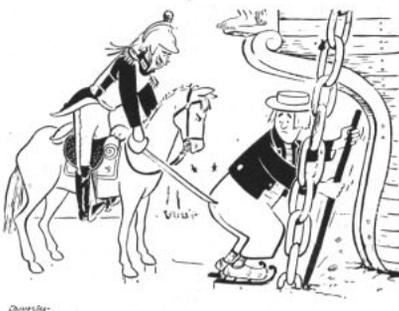
### Army vs. Navy

During the conflict between France and Holland toward the end of the 18th century, warfare witnessed one of its most unique spectacles—the capture of a navy by a detachment of cavalymen.

In January of 1795, a midwinter month of such unusual severity that bays and inland waterways had frozen hard, the French General Charles Pichegru invaded Holland and succeeded in taking the city of Amsterdam with little opposition.

During this action, Pichegru noted that the Dutch navy was ice-bound in the Zuyder Zee—Amsterdam's harbor—and ordered his cavalry onto the ice to surround the fleet. The maneuver so surprised the Dutch

that they surrendered immediately to the French soldiers.



## Here's Latest Information on Discharge or Release of Enlisted Personnel

Here is the Navy's program brought up to date covering the discharge or release of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve enlisted personnel on active duty in the Regular establishment. Separate instructions governing separation of enlisted Reservists on continuous active duty in the Reserve program have also

been issued throughout the Navy to the various commands.

These separation dates do not apply to personnel who voluntarily remain on active duty, are hospitalized or otherwise undergoing medical treatment, or who are in a disciplinary status.

(1) Regular Navy enlisted per-

sonnel will be separated on the date of expiration of their enlistments, as voluntarily or involuntarily extended on or after 28 July 1950.

(2) Fleet Reserve enlisted personnel will be separated on the date they complete 24 months' active duty as a Fleet Reservist after 25 June 1950—unless they become eligible for separation at an earlier date because of transfer to the retired list.

(3) Enlisted Regulars and Fleet Reservists authorized to transfer to the retired list will be separated on the date preceding the date of transfer to the retired list.

(4) Naval Reserve Class V-13 enlisted personnel will be separated on the date they complete 24 months' active duty after 25 June 1950.

(5) Enlisted Reservists who were on continuous active duty in the Reserve program on 25 June 1950 and who were transferred to active duty in the Regular establishment will be separated on the date they complete 24 months' continuous active duty, computed from 1 July 1949 or from the date they were placed on continuous active duty in the Reserve program—whichever is later.

(6) Naval Reserve enlisted personnel, irrespective of veteran status, who were placed on active duty between 8 and 20 July 1950 inclusive, regardless of obligated period of active duty for which they volunteered, and those who volunteered for an obligated period of six months will be separated on the date they complete 12 months' active duty since 25 June 1950. Those who volunteered for obligated periods of active duty in excess of six months and who were placed on active duty subsequent to 20 July 1950 will be separated in accordance with other provisions of the release program.

(7) Enlisted Reservists who are veterans as defined in Alnav 37-51 (NDB, 30 April 1951), who were not receiving drill pay or active duty pay in the Reserve program at the time they were ordered to active duty in the Regular establishment, will be separated not later than the date they complete 17 months' active duty, nor earlier than the date they complete 12 months' active

### Here Is Separation Schedule for Enlisted Reservists

Phasing schedule for release of enlisted Reservists with veteran status:

Veterans (as defined at the end

of this article) who were *not* receiving drill pay when ordered to active duty will be separated according to the following schedule:

<i>Inclusive dates placed on active duty:</i>	<i>Date of Separation:</i>
21 July-15 Aug 1950.....	October 1951
16 Aug-5 Sept 1950.....	November 1951
6-17 Sept 1950.....	December 1951 (not later than 15 December, if practicable.)
18-30 Sept 1950.....	January 1952
1-18 Oct 1950.....	February 1952
19 Oct-6 Nov 1950.....	March 1952
7-30 Nov 1950.....	April 1952

Those who were placed on active duty during December 1950 and thereafter will be separated on the date they complete 17 months' active duty, after 25 June 1950.

The releases earlier than 17 months provided by the plan are

scheduled because of the Navy's need to phase or "spread out" the losses from the fleet and to prevent overcrowding of separation centers.

Veterans who were receiving drill pay when ordered to active duty will be separated as follows:

<i>Inclusive dates placed on active duty:</i>	<i>Date of Separation:</i>
21-31 July 1950.....	October 1951
1-8 Aug 1950.....	November 1951
9-16 Aug 1950.....	December 1951 (not later than 15 December, if practicable.)
17-24 Aug 1950.....	February 1952
25-31 Aug 1950.....	January 1952
1-6 Sept 1950.....	March 1952
7-12 Sept 1950.....	April 1952
13-18 Sept 1950.....	May 1952
19-24 Sept 1950.....	June 1952
25-30 Sept 1950.....	July 1952

Veterans who were ordered into active service during October 1950 and thereafter will be separated on the date they complete 22 months' active duty subsequent to 25 June 1950. The releases earlier than 22 months provided by the schedule are due to the Navy's need to phase the losses from the Fleet and to prevent overcrowding at the separation centers.

Enlisted Reservists who are not veterans but who were receiving drill pay when ordered to active duty will be separated after serving 24 months subsequent to 25 June 1950. Non-veterans who were not receiving drill pay when ordered to active duty will be separated after serving 22 months of active duty subsequent to 25 June 1950.

duty since 25 June 1950.

(8) Enlisted Reservists in the following categories will be separated not later than the date they complete 24 months' active duty nor earlier than the date they complete 15 months' active duty since 25 June 1950.

• Enlisted Reservists, irrespective of veteran status, who were receiving drill pay or active duty pay in the Reserve program at the time they were ordered to active duty in the Regular establishment, except those included in paragraphs (2), (4), (5) and (6).

• Enlisted Reservists—non-veterans—who were not receiving drill pay or active duty pay in the Reserve program at the time they were ordered to active duty in the regular establishment, except those included in paragraphs (4) and (6).

(9) Enlisted Reservists whose enlistments—as voluntarily or involuntarily extended on or after 28 July 1950—expire prior to becoming eligible for separation under paragraphs (4) through (8) will be separated on the date of expiration of their enlistments, as extended.

(10) Naval Reserve enlisted personnel eligible for separation by reason other than expiration of enlistment who voluntarily execute requests to remain on active duty for a specified period of time or until their ship returns to the continental United States, may be retained on board subject to approval of commanding officer, provided such personnel have sufficient obligated service. Personnel who do not have sufficient obligated service must reenlist or voluntarily extend their enlistments in the Naval Reserve.

### Medical Officer Transfer Deadline Now 1 July 1953

Interservice transfers of commissioned officers of the Medical Services or Corps may now be effected any time up to 1 July 1953. The new deadline for applications is announced in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 112-51 (NDB, 15 July 1951).

Regulations providing for the transfers were first published in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 196-50 (AS&SL, July-December 1950) required applications to be submitted prior to 9 July 1951.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME

### Dinghy

A dinghy, the name given to a small boat which may be propelled either by oars or sail, comes from the Bengal "dingi" (diminutive of "dinga," meaning "boat"), a type of small craft used in the East Indies and varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry. It also is the name of a small sailing boat used along the west coast of India.

Pronounced "ding-ey," the word has a variety of spellings, among which are dinghey, dingy and dingey.

Because of its implication of "small," the word has given rise to the modern slang adjective "dinky" as applied to something little or insignificant. Another



modification is found in the colloquial name "dinkey" for a small locomotive used for hauling or shunting freight cars, logging operations, or for similar transportation uses.

### Scholarships Are Available From Non-Profit Foundation

Naval personnel with children approaching college age are advised of scholarships offered by The Foundation for Independent Education, a non-profit corporation with headquarters at 220 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

Organized for the purpose of providing scholarship grants, the Foundation will help boys and girls with unusual qualities of character and leadership to secure the advantage of an independent school education.

The primary interest is to offer financial assistance to those who are now attending public school, but students enrolled in private school will also be considered.

Eligible for the annual awards of partial scholarships are those who, at the time examinations are given each spring, are in any one of the first 10 grades of school; or in the twelfth year preparing to enter junior college. The Foundation does not offer scholarships for a four-year college course.

Full details of the plan are available from the Foundation.

### 'Veteran' as Applied to USNRs with Regard to Release

What's the definition of a World War II veteran when applied to Naval Reservists with regard to their release to inactive duty?

The definition of a veteran used for purposes of release of USNR officers is "spelled out" specifically by law. It limits the term "veteran" to those who served for at least 12 months between 7 Dec 1941 and 2 Sept 1945.

Enlisted Reservists are considered "veterans" if they served at least 90 days on active duty between 7 Dec 1941 and 2 Sept 1945 inclusive or for a period of more than 12 months between 16 Sept 1940 and 24 June 1948 inclusive. The Navy is exercising its preroga-

tive in using this more liberal definition with regard to enlisted personnel. This latter definition is generally accepted by the Veterans' Administration and other agencies which handle veterans' affairs.

There are a number of definitions of the term "veteran." These definitions vary with the letter of each particular law involved and subsequent interpretations of the law. A specified amount of service after the "shooting war"—between 2 Sept 1945 and 24 June 1948—qualifies one for the GI Bill, for example, but not for some state bonuses or for membership in certain veterans' organizations.

## Schedules Are Established for Release of Reserve Officers to Inactive Duty

Naval Reserve officers now on active duty will be released to inactive duty according to schedules established by 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. (Public Law 51, 82nd Congress.)

The period of obligated service for Naval Reservists is now 24 months, rather than the previously authorized period of 21 months.

Unless sooner released by the Chief of Naval Personnel, World War II officer veterans who are members of the Volunteer Reserve will be released after completing 17 or more months of active duty after 25 June 1950, if they request release. Officers in specialties which become critical may, however, be retained for 24 months.

For the purpose of this release program, a World War II veteran



officer is defined by law as one who served on active duty for a period of at least 12 months in any branch of the armed forces between 7 Dec 1941 and 2 Sept 1945 inclusive.

Service while in school in the V-12 program, as midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy, V-5 program, V-7 program, Merchant Marine Academy, State Maritime Academies and other similar programs cannot be counted in considering the 12 months' active service during World War II. All other service—whether as an officer or enlisted man—will be counted.

All USNR officers now on active duty or who are later ordered to active duty either voluntarily or involuntarily may, therefore, anticipate release on completion of 24 months' continuous service, except those officers included in one of

the categories in the accompanying table.

One year, however, will be added to the period of obligated commissioned service of any person who agreed to perform obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any training program (such as postwar regular NROTC)—bringing the total period of obligated service for such officers to three years.

Questionnaires submitted in accordance with BuPers Circ. Ltr. 56-51 (AS&SL, January-June 1951) will be used to indicate the desires of officers with regard to release. No further requests for release are necessary if release as indicated on the questionnaire is satisfactory. Officers who have not submitted these forms, however, should do so immediately.

These questionnaires are designed for processing on IBM machines. It is essential that all questions be answered in the "boxes" provided. Comments written in the margins cannot be recorded by the IBM machines and may result in unnecessary delays in the processing procedure.

Complete details on the release program for USNR officers are contained in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 120-51 (NDB, 31 July 1951).

### TABLE

Line and Staff Corps officers other than Medical and Dental Corps:

CATEGORY	STATUS
1. USNR officers other than members of the Organized Reserve or in a Volunteer drill pay status who volunteered for active service in July 1950 in response to BuPers 081735 July 1950, and signed an agreement to remain on active duty for a period of at least six months.	Alnav 63-51 (AS&SL, January-June 1951) provides for release on request forwarded via CO after 12 months' active duty.
2. Veterans* who received orders prior to 16 Oct 1950 and were not members of the Organized Reserve or in the Volunteer Reserve in a drill pay status at that time, other than those in category (1).	Will be released upon completion of 17 months' active duty.
3. Veterans* who received orders on or after 16 Oct 1950 and were in the Volunteer Reserve or were assigned, on or after that date, to the Organized Reserve or Volunteer Reserve in a drill pay status, other than category (1).	Will be released upon completion of 17 months' active duty.

## SONGS OF THE SEA



### Galloping Randy Dandy O!

Now we're warping her into the docks,  
Way-aye, roll and go!  
Where the pretty young girls  
Come down in flocks,  
My galloping Randy Dandy O!

Heave and pull and heave away,  
Way-aye, roll and go!  
The anchor's aboard  
And the cables are stowed,  
My galloping Randy Dandy O!  
—Old Sea Chantey.

4. NROTC (Regular) who received financial assistance while attending civilian college.

5. NACP ensigns (ex-aviation midshipmen), postwar NROTC aviators, and officers directly appointed for flight training under Public Law 729.

6. Officers commissioned from the NavCAD program.

7. Officers to be commissioned from Officer Candidate School.

Will be released upon request after completion of three years' active commissioned service—Regular or Reserve.

Will be released upon request on completion of 24 months' active service after completion of flight training.

Will be released upon request at expiration of contract.

Will be released upon request upon completion of three years' active duty after commissioned.

\*The term "veteran" is defined in the accompanying article.

Legislation has specified a procedure for the ordering to active service of Medical and Dental Reserve officers which differs from that for line and other staff corps Reserve officers. Medical and Dental Reserve officers must, therefore, meet the following active duty service requirements to be eligible for release:

#### CATEGORY

1. Those who were participants in either the V-12 or ASTP programs in medical or dental school or who were deferred to pursue their education in medical or dental school and who performed less than 90 days' active service subsequent to the completion of or release from the program.

2. Those who were participants in either the V-12 or ASTP programs in medical or dental school or who were deferred to pursue their education in medical or dental school and who performed more than 90 days' but less than 24 months' active service subsequent to the completion of or release from the program.

3. Those not included in category (1) or (2) above, who did not perform active service subsequent to 16 Sept 1940.

4. Those not included in category (1) or (2) above who performed active service of 12 months during the period from 7 Dec 1941 to 2 Sept 1945.

5. Those not included in category (1) or (2) above who performed active service less than 12 months during the period from 7 Dec 1941 to 2 Sept 1945.

6. Those performing active service under Medical or Dental contracts.

#### STATUS

Must serve a period of 24 months on current tour of duty, exclusive of internship, dependent upon needs of the service.

A period of 12 to 24 months on current tour of duty, exclusive of internship, dependent upon needs of the service.

A period of 24 months on current tour of duty, dependent upon needs of the service.

A period of 12 to 17 months on current tour of duty, dependent upon needs of the service.

A period of 12 to 24 months on current tour of duty, dependent upon needs of the service.

The period specified by the terms of the contract unless required to serve a longer period by virtue of coming under category (1) or (2) above.

#### Lighter Shade Approved For Navy Khaki Uniform

A lighter shade of khaki for Navy service dress uniforms has been approved as regulation.

The new shade is the same as that used in Marine Corps khaki uniforms, according to BuPers Circ. Ltr. 104-51 (NDB, 15 June 1951).

Uniforms of the previous darker regulation shade of khaki may continue to be worn until no longer serviceable.

#### Uniform of Marine Corps Changed; Jacket Replaced

Marines will soon be wearing redesigned uniforms, from boots to scarves.

A new mahogany-dyed field boot, which will take the place of the present field shoe and leggings, will be 10½ inches high, fully laced. Limited quantities are expected to be available this fall.

The flannel muffler will be replaced by a warmer wool knitted scarf of Marine Corps green. Cotton khaki shirts are being redesigned to conform with the specifications of the tropical worsted shirts. They will be of the newly-adopted M1 shade.

The new service uniform abolishes the British battle-type jacket—sometimes called the "Ike" jacket—and reinstates the older coat-style blouse. The enlisted man's service coat will be single-breasted, belted, with a two-piece back. It will be made of 16-ounce kersey, a material similar to wool broadcloth. Officers' winter and summer service coats or blouses will be made of any cloth of adopted standards.

The khaki summer jacket has been deleted from the standard uniform issue but may still be worn in garrison and on liberty, at the discretion of commanding officers.

Marine officers' service uniforms, constructed with the four-piece back, will continue to be sold until 30 June 1952. Officers may continue to wear these uniforms, however, until such time as replacement is necessary. The old-type jackets may be worn until 30 June 1956, at which time they will be classified "obsolete".

## How You or Your Survivors May Be Eligible for Social Security Benefits

Did you know that if you served on active duty during World War II you or your survivors might be eligible for Social Security benefits?

These Social Security benefits would be payable, providing you meet all the requirements, either to you at the age of 65 on a monthly basis, as a regular retirement benefit, or they would be paid to your survivors. The survivors' benefits include both monthly payments and lump sum payments. The Navy has called the attention of all ships and stations to these benefits in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 45-51 (NDB, 31 Mar 1951).

Most Navy personnel are hazy on the subject of what these Social Security benefits are. Briefly they are old age retirement and survivors' benefits payable under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System of the Social Security Act. They are generally payable to civilians who contribute a part of their regular pay checks for the right to receive these benefits.

However, servicemen or veterans who meet the requirements may be eligible for these Social Security benefits either for themselves or their



"... and the term 'living out of a seabag' doesn't mean ..."

survivors on the basis of their active service during World War II alone, without ever having contributed part of their pay to Social Security. Or, service personnel may be eligible through a combination of credits built up in civilian employment covered by Social Security plus World War II service.

The World War II service which counts toward Social Security accreditation, is considered to include all active service performed anytime between 16 Sept 1940 and 24 July 1947, inclusive.

Several factors will determine a serviceman's or veteran's eligibility for Social Security benefits. These factors include the length of his active wartime service, his age, or the time of his death—in those cases where survivors' benefits are involved.

This is how your World War II service counts towards Social Security benefits:

*For each month of active service (or each part of a month) you are considered to have earned \$160 under the Social Security system. The amount of your retirement or survivors' benefits depends, of course, on the total amount of accredited "wages" which you have accumulated under the program.*

If you have served in World War II you should check on the possibility of future Social Security benefits payable to you or your survivors. Remember, however, that you must meet certain conditions in addition to World War II service. The following points will illustrate some of

the requirements especially applicable to service personnel.

- The only service personnel who are eligible for the Social Security retirement benefits *solely on the basis of World War II service* are those who have been born on or before 31 Dec 1900. This will be explained later.

- However, if in addition to your World War II service you have earned or will have earned *additional Social Security credits from civilian employment*, then you may be eligible if you were born *after 1900*. In such cases your eligibility will be determined by the amount of Social Security credits you will have accumulated by all means, including civilian employment and World War II active service.

- Next, in order for a serviceman to accumulate benefits for his survivors under Social Security *solely* on the basis of World War II service, the serviceman's *death must occur or must have occurred sometime between 16 Sept 1940 and 31 Dec 1965*. Even if the serviceman dies between these dates his survivors are not automatically eligible to receive the benefits, unless the serviceman concerned has served the required period of time in World War II, which varies according to the date of his death or the date of his separation from the service. A serviceman who dies *after 31 Dec 1965* may still be covered for Social Security benefits to his survivors if he has sufficient civilian employment.

Here are the service requirements which a serviceman or veteran must fill before any of his active service may be applied to S.S. benefits.

1. He must have either been discharged or separated from the service under conditions other than dishonorable (or have died in honorable active service).

2. He must have had at least 90 days of active service or have been discharged because of disability incurred in or aggravated by active service. (If a serviceman died while in active service his survivors may benefit even if he did not have 90 days' active service, provided he also had some coverage in civilian employment under Social Security.)

3. In addition, with the excep-

### Carrier's Pilots Develop

#### Tunnel Busting Technique

"Fly low, make your approach, scrape the bomb off the plane, climb like mad." In the words of one dive bomber pilot of USS *Princeton* (CV 37), that is the technique of the carrier's "Tunnel Busters."

"Slide" bombing 1,000 and 2,000-pound bombs through the tunnels' mouths, this group has worked over 14 railway tunnels. A contributing factor to the success of these raids has been the long-delay fuses on the bombs.

Nine locomotives, an unestimated number of rail cars, and a large quantity of Communist supplies have been destroyed in these attacks. The enemy made use of these tunnels as hiding places, but *Princeton* fliers are altering that practice. In three days eight trains were blasted from their hiding places.

tions noted below, he must fulfill the requirements of Tables I or II at the end of this article

#### Survivors Benefits

Survivors benefits are earned by one of two methods under Social Security. It is important to know them both, since a serviceman may meet the requirements under one method and may not qualify under the other method.

● First, if a serviceman who served in World War II is separated from the service any time before 26 July 1951, and dies or has died within three years from the date of his separation, then his survivors are entitled to Social Security survivors benefits, providing he has served for 90 days during World War II.

Note the conditions under this first method: the serviceman *must* have died within three years of separation from the service and separation *must* be before 26 July 1951.

This particular benefit will be of interest to many widows and families of deceased service personnel who are not now aware of these rights. If you have friends who are legally dependent survivors of servicemen who are now dead, pass the word to them to investigate their eligibility for Social Security survivors benefits.

This first method is applicable *even if a serviceman does not meet the requirements listed in the two tables on the following pages*, but survivors are barred from this benefit if they are receiving a compensation or benefit from the Veterans Administration.

● The second method of accumulating benefits for your survivors under Social Security occurs if a serviceman has earned a sufficient number of credits as determined either by the *length of his active World War II service*, or by civilian employment creditable under Social Security, or a combination of both.

This second method is complicated and rather hard to understand. Individual service personnel can only determine if they are eligible by referring to the two tables on the following pages.

If you study these tables you will see that the eligibility requirement for survivors benefits varies in each case, and eligibility is dependent on two things: first, the date of death,

### These Two 'Aircraft' Definitely Are for the Birds

Along with its F2Hs and F9Fs, the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va., boasts a couple of ABEs.

For those who didn't know, ABEs—like F2Hs and F9Fs—can fly; but not so fast, and they're quieter about it. They burn very low-octane fuel, and are capable of pilotless flight without benefit of electronics. Frankly and briefly, the ABEs are birds; eagles—American Bald Eagles.

Existence of the pair was first discovered when sailors were detailed to chop down all the dead trees around the station. Shortly, a worried Navy woodsman returned to report that in one particular

dead tree there dwelt two large birds. "They look," he said, "as if they don't want their tree cut down." In fact, he reported, one of the big birds was flying combat patrol and both gave the impression that they'd be good at power dives.

No one around NAS Norfolk pays much attention any more when *Panthers* and *Banshees* screech across the sky. But when the "Eagles" take off, everyone is interested. Their landing field is still there, and visitors keep their distance. Even photographers, a notoriously daring lot, stay so far away that they have to use a telephoto lens to get pix of the ABEs.



and secondly, the amount of World War II service or other creditable Social Security civilian employment.

In these tables active service or employment is divided into three-month quarterly periods, and personnel are considered to have earned such-and-such a number of "quarters" of credits.

Service personnel who have had no civilian employment which is covered by Social Security, and who expect that only World War II service will establish their eligibility for benefits for their survivors, should note that eligibility is contingent on the fact that the serviceman's death must occur sometime between 16 Sept 1940 and 31 Dec 1965. Even if death occurs between these dates, the serviceman must have earned the required credits to be eligible, as listed in the two tables.

Another point of importance under this second method concerns *dual eligibility* for benefits:

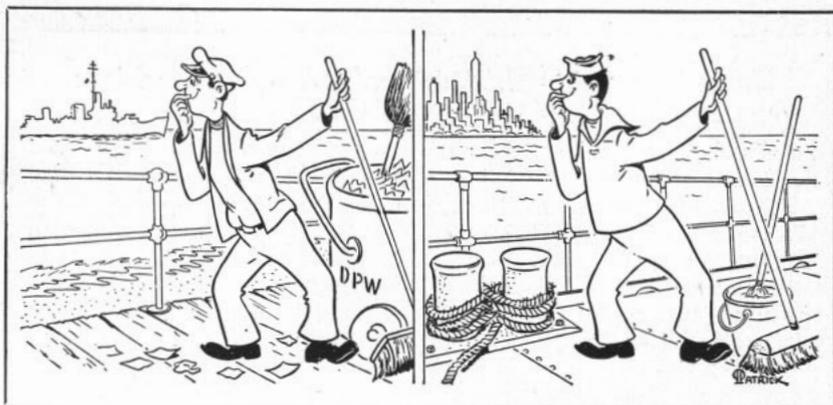
Social Security benefits will *not* be payable to survivors if there are

other benefits receivable by the serviceman or his survivors which are based on the same period of World War II service and payable under the retirement systems of the Army, Navy, Civil Service or any other Federal retirement systems.

For example, under the second method a survivor would not be eligible for survivor benefits under Social Security if the serviceman before his death was receiving non-disability retirement pay for naval service, including World War II service.

However, a serviceman's retirement for physical disability does *not* make his survivor ineligible for survivor benefits under the Social Security set up.

Furthermore, under this second method, a survivor may receive compensation or pension from the Veterans Administration and at the same time receive survivors benefits under Social Security. This last point is stressed because there are a large number of servicemen's families who—although they don't know it—are or



will be eligible for both VA and Social Security benefits.

**Retirement Benefits**

In addition to survivors benefits, the law provides that *service personnel may be eligible for monthly retirement benefits upon reaching the age of 65, on the basis of their World War II service.* This benefit may be of importance to naval personnel who do not otherwise qualify for retirement.

The dual eligibility factor enters again in the subject of retirement benefits: Social Security retirement based on World War II service can not be paid concurrently with other retirement benefits payable by the armed services or the Federal government which are based on the same World War II service.

However, retirement for disability under service or federal programs probably is not a bar to entitlement of Social Security retirement. This particular point has not yet been definitely established.

Which servicemen are eligible for retirement under Social Security? How much will they receive in monthly retirement benefits?

These retirement benefits are payable only after the qualified serviceman or veteran reaches the age of 65. Factors in determining eligibility are the date you reach 65 plus the number of credits you have accumulated as of this date. The credits are determined by the number of three-month quarterly periods served in World War II plus any civilian employment covered by S.S.

Table II shows that the number of "calendar quarters" which are required increases, depending on the day you reach 65.

If you expect that your eligibility

to Social Security retirement benefits will be based *solely* on World War II service, then you can see by the table that you must reach the age of 65 by 31 Dec 1965. In other words, you must have been born before 31 Dec 1900, as was stated earlier in this article, to qualify by virtue of war service. If in addition you have had *civilian employment during which you contributed part of your pay to Social Security* your date of birth may of course be later than 1900.

The purpose of the foregoing paragraphs has been to cover only the main points of the Social Security program as they apply to service personnel. When it comes to determining individual eligibility and the ex-

**Plane's Maintenance Men Honored by Unique Award**

Marine plane captains attached to the "Devilcat" squadron are now getting more than just a friendly whack on the back for a job well done.

A unique award, named the "Silver Throttle," has been designed to give tangible evidence of appreciation to the maintenance man. The award is presented monthly to the plane captain whose aircraft was in operation the most during the month.

First to receive the maintenance "Oscar" was Sgt. William Leony, USMC, a plane captain. Sharing honors with him was Cpl. Charles C. Smith, USMC, first mechanic.

The "Silver Throttle" idea originated during combat operations in Korea.

tent of benefits, you should go to a Social Security field office to get the answer to your questions. Such questions cannot be answered here because the conditions differ in each case. In determining your eligibility, the Social Security field office must know whether you are "currently" or "fully" or "fully and currently" insured. If an individual fulfills the requirements of Tables I and II he generally is considered "fully" insured. The question of being "currently" insured does not ordinarily arise in the case of service personnel whose only Social Security credits are based on World War II service.

How do Social Security benefits work? Here are two examples:

• John Brown will attain the age of 65 on 7 July 1952. He has served in the Navy from 2 Sept 1940 to 1 Sept 1949. He has not been in civilian employment covered by Social Security prior to the time he reaches the age of 65. Under the law he is not entitled to retirement benefits from the Navy, and so the Social Security retirement check each month will be very welcome. John Brown is credited with wages of \$160 per month for each month of World War II service (up to 25 July 1947). His wage record is credited as follows: during the covered period from 1940 to 1947 he is credited with a "covered" wage of \$13,280. Under conversion tables this result is an average monthly wage of \$89 to be used as a basis for computing maximum family benefits. Brown, his wife, and two children would be entitled to benefits amounting to about \$71 a month.

• The following is a sample of survivors benefits: Joe Green's retirement benefit under Social Security, as based on his World War II service (see above example) would have amounted to \$40 a month. However, he died before he could enjoy this benefit, but his family can still draw survivors benefits. Green's widow would be entitled to a monthly payment of \$30, based on the retirement benefits to which he was eligible. But they have a dependent child under the age of 18. Therefore this child will receive \$30, and the total monthly payment to Green's family will be \$60.

Survivors benefits work in this

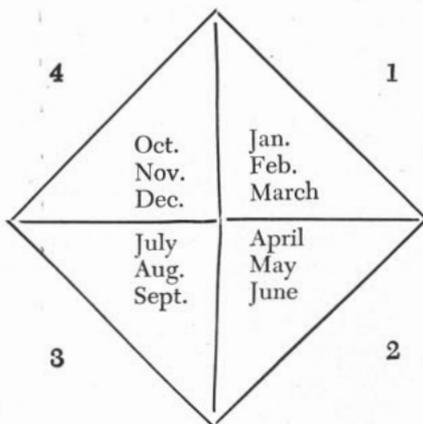
way: The maximum amount any family can receive is \$150, and in no case may the family receive more than 80 per cent of the average monthly wage used in the computation of the serviceman's benefit. The widow's benefit is equal to three-fourths of the worker's benefit. Each child benefit is equal to one-half of the worker's benefit plus an additional one-fourth divided among the children. If there is only one child, this child's benefit would therefore actually amount to three-fourths of the worker's benefit.

*Where do you go to find out about Social Security benefits?* Servicemen or their survivors may go to the nearest Social Security field office, the address of which may be obtained from local telephone directory. There is one of these field offices in practically every large community.

After reading this article and studying the accompanying tables, if you think you or your survivors are eligible for Social Security benefits, it is suggested that you contact the nearest field office to determine definitely your eligibility. To prevent any loss of survivors' benefits, a survivor should submit a claim as soon as possible after death of the serviceman or veteran.

*Before you can understand the two tables on these pages, you should know how to figure out a "calendar quarter."* Here's what it is:

A three-month period starting  
 • 1 Jan through 31 March



Each Year Is Divided Into Four Calendar Quarters

- 1 April through 30 June
- 1 July through 30 September
- 1 October through 31 December

Service during any portion of the quarter results in credit for the entire quarter. (However, wage credits of \$160 are only applicable to those months in an incomplete quarter during which there was active service.)

TABLE I  
(Survivors' Benefits Only)

This table shows the number of calendar quarters required to establish eligibility where the death of a serviceman occurred either in or out of the service between 1 Sept 1940 and 31 Aug 1950. The calendar quarters which may be counted are the number of three-month periods served on active duty during World War II plus quarters of civilian employment covered by S.S.

Period during which death occurred	No. of required calendar quarters
16 Sept through Dec 1940	7 quarters
January through June 1941	8 "
July through December 1941	9 "
January through June 1942	10 "
July through December 1942	11 "
January through June 1943	12 "
July through December 1943	13 "
January through June 1944	14 "
July through December 1944	15 "
January through June 1945	16 "
July through December 1945	17 "
January through June 1946	18 "
July through December 1946	19 "
January through June 1947	20 "
July through December 1947	21 "
January through June 1948	22 "
July through December 1948	23 "
January through June 1949	24 "
July through December 1949	25 "
January through June 1950	26 "
July through 31 Aug 1950	27 "

TABLE II  
(Old Age Retirement Or Survivors' Benefits)

This table shows the number of calendar quarters required to estab-

lish eligibility for retirement benefits at the age of 65 or survivors' benefits when death of the serviceman occurs either in or out of the service on or after 1 Sept 1950. The calendar quarters which may be counted are the number of three-month periods served on active duty during World War II plus the number of quarters, if any, of civilian employment covered by Social Security.

Period during which serviceman dies or reaches age 65	No. of required calendar quarters
1 Sept 1950 through June 1954	6 quarters
July 1954 through December 1954	7 "
January through June 1955	8 "
July through December 1955	9 "
January through June 1956	10 "
July through December 1956	11 "
January through June 1957	12 "
July through December 1957	13 "
January through June 1958	14 "
July through December 1958	15 "
January through June 1959	16 "
July through December 1959	17 "
January through June 1960	18 "
July through December 1960	19 "
January through June 1961	20 "
July through December 1961	21 "
January through June 1962	22 "
July through December 1962	23 "
January through June 1963	24 "
July through December 1963	25 "
January through June 1964	26 "
July through December 1964	27 "
January through June 1965	28 "
July through December 1965	29 "

Servicemen who reach the age of 65 or who die after 31 Dec 1965 may still be entitled to Social Security benefits, but only if they have sufficient additional credit through civilian employment covered by Social Security. World War II service credits alone will not provide insurance protection under the Social Security Act after 31 Dec 1965 since the maximum possible coverage for such service is 29 quarters.

**Sixth Annual Competition  
For NROTC Scholarships  
For Enlisted Personnel**

Qualified enlisted personnel of the Navy or Marine Corps may now apply for the sixth annual service-wide competition for NROTC scholarships.

The regular NROTC program provides for a maximum of four years of Navy-subsidized education at one of 52 NROTC colleges and universities in the country. The government pays tuition, cost of textbooks, laboratory and other fees, and furnishes the necessary uniforms. NROTC midshipmen also receive monthly retainer pay of \$50.

Enlisted personnel who wish to apply for these scholarships—which become effective at the beginning of the 1952 fall college term—should contact their executive or educational officer immediately. Applications for participating in the Navy College Aptitude Test—the first step in the NROTC competition—must be forwarded to BuPers by 15 Oct 1951.

Successful candidates will be appointed midshipmen, USNR, upon enrollment. While in college they may pursue any curriculum leading to a bachelor's—or higher—degree, except in pre-medicine, medicine, pre-dental, dentistry, pre-veterinary, veterinary medicine, pre-theological, theology, pharmacy, music and art. Courses must include 24 semester hours—or the equivalent number of quarter hours—of naval science. In addition, students must complete mathematics through trigonometry and one year of college physics by the end of their sophomore year.

An enlisted candidate must be a U.S. citizen, on active duty in a Regular or Reserve component of the Navy or Marine Corps. He should be over 17 but should not have passed his 21st birthday by 1 July 1952. He must be unmarried, never have been married, and agree to remain single until commissioned. He must be a high school graduate or have passed the high school level general educational development test and meet the general physical qualifications for midshipmen.

Candidates must agree to complete such naval science courses and drills as may be required, to



Troy Cummings, AD3, USN

"He called me sir!"

make three summer cruises, to accept a commission in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps if offered and to serve on active duty for at least two years, if required, and to serve a total of at least six years in an active or inactive status from the date of rank stated in their original commissions.

Additional details of this program is contained in a BuPers-MarCorps-Joint Letter, (NDB, 31 May 1950).

**Nearly Half of New Class  
At Academy Are Ex-Enlisted**

Nearly one-half of the 800 midshipmen in this year's entering class at U.S. Naval Academy are former enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their Reserve components.

The full strength of the new class of "plebes" is expected to be about 1,100 when the September term begins.

Applications for enrollment in the next class of midshipmen (class of 1956 entering USNA in July 1952) are being accepted from qualified enlisted personnel on active duty. No deadline date as yet has been established for applications from enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their Reserves for next year's class.

When the plebes complete their summer indoctrination early in September, they join the Brigade of Midshipmen, making it over 3,800 strong, the largest in the Naval Academy's history.

**Three Quotas of Enlisted  
Reservists Get Orders to  
Active Duty by December**

In line with the Chief of Naval Operations' reiteration that the Navy's current expansion program will not be greatly affected by the outcome of the Korean conflict and in line with previously announced plans, BuPers to date has directed naval district commandants to order three quotas of enlisted Reservists into active duty during the first half of fiscal year 1952.

Non-rated Reservists—those in pay grades E1 and E2—are to be ordered into active service at the rate of approximately 3,000 per month. This quota is to be met by volunteers and, as necessary, by the involuntary ordering into active duty of Organized and Volunteer Reservists, in approximately equal proportions, for that part not filled by volunteers.

Those ordered *involuntarily* will

**Small-Scale Gold Rush  
Is Near 38th in Korea**

"Forty-niners on the 38th"—that's the role played by some off-duty marines in Korea.

Rumor had been circulating around a Marine command post north of the little Korean town of Chaunni, just south of the 38th parallel, that this was "gold country."

One leatherneck confirmed it when he found a tiny gold shaving in a nearby creek. When an extended lull developed in that area the gold rush was on. Only one more tiny sliver of gold was found by the pan-manning marines that day, however.

Some of the marines were still skeptical of the gold strike. But they were encouraged by a Korean waif who pointed to a marine's gold class ring and then pointed to the surrounding hills and creek bed.

The future in gold continued to look promising. The marines were advancing into an area where the Chinese Communists had abandoned a gold mine, and the marines were planning some small scale prospecting to keep them occupied in their free time.

include only Reservists who:

- Have no dependents.
- Are not students in high school.
- Are not under the minimum age for induction set by the Selective Service Act — currently 18½ years.
- Have had less than six months' prior active Navy or Coast Guard duty other than in connection with the Naval Reserve program.

• Have had less than 90 days' active duty prior to 24 June 1948.

All non-rated personnel ordered to active duty to meet this quota are required to have at least 24 months' obligated service.

Six thousand petty officers—members of the Fleet Reserve, organized Reserve and Volunteer Reserve—are also being ordered to active duty during the months of September-December. This is in accord with the policy of ordering 1,000 such Reservists monthly.

A group of 3,000 enlisted Reservists made up the quota for the first quarter of fiscal 1952. It included the following:

- Chief, first, second and third class petty officers in the ratings of fire control technician, fire controlman, personnel man, ship's serviceman, interior communications electrician and dental technician.

- Chief, first and second class quartermasters, radarmen, sonarmen and electrician's mates.

- First, second and third class boilermen.

- First and second class gunner's mates, machinist's mates, pipe fitters and damage controlmen.

During the second quarter of fiscal 1952 (October through December 1951) 3,000 petty officers in the following ratings will be ordered to active duty:

- Chief, first, second and third class fire controlmen, machinery repairmen, dental technicians.

- Chief, first and second class quartermasters, personnel men, aviation electrician's mates.

- First, second and third class ship's servicemen.

- First and second class gunner's mates, radiomen, yeomen, disbursing clerks, photographer's mates, boilermen, hospital corpsmen.

- Second class radarmen.

Petty officer quotas for the second half of fiscal year 1952 will be announced at a later date.

## Fita Fitas Put On Shoes, Join the Regular Navy

After 50 years of existence, the Fita Fita Guard of Samoa has been disbanded. With the administration of American Samoa turned over to the Department of Interior by the Navy Department, all naval activities in that area have been discontinued, including the colorful guard and its band.

Practically the entire body of the guard and band, taking advantage of enlistment privileges drawn up for their special case, enlisted in the Regular Navy. Eleven of the older men who qualified by length of service were transferred to the Fleet Reserve.

The Samoan sailors are now wearing the regulation Navy uniform instead of the colorful dress of the Fita Fita Guard. That uniform consisted of a red turban, white undershirt and the white sarong-type skirt known as the lava lava. They wore no shoes for drills, parades or ceremonies.

The Fita Fita Guard came into being 6 July 1900, when the Commandant of Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, requested the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to permit him to enlist 50 Samoan natives as landsmen in the Navy. *Fita Fita*, Samoan for *brave*, was chosen as the name of the group.

The Polynesian sailors formed a useful police body, and acted as guards, prison keepers, interpreters, orderlies and messengers. A USMC

staff sergeant was the unit's commanding officer. His assistant was a Samoan chief boatswain's mate.

A Regular Navy chief bandmaster was instructor and leader of the band of 11 musicians. All other members of the Fita Fitas were either seamen, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, carpenter's mates, machinist's mates, yeomen, radiomen ship's cooks, pharmacist's mates, cooks or stewards.

Because of the small size of the Fita Fita Guard and Band—its peak strength was 131 men—only a limited number could enlist in the group. The men enlisted to serve only in American Samoa.

The 98 who recently chose to join the Regular Navy rather than return to civilian life were enlisted under unique provisions. Those with between 16 and 20 years service were enlisted for general service in the Regular Navy in the rating held in the Fita Fitas.

Those with less than 16 years service were enlisted for general service, but under more detailed conditions. They had to be fully qualified for a general service rating, which may have been the same or a lower rate within the rating held in the Fita Fitas or the same or a lower rate in another rating for which qualified.

In general, the ex-Fita Fitas are being assigned duty in the area they know best—the Central Pacific.

## 4 Correspondence Courses Open at Naval War College

Correspondence courses in logistics, strategy and tactics, international law and advanced international law are available to officer personnel from the Naval War College.

The courses are designed to assist officers in preparing themselves for the exercise of command. They also provide the necessary fundamental knowledge and background for officers who may later attend resident schools.

The first three courses named are credited with 36 points toward promotion and retirement of USNR officers. The course in advanced international law has a value of 24 pro-

motion—and also retirement—points

Enrollment is open to officers of the Regular Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and their Reserve components—whether on active or inactive duty—of the grade of lieutenant (j.g.) or first lieutenant and above.

Complete information on these courses may be obtained by writing the Department of Correspondence Courses, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Officers may apply at any time by letter to the President, Naval War College—usually through their commanding officer or district commandant. Further details on the submission of applications are contained in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 116-51 (NDB, 31 July 1951).

**HOW DID IT START**

**Knock Off**

The phrase "knock off," like hundreds of other expressions in common use ashore, had its origin at sea.

Today, "knock off" has many implications. Colloquially it can mean to do something quickly or hastily, such as to knock off (knock out) a few letters, or to cease doing something, especially to stop working. As a slang term, it is used in the sense of deducting from something (to knock off an amount from the price of something), or, with a somewhat different meaning, to do away with or remove (kill or murder).

As a naval expression, to "knock off" generally means to stop work or go off duty; the nautical opposite of "turn to." To "knock it off" infers that the person or persons addressed should cease whatever they are doing at the time; particularly whistling, singing, conversing loudly, arguing, skylarking, etc.

Our word "knock" derives from the Anglo-Saxon "cnocian" or "cnucian," and Middle English "knokken" or "knoken" and Old Norse "knoka."

The expression "knock off" is believed



to have come from the ancient slave-galley custom of having a man rap on a block of wood or slab of stone with a heavy mallet to set the beat for the oarsmen, much as the present day coxswain in a racing shell calls out the tempo of the stroke. When the "knocker" stopped, it was a signal for the slaves to rest on their oars, or, as we say, to "knock off" rowing.

**An Index of Information On Housing Conditions**

During the past year ALL HANDS has published a number of articles describing housing conditions at home and abroad.

Additional reports on housing are welcomed from naval activities and will be published as received.

To be of greatest help to enlisted personnel who may be assigned there, each activity should include these main points in its report: the cost range of available housing units, the location of such housing, the type of housing and the length of time you must spend on a waiting list.

Following is an index of ALL HANDS articles on housing, by naval district and overseas activities:

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## Latest Movies Available From Navy Exchange Are Listed for Convenience

The latest list of 16-mm. film available from the Navy Motion Picture Exchange, Brooklyn, N. Y., is listed below. For the convenience of personnel drawing the films, program number follows the title of each pic-

### Extreme Housing Shortage In Bainbridge, Md., Area

An extreme housing shortage has arisen in the Bainbridge, Md., area, where the Navy has reestablished a recruit training center and carries on other training programs.

Personnel ordered to this activity are urged not to bring their dependents until they can make arrangements for housing them. Prospects of finding such housing in the immediate area are currently very poor.

In the vicinity of Bainbridge are six housing projects operated by the Public Housing Administration, one each located at Edgewood, Havre de Grace, and Elkton, and three projects at Aberdeen, Md. These, however, must serve the needs of personnel attached to Army installations at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Army Chemical Center, as well as the naval facilities at Bainbridge. The nearest of these projects is nine miles away, and the farthest is 15 miles from Bainbridge, and there are long waiting lists at each project. Naval personnel are currently being accepted on the waiting list for the Elkton project only.

Port Deposit, with a population of around 500, is the nearest community. Housing facilities in this and other small communities nearby are extremely scarce, being available in only isolated cases. The nearest large cities are Baltimore, Md., and Wilmington, Del., each of which is approximately 30 miles distant.

A defense housing project of approximately 325 units is located on the Bainbridge station but there is a long waiting list for these units.

ture. Pictures in technicolor are designated by (T). Distribution of this list began in July.

ALL HANDS will carry new listings from time to time of motion pictures obtainable from the Navy Motion Picture Exchange.

*Royal Wedding* (647) (T): Musical; Fred Astaire, Jane Powell.

*The Fighting Coast Guard* (648): Drama; Brian Donlevy, Forrest Tucker.

*The Prowler* (649): Melodrama; Van Heflin, Evelyn Keyes.

*Bull Fighter and The Lady* (650): Drama; Robert Stack, Joy Page.

*I Was a Communist for the FBI* (651): Melodrama; Frank Lovejoy, Dorothy Hart.

*The Lemon Drop Kid* (652): Comedy; Bob Hope, Marilyn Maxwell.

*Santa Fe* (653): Western; Randolph Scott, Janis Carter.

*The Great Caruso* (654) (T): Musical; Mario Lanza, Ann Blythe.

*Quebec* (655) (T): Drama; John Barrymore, Jr., Corine Calvert.

*First Legion* (656): Drama; Charles Boyer, Lyle Bettger.

*Francis Goes to the Races* (657): Comedy; Donald O'Conner, Piper Laurie.

*Three Steps North* (658): Drama; Lloyd Bridges, Leo Padavoni.

*No Questions Asked* (659): Crime Melodrama; Barry Sullivan, Arlene Dahl.

*Dear Brat* (660): Comedy; Mona Freeman, Edward Arnold.

*My Forbidden Past* (661): Melodrama; Robert Mitchum, Ava Gardner.

*As Young as You Feel* (662): Comedy; Monty Wooley, Jean Peters.

*Smugglers Island* (663): Drama; Evelyn Keyes, Jeff Chandler.

*Tarzan's Peril* (664): Adventure; Lex Barker, Virginia Huston.

*Pier 23* (665): Melodrama; Hugh Beaumont, Ann Savage.

*Pharmacist's Mate* (666): Melodrama; Brian Donlevy, Gene Raymond.

*When the Redskins Rode* (667): Western; John Hall, Mary Castle.

*The Hollywood Story* (668): Mystery; Richard Conte, Julia Adams.

*Footlight Varieties* (669): Musical; Jack Parr, Red Buttons.

*Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison* (670): Drama; David Brian, Steve Cochran.

*Strangers on a Train* (671): Comedy melodrama; Farley Granger, Ruth Roman.

*Night Into Morning* (672): Drama; Ray Milland, Nancy Davis.

*Sirocco* (673): Melodrama; Humphrey Bogart, Marta Toren.

*Apache Drums* (674): Western; Coleen Gray, Stephen McNally.

*That's My Boy* (675): Comedy; Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis.

## 244 Warrant Officers With More Than 3 Years' Service Named As Temporary CWOs

A total of 244 warrant officers—of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve on active duty—have been given temporary appointments as commissioned warrant officers and assigned to pay grade W-2, according to BuPers Circ. Ltr. 118-51 (NDB, 31 July 1951).

Warrant officers with three or more years in service under their current appointment through 30 June 1951 were considered by the selection board.

The appointments, to date from 15 July 1951, will be effected under the provisions of BuPers Circ. Ltr. 108-51 (NDB, 15 July 1951).

Permanent warrant officers who have been included in the authorization for advancement to the temporary grade of CWO after three years' service in grade will still be considered for permanent promotion when they complete six years in grade. This six-year program, announced by BuPers Circ. Ltr. 201-50 (NDB, July-December 1950) and mentioned in ALL HANDS, February 1951, pp. 4-5, will be carried out at the proper time to effect their permanent promotion.

Complete details on promotion of warrants to CWO and for advancement in pay grades are contained in ALL HANDS, July 1951, pp. 48-49.

### QUIZ ANSWERS

Quiz Aweigh is on page 7

- (a) Cat's paw. Used for clapping a tackle on a line, this hitch is very convenient and secure, and assumes a hold for a steady pull.
- (c) Blackwall hitch. Used to secure a line to the hook of a block. Generally it is better to form a bowline, unless the end is very short; then the blackwall may be used.
- (b) Nun buoy. Specifically, a tall nun, as compared with a plain nun or special nun. All three vary slightly in shape.
- (a) Can buoy. Specifically, a tall can, as compared with plain can or special can buoys which differ somewhat in shape.
- (b) Aerology chart.
- (c) Isobars.

## Summary on Reenlistments and Extensions for Both Regulars and Reservists

The latest information on reenlistment and voluntary extensions of enlistment of Regular Navy and active duty is contained in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 84-51 (NDB, 31 May 1951).

There are two important changes in regulations governing reenlistments and extensions of enlistments.

- Naval Reservists on active duty are authorized to extend their enlistments for periods of one, two, three or four years under the same conditions as for the Regular Navy.

- Naval Reservists on active duty who extend their enlistments for two, three or four years are entitled to travel allowance.

Here is the complete summary on extensions and reenlistments for both Regulars and Reservists in an active duty status.

**Reenlistments**—Discharge and immediate reenlistment in the Regular Navy of USN and USNR personnel on



"A table near the water, please."

extended active duty is authorized for periods of four or six years.

Reservists serving on extended active duty who so choose may be discharged and reenlisted in the Naval Reserve. The dates of reenlistment in the above instances may

be effected either on the normal date the current enlistment expires or at any time during the course of the 12 months' involuntary extension.

Discharges effected in the above cases shall be for reason of expiration of enlistment. Reservists discharged and reenlisted in the Naval Reserve will continue on active duty for a minimum of one year after reenlistment or until released by the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Regulars and Reservists discharged and reenlisting in the Regular Navy are entitled to reenlistment bonus or reenlistment allowance, travel allowance and lump sum payment for unused leave.

Reservists discharged and reenlisting in the Naval Reserve are entitled to travel allowance and lump sum payment for unused leave, but not to reenlistment bonus or reenlistment allowance.

**Extensions of Enlistments**—A Regular or Reservist serving on extended active duty may execute an agreement to extend enlistment either prior to normal date of expiration of enlistment or at any time during the course of the 12 months' involuntary extension. The extension of enlistment may be accomplished on page 1A of service record or form NavPers 604 and becomes effective as follows:

- When the agreement is executed during the course of the 12 months' involuntary extension, your voluntary extension starts the day after execution of the agreement to extend enlistment.

- When the agreement to extend is executed before the normal date your enlistment would expire, you would be considered as starting your voluntary extension on the day following completion of your regular term of enlistment.

The periods of extension authorized for Regular Navy personnel—that is, for one, two, three or four years—are also applicable to Reservists on extended active duty under the same conditions. However, extensions or reextensions may not total more than four years in any single enlistment.

Regular Navy personnel who voluntarily extend their enlistment for two or more years are entitled to

### Payments Listed for Extensions or Shipping Over

In the table below, travel allowance for Reservists is payable to either (a) place of entry into the service, or (b) home of record, at the option of the individual. "Place of entry into the service" is defined as place of acceptance for last en-

listment in the Naval Reserve. "Home of record" is defined as the home of the individual when ordered into the relevant tour of active duty.

Payments authorized are summarized as follows:

	Term	Reen. Bonus or Allowance	Travel Allowance	Lump Sum for Leave
<b>REENLISTMENTS</b>				
USN to USN	4-6 years	Yes	Yes	Yes
USNR to USN either at expiration of enlistment or during involuntary extension.	4-6 years	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes
USNR to USN prior to expiration of USNR enlistment	4-6 years	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	No
USNR to USNR	4-6 years	No	Yes	Yes
<b>EXTENSIONS OF ENLISTMENTS</b>				
USN	1 year	No	No	No
USN	2-3 or 4 yrs.	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No
USNR	1 year	No	No	No
USNR	2-3 or 4 yrs.	No	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No

Notes: 1. Payable only if discharged from extended active duty of one year or more in the Naval Reserve. 2. Payable only on first extension.

travel allowance and reenlistment bonus or reenlistment allowance, but they are not entitled to lump sum payment for unused leave.

*Reservists on extended active duty who voluntarily extend their enlistment for two or more years* are entitled to payment of travel allowance.

*Early Reenlistment*—Reservists on extended active duty who enlist or reenlist in the Regular Navy prior to the normal date of expiration of their enlistment (as distinguished from those who reenlist on or after the date of their normal expiration of enlistment) are entitled to payment of reenlistment bonus or reenlistment allowance. They are not, however, entitled to travel allowance or lump sum payment for unused leave.

Eligibility requirements and the rates in which Naval Reserve personnel will be enlisted in the Regular Navy as contained in BuPers Circ. Ltr 84-51 (NDB, 15 Mar 1951), are equally applicable regardless of whether the date of discharge from the Naval Reserve is before or after the date of expiration of enlistment.

### Money Order Now Cashable At Any Bank, Post Office

Dependents of Navy personnel now may cash post office money orders at any bank or post office. The new type money order is printed on a card, which is pre-punched to indicate the regional office of origin and serial number. It went into effect 1 July 1951 and marks the first significant change in the system since it was inaugurated 85 years ago.

Previously, if money orders were not cashed at the post office to which they were issued, an additional fee was charged. Payment of the old type money order was limited to 30 days after date of issue at the office on which drawn or at the office of issue.

The advantages of the new punch card money order is readily apparent to transient servicemen and their families. It provides a safe, inexpensive and convenient method of making remittances. The maximum amount for which a single money order can be issued remains at \$100, but there is no restriction on the number of money orders which may be so issued to the same remitter.

### Serves 30 Years at Sea Before Seeking Shore Duty

Many a Navy man has vowed to put in 30 years at sea before requesting shore duty, but records show there is only one who has made it.

Thirty years ago, in the spring of 1921, Harry Budnick, fireman third class started his sea duty on board *uss Eider* (AM 17). In the spring of 1951 Harry Budnick, MMC, reported aboard Naval Base, Long Beach, Calif.

Chief Budnick had often said, "I'll put in my 30 at sea and then I'll request shore duty." In April, when BuPers finally received his request, the detailing officers immediately assigned him duty at his first choice of locations.

For the record, only time continuously spent within the continental limits of the U. S. for over a year counts as shore duty. Budnick had two close calls in 1945 and 1949 when he was in stateside naval hospitals. In each case, however, he beat the gun by a month.

In view of Chief Budnick's hectic wartime service his hospitalization periods were well deserved. One of his ships, *uss Glennon* (DD 620), was shot out from under him. Two others, *uss Marblehead* (CL 12) and *uss Henry A. Wiley* (DM

29) came close to being sunk under him.

For his efforts to prevent the flooding and sinking of the damaged *Glennon* off Quineville, France, in June, 1944, he received a commendation from Commander in Chief, United States Fleet. Service in the *Marblehead* earned him a Navy Unit Citation.

A year after *Glennon* went down, the Japanese attempted to do the same to his next ship, *Wiley*. This time the tables were turned. Budnick's gun-manning shipmates shot down 12 of the enemy planes, including the first of the piloted *Baka* bombs.

Budnick has an impressive list of awards and medals to his credit. Besides the two unit awards and the commendation medal, he has the Yangtze Service Medal, China Service Medal, American Defense Medal, Philippine Defense Ribbon, the three Area Campaign Medals (Asiatic, American, Pacific) and the Victory Medal.

If this array of ribbons isn't enough of an indication of long service there are still his good conduct awards to go by. At the present he holds the Good Conduct Medal with six clasps.

A serviceman, when named as payee, may receive payment of the new postal money orders at Navy post offices ashore or afloat, at banks, or he can endorse it over to another person. However, only one such endorsement is permitted.

The main advantage of a money order is security from loss. The remitter is provided with a receipt, as previously. Payment is limited to the remitter, payee or endorsee. If the money order should become lost, the remitter may make application and receive a duplicate order.

Money orders will now be paid up to one year from the last day of the month of issue. Orders which have not been cashed prior to that time may be paid provided the holder of the original order makes an application for settlement with any post office having money order facilities. The settlement check is forwarded to the applicant's mail address.

### 4,700 Reservists Cruise In 77 Ships of LanFIt

Seventy-seven ships of the Atlantic Fleet were scheduled during the summer training course period of July through September to provide two-week instruction afloat for more than 4,700 members of the Organized and Volunteer Naval Reserve.

Twenty-four cruises sailed from the east coast ports of Newport, R. I., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., and NAS Quonset Point, R. I., during the three-month period. The Reservists were drawn from the two mid-west 8th and 9th naval districts and the five Atlantic Coast naval districts including the Potomac River Naval Command.

The quota for summer training of Reservists in ships of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet consists of more than 1,000 officers and 3,700 enlisted men.

**DIRECTIVES IN BRIEF**

This listing is intended to serve only for general information and as an index of current Alnavs, NavActs, and BuPers Circular Letters, not as a basis for action. Personnel interested in specific directives should consult Alnavs, NavActs and BuPers Circular Letter files for complete details before taking any action.

Alnavs apply to all Navy and Marine Corps commands; NavActs apply to all Navy commands and BuPers Circular Letters apply to all ships and stations.

**Alnavs**

No. 64—Pertains to award of commendation ribbon by delegated commands and requires that authorization to wear commendation ribbon must be specified in letters of commendation.

No. 65—Announces effective dates for changes to regulations governing clothing allowances for naval personnel, monetary allowances for Marine Corps personnel, authorizes 50 per cent increase for flight pay during fiscal 1952 for aviation midshipmen, and amends MPIM on subject of reenlistment bonus for personnel with 29 or more years of service.

No. 66—Announces an involuntary one-year extension, with certain exceptions, of the enlistments of personnel of the Navy and Marine

Corps and the Reserve branches, when such enlistments would normally expire on or after 9 July 1951 and prior to 1 July 1952. The extension does not pertain to members voluntarily extending or reenlisting, nor to personnel with previous extensions on or after 28 July 1950.

No. 67—Lists officers of the line promoted to the temporary grade of rear admiral.

No. 68—Authorizes summary courts martial to apportion forfeiture of pay over more than one month but not to exceed three months.

No. 69—Modifies Alnav 62-51 on subject of release of Naval Reserve enlisted personnel to inactive duty.

No. 70—Announces convening of selection board to recommend for temporary promotion to captain those USN and USNR commanders on active duty with five or more years' service in grade on 30 June 1952, terminating with signal number 2644.

No. 71—Announces effective date on instructions pertaining to Navy personnel accounting system.

No. 72—Lists Marine Corps officers promoted to temporary grade of major general.

No. 73—Establishes schedule for release of USNR enlisted personnel

to inactive duty, according to category.

No. 74—Revises instructions pertaining to punch cards (NavPers 500) used in personnel accounting system.

No. 75—Announced death of Admiral Forrest Sherman, USN, CNO, from a heart attack, at Naples, Italy.

No. 76—Directed ships not underway and stations to fly colors at half mast when displayed until sunset of day of Admiral Sherman's funeral.

No. 77—Pertained to funeral services of the late Admiral Forrest P. Sherman.

No. 78—Cancels Alnav 141-50 and announces new instructions pertaining to transfer of combat evacuee patients of Navy and Marine Corps.

No. 79—Secretary of Navy Francis P. Matthews sends "Well done and good wishes" to men and women of the Navy, Marine Corps and their Reserve components on termination of his duties as SecNav.

No. 80—Lists Marine Corps officers promoted to temporary grade of brigadier general.

No. 81—Announces that Dan A. Kimball took oath of office as Secretary of the Navy on 31 July 1951.

No. 82—Amends Alnavs 59-51 and 61-61 as a result of House Joint Resolution 302 pertaining to temporary appropriations.

No. 83—Directs commanding officers to submit special fitness reports for USNR lieutenants (junior grade) on active duty to 1 Aug 1951 whose names are not included in BuPers Circ. Ltr. 111-51 and who are eligible for consideration for promotion.

No. 84—Announces convening of selection board to consider requests from Line officers USN not above grade of lieutenant commander for transfer to Supply Corps. Requests must reach BuPers prior to 20 Sept 1951.

**BuPers Circular Letters**

No. 106—Lists names of USN and USNR commissioned warrant officers with commissioned service from 1 Aug. 1944 or earlier who were advanced to pay grade W-3, and names of CWOs with commissioned service from 30 June 1939 or earlier, who received advancements to pay grade W-4.

No. 107—Announces availability of monthly issues of Information

**Legislation of Special Interest to Naval Personnel**

Legislation of interest to naval personnel is reported in ALL HANDS each month when Congress is in session. Only new bills and changes in the status of, or action taken on, previously discussed legislation are reported, covering generally the four-week period immediately prior to the date this issue goes to press.

**Super Carrier Named**—Public Law 90 (evolving from House Joint Resolution 67) authorizes that the first Navy super aircraft carrier, now in construction, be named *uss James V. Forrestal*.

**Income Exempt from Tax**—Public Law 82 (evolving from H.R. 3804); amends existing law so as to extend to 31 Dec 1950 the period during which service pay earned while in a U.S. possession is exempt from federal income tax, providing certain conditions are met; also exempts under similar conditions the salaries of U.S. citizens employed by the government in U.S. possessions.

**Relief of Service Personnel**—S.

1794: introduced; to amend the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act to provide further relief in rent, house payments, and insurance problems caused by entering military service.

**Experimental Submarines**—H.R. 1227: introduced; to authorize the sum of \$50,000,000 for the construction of experimental submarines and for other purposes.

**World War II Insurance**—H.R. 4000: passed by House and passed, without amendment, by Senate; to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize renewals of NSLI level premium term insurance for successive five-year periods without medical examination.

**World War I Insurance**—H.R. 1072: passed by House and passed, without amendment, by Senate; to permit continual renewals of expiring five-year premium term policies.

**Tax on Admissions**—H.R. 4601: passed by House; to exempt members of the armed services in uniform from the tax on admissions.

# HERE'S YOUR NAVY

Service publication furnished by Naval War College on matters of current interest, for officers of grade of lieutenant commander or major and their seniors in Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and their Reserve components.

No. 108—Lists instructions and qualifications necessary for effecting temporary promotions of Regular and Reserve officers.

No. 109—Implements regulations concerning consolidation of the ratings of photographer's mate (PH) and aviation photographer's mate (AF) into the single rating PH, and assignment of the PH rating to Group IX, Aviation.

No. 110—Announces change in length of tour at Adak, Alaska, from 18 months to 12 months.

No. 111—Lists the names of USN and active duty USNR officers temporarily promoted to rank of lieutenant commander and lieutenant.

No. 112—Extends to 1 July 1953 the time in which applications for inter-service transfer of officers in the Medical Services or Medical Corps can be considered.

No. 113—Amends BuPers Circ. Ltr. 33-50 on the subject of billet designator codes.

No. 114—Requires that orders of enlisted personnel specifically authorize travel by privately owned vehicle if the individual concerned is to be entitled to travel time at the rate of 250 miles per day and receive commuted rations for the difference in travel time between that authorized for rail and privately owned vehicle.

No. 115—Contains instructions concerning forwarding of copies of orders of USNR officers to BuPers, district commandants and Reserve Officer Performance Recording Unit (ROPRU) in order to insure that personnel are credited with retirement and promotions points earned for active duty.

No. 116—Outlines scope, purpose and application procedures for courses offered to USN and USNR officers in Naval War College correspondence course program.

No. 117—Lists additional naval and marine personnel who are authorized to wear Combat Distinguishing Device on Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal and Commendation Metal Pendant.

No. 118—Lists names of all warrant

officers on active duty, with three or more years of service in warrant grade under current appointment through 30 June 1951, who have been recommended and approved for promotion to commissioned warrant officer, Pay grade W-2.

No. 119—States space labeled "Advance Base" in officer data cards should be interpreted as meaning shore duty outside U.S., to be counted as sea duty for rotational purposes.

No. 120—Pertains to program for release of USNR officers, and lists revisions to BuPers Circ. Ltr. 56-51.

No. 121—Requires that each command submitting rosters of officers (Form NavPers 353) should include additional information on each USNR officer specifying prospective date of release from active duty.

No. 122—Announces applications for appointment to Nurse Corps, USN, will be accepted from qualified Nurse Corps Reservists and former Regular or Reserve nurses.

No. 123—Specifies procedures to follow in recovering government-owned clothing from Reservists reporting for active service, and pertains to reductions in initial money allowance.

No. 124—Lists 3,000 additional officers of Navy and Naval Reserve on active duty promoted to temporary rank of lieutenant and lieutenant commander to rank from 1 Aug 1951.

No. 125—Announces administrative procedures for enlisting or re-enlisting Reservists on date of discharge, and presents reasons for USNR membership.

No. 126—Provides round-up on state bonuses for veterans of World Wars I and II, and for service in the Korean conflict, for which deadlines are still pending.

No. 127—Announces eligibility requirements and processing for appointment of qualified enlisted personnel on active duty to commissioned grade in USNR, for active duty as Unrestricted or Restricted line officers, and as Supply Corps or CEC officers.

No. 128—Authorizes transfer of USNR personnel on active duty to Regular Navy in permanent pay grades and advancement to same temporary pay grade E-4, E-5 and E-6 as that which was held in the Naval Reserve.

Since all rating badges and sleeve stripes of non-rated men are now worn on the left arm, distinguishing marks now make a solo appearance on the upper right arm. That's fitting, too,



because the purpose of these marks is to identify a man's special abilities and duties. Men who wear these marks have met certain qualifications additional to those required for their rate.

\* \* \*

Twenty-five in number, the various designs are symbols of the special qualifications. A bursting bomb identifies a seaman gunner; a pair of upright binoculars, an expert lookout; a diver's helmet and breastplate



with the letters "M" or "S" or the numerals "1" or "2" identifies master, salvage, first and second class divers, respectively. Currently divers and crew members of airships are the only ones wearing these marks who receive extra compensation.

\* \* \*

The aviation, submarine and parachutists insignia worn on the left breast are similar in character to the distinguishing marks worn on the right sleeve. The distinguishing mark which is most numerous in peacetime, but



which has been discontinued for the present emergency, is the Navy "E." Indicating excellence in Fleet competition, the "E" is worn in normal times by the crews of the top 10 per cent of the Navy's ships and aircraft.

# BOOKS:

## REALITY AND FICTION SHARE MONTH'S LIST

**M**ORE AND MORE good books are finding themselves on ship and shore library shelves. ALL HANDS reviews some of the latest, chosen by the BuPers library staff:

• *No People Like Show People*, by Maurice Zolotow; Random House.

Prefaced by an introduction by drama critic Brooks Atkinson, the book begins with a chapter called "Are Actors People?" The remaining eight chapters are devoted to reasonably humorous, loosely biographical sketches of such popular showfolk as Tallulah Bankhead, Jimmy Durante, Oscar Levant, Jack Benny, Frank Fay, Jed Harris, Fred Allen and Ethel Merman.

Each chapter is chock-full of highly quotable quotes such as are often seen in the daily outputs of Broadway columnists and scattered through *Readers' Digest*.

Those interested in the fact and fantasy abounding in the lives of show people should find the book fascinating. Those interested in the theatre may find valuable gems of wisdom in such paragraphs as those in which Miss Bankhead condemns the Stanislavsky school of acting.

\* \* \*

• *The Nature of Things*, by Dr. Roy K. Marshall; Henry Holt and Company.

Dr. Marshall, science expert of television fame, has written 23 chapters explaining the complexities of

the atomic bomb, stellar energy, light, man-made rainbows and the like.

The book contains 100 line drawings by Jon Gnagy which help make Dr. Marshall's plain language seem even plainer to the layman.

Although perhaps not for the very studious, *The Nature of Things* will prove helpful and informative to those who want a bit more than a speaking acquaintance with the wonders of science.

\* \* \*

• *Mr. Smith*, by Louis Bromfield; Harper and Brothers.

Many book reviewers will no doubt refer to Bromfield's symbolic Mr. Smith (Wolcott Ferris) as the George Babbitt of the '50s. Some already consider him the "Everyman" of the 20th century.

Ferris, the central character, is a typical, successful business man. He has a college degree, a colonial house with basement rumpus room, a car, an efficient and nice-looking wife and two children.

Suddenly he realizes that his mundane, conventional life is really one of frustration, one without real meaning. Ferris is lost. There follows an extra-marital love affair and a period of virtual isolation—so conducive to soul-searching—on a small south Pacific island during the war.

It's a good psychological study, done in Bromfield's usual manner.

\* \* \*

• *This Is War!*, by David Douglas Duncan; Harper and Brothers.

*Life* photographer Duncan has sorted his collection of photographs taken during the Korean campaign and put some of them into a book called *This Is War!*

The book has an introductory section and each of the three parts—"The Hill," "The City," and "Retreat, Hell!"—is prefaced by explanatory remarks. Helpful as they are, these remarks are not really necessary. The captionless pictures speak for themselves.

If you want a graphic description of what's been going on in Korea, this is your book. It's a story of the U. S. Marines, written by an ex-Marine.

• *The White Man Returns*, by Agnes Newton Keith; Little, Brown.

This is the third book by Mrs. Keith, the American wife of a British colonial official.

After years of imprisonment by the Japanese, followed by a period of recuperation, the reunited Keiths return to Sandakan, North Borneo. There they pick up the threads of their lives and weave them among those of the inhabitants—the Chinese, Eurasians and natives.

The underlying theme of brotherhood is never obscured by the sometimes amusing, sometimes poignant stories of life in this colonial outpost. Neither is it permitted to become sticky and sentimental.

Sailors will enjoy the short chapter depicting the arrival of the flagship, *uss St. Paul* (CA 73), and the efforts of the townsfolk to make the white hats welcome.

\* \* \*

• *The Iron Mistress*, by Paul I. Wellman; Doubleday.

This book, by the author of *The Walls of Jericho*, is a biographical novel based on the life of James Bowie. Bowie was a soldier-of-fortune, a frontiersman, a duelist. He also invented the "bowie-knife," his "Iron Mistress."

Bowie's career, from the time he "invaded" New Orleans, through his three love affairs—with a New Orleans beauty, a sensuous quadroon and the daughter of the vice-governor of Mexican Texas—up to his death in the Alamo, is traced with skill and understanding.

A lusty, adventurous book, *The Iron Mistress* makes for good early-fall reading.

\* \* \*

• *Cracks in the Kremlin Wall*, by Edward Crankshaw; Viking.

Crankshaw, in his case against the Soviet regime, shows a fumbling government haunted by disintegration, improvisation rather than long-range planning, and loss of its hold over the peasants.

Tracing the rise of Communism, discussing the methods of Lenin and his distortion of Marxism, pointing out that planless Kremlin policy is Stalinism rather than Communism, Crankshaw paints a rather hopeful picture.

This is a valuable book—not too easy to read and digest, but well worth reading by all who are interested in international affairs today.



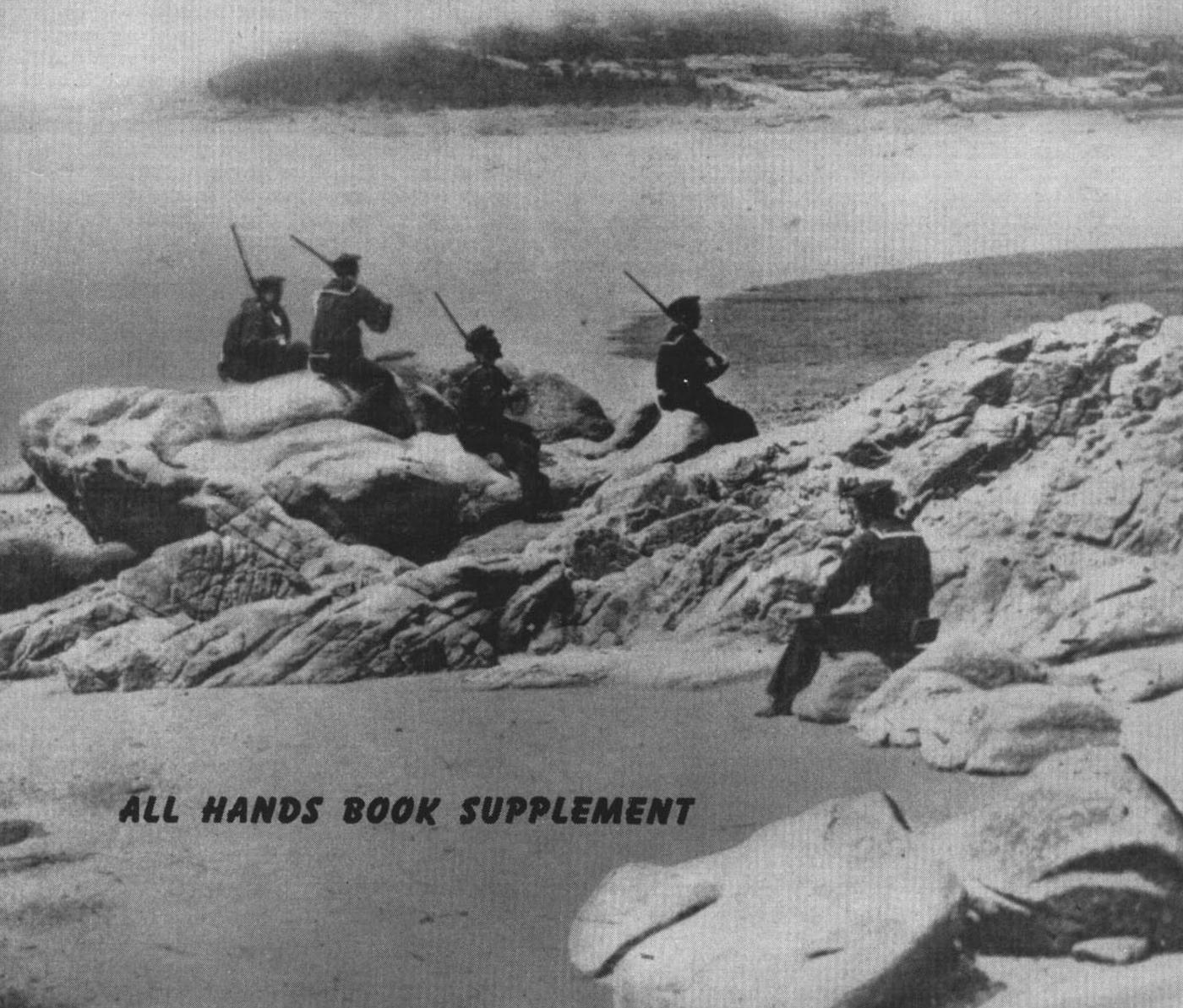
FOOT-SLOGGING Marines are pictured in a book of photographs by famous cameraman David Duncan.



# THE NAVAL "ARMY OF COREA"

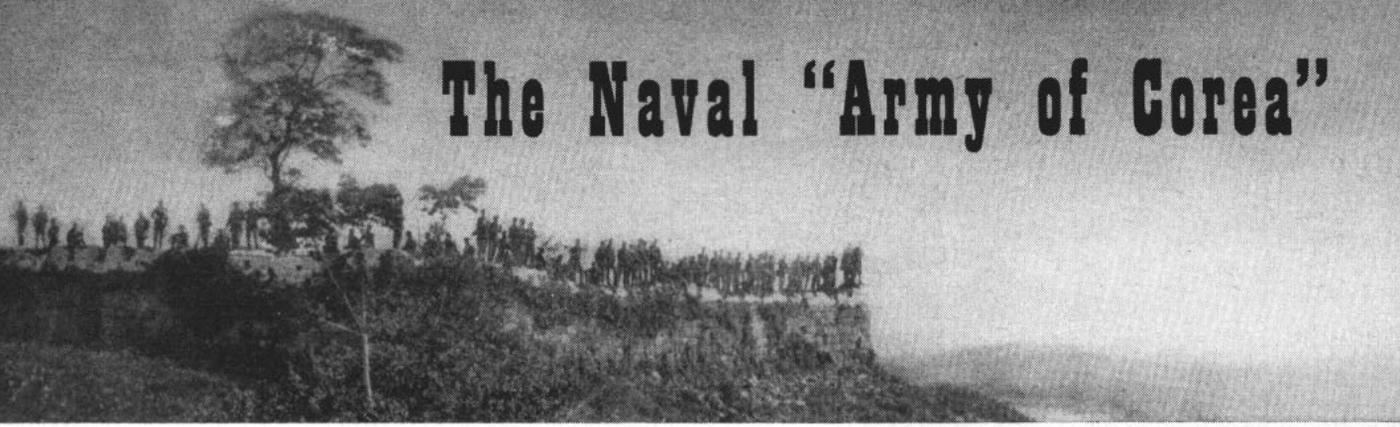
FIGHTING IN KOREA: 1871

Account of the battle between a small U. S. naval force and soldiers of the Kingdom of Korea in June 1871, following an attack on a peaceful U. S. expedition, as described by George R. Willis, USN, in "The Cruise of the Colorado in China, Japan and Corea"



**ALL HANDS BOOK SUPPLEMENT**

# The Naval "Army of Korea"



The year 1951 marks the anniversary of two incidents occurring in the month of June but—separated by more than three-quarters of a century—which resulted in bloody fighting in Korea.

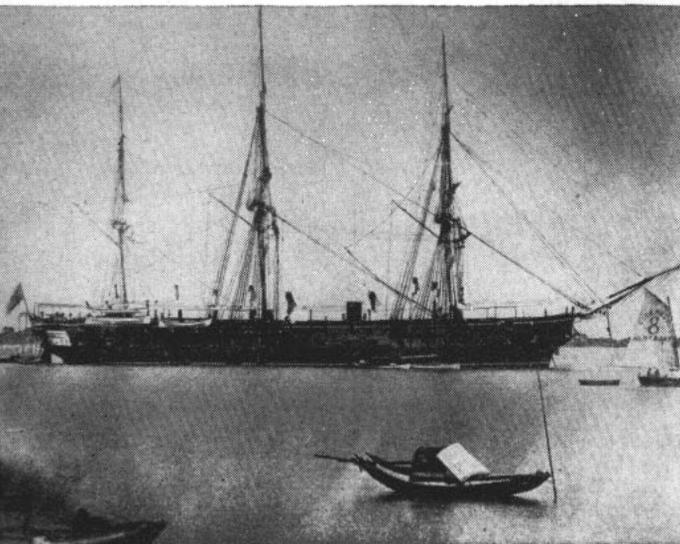
Seventy-nine years before the June 1950 crossing of the 38th parallel by aggressor forces from North Korea, a United States naval force landed on Korean shores to do battle with a Korean army which had suddenly attacked—without warning—an official U. S. expedition bent on a peaceful mission to negotiate a treaty for the safe treatment of American sailors who might be wrecked on those shores.

In June 1871, little was known of the mysterious kingdom of Korea—as the name of the country was then spelled. The attack on U. S. vessels from "masked batteries on the shore" resulted in the hurried formation of a naval "Army of Korea," consisting of 630 officers, sailors and marines.

Supported by a naval "interdiction" flotilla carrying 18 guns and a crew of 301, the little band stormed towards the impregnable fortress of the "Gates of the Kingdom," fanatically defended by white-robed warriors shouting the blood-curdling "Death Chant of the Koreans."

This is the story of the battle, recounted in abridged form as it was described by an eyewitness, George R. Willis, an enlisted crew member of the steam frigate USS Colorado, in his book "The Cruise of the Colorado in China, Japan and Korea."

USS COLORADO shown anchored off Boisee Island.



**A**RUMOR of an expedition to Korea was now confirmed by notes of preparation throughout the Fleet, and still further by the publication of a dispatch from the State Department at Washington, entrusting to the U. S. Minister to Peking the task of negotiating a treaty "To secure protection and kind treatment to such seaman of the United States as may unhappily be wrecked upon those shores . . . Maintain fairly the right of the United States to have their seamen protected . . . Avoid a conflict by force unless it cannot be avoided without dishonor . . ."

Among the causes which led to the Expedition was an event dating as far back as 1865, when an American trading vessel, called the *General Sherman* was destroyed by the Koreans; and as no tidings of her crew ever reached the outer world, they were supposed to have been murdered in cold blood by their captors. This the Koreans deny, declaring that the *General Sherman* was blown up in an engagement brought on by an overt act of hostility from her own crew, who were all killed in the explosion. That these people are not always strangers to the dictates of humanity is proven by the fact that, in 1866, they rescued and escorted safely to China, the crew of *Surprise*, an American vessel wrecked on the Korean coast.

All hands were highly elated with the prospect of penetrating the mysterious land that had formed the theme of our dreams, arguments, and surmises for many months. The ships taking part in the expedition were as follows: *Colorado*, *Alaska*, *Benicia*, *Monocacy*, *Palos*. In all five vessels, carrying 85 guns and 1,230 officers and men. The order of sailing towards Korea was in "double echelon". This formation was maintained until we neared the Korean coast.

Toward evening [19 May 1871] the fleet anchored near the rocky island skirting the coast. From this point, the *Palos* and our steam launches were kept ahead surveying the channel. Our progress inland was retarded by dense fogs; and five days were consumed in reaching Boisee Island, which lies near the mouth of Salee River, on which Seoul, the capital of Korea is situated. As the larger ships could go no further on account of shoal water, this was chosen as our permanent anchorage.

We had hardly dropped anchor when a junk flying a white flag came within hail. An interpreter was sent alongside who found on board three persons representing themselves as ambassadors from the King of Korea, bearing a message to our Admiral. The three officials came on board and stated that they were sent by the King to ascertain the nature and object of such a squadron. They were informed that our mission was peaceable

and friendly; that we would take nothing and hurt no one; that, though we came with a formidable armament, not a shot would be fired unless we were first fired upon. Our desire was to reach the capital with a view of establishing friendly relations with the Government. For this purpose our boats would be sent to survey the river in the direction of Seoul. But the survey would be delayed, that they might have time to inform the people of our peaceful intentions.

The officials, on departing, seemed greatly relieved, and made no objections to the proposed survey.

On the following day another party, apparently men of high standing, came aboard and remained several hours. They were shown all over the ship and seemed struck with wonder and admiration of her splendid appointments. They also were told of the intended survey of the channel leading to the capital and asked to let the friendly character of the Expedition be generally known.

At twelve o'clock, on the 1st of June, the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, preceded by four steam launches, moved up on the flood tide to survey the narrow passage by which the Salee River empties into the lower bay. The four launches went in a line a few hundred yards ahead, taking soundings and communicating by signals their depth of water to the steamers behind. The boats on entering the river passed several forts, the most formidable of which, situated on a bluff, flew an immense yellow flag, bearing an inscription which was translated as "General-in-Chief."

Connected with this fort was a line of batteries girdling the breast of the hill and extending along a point of land which jutted east across the tide. On the main land opposite these works, and so situated that its fire would converge with theirs, was another fort.

As they turned into the bend, the crews of the launches remarked that on shore all was astir; flags flying, and the works on both island and mainland thronged with troops, numbering, at the lowest estimate, 2,000.

They were just entering at a point where the guns of the larger fort frowned upon them at an angle of 20 degrees, when the report of a gun sounded from the Commander's pavilion on the hill top.

It was a signal! The next moment a long sheet of flame burst from the works on both sides of the river, and the waters were lashed into fury by an avalanche of projectiles from 90 pieces of artillery.

On board the *Monocacy* and *Palos* men agreed in saying that they had never known anything so hot as the first simultaneous discharge of all those pieces. The launches were but 200 yards from the island forts, and still nearer to the one on the main land. Though being swept past by a fierce tide, the little boats were swung stem on to the batteries, and the answering shells from their howitzers went howling into the trenches.

In a few minutes they were re-inforced by the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, with their great guns vomiting fire on every side. There was no uncertain gunnery here! Every shell told its story of destruction and death; tearing vast rents in the walls, and the flames and smoke of their explosion came rolling out through the embrasures.

In ten minutes the forts were silenced. In the meantime the flotilla, being swept past the works, anchored above the peninsula.

The *Monocacy* had sustained considerable damage by

striking a sunken rock during the action, and the *Palos* had bulwarks smashed, and received other trifling injuries.

While this fight was in progress, the excitement on board our ship was intense. Our view of the little squadron was obstructed by the intervening hills and islands. The reports of the launch's howitzers being drowned in the roar of heavier artillery, we were filled with anxiety regarding the fate of the gallant boats' crews, who, it seemed to us, could not possibly survive such a murderous fire.

To the surprise of all, it was found that, though repeatedly hit, neither of the launches were seriously injured, and of their crews only two men were wounded!

An order from Admiral Rodgers directed a force to be prepared for landing. As the firing might have been an unauthorized act of the General commanding the forts, common justice dictated that the Korean Government be allowed ample time to apologize for the outrage.

In the meantime, the *Palos* was sent to Chefoo, the nearest port in China, with dispatches for America, and instruction to procure, by charter, a small steamer suitable for navigating these waters.

During the absence of the *Palos*, we were busy in preparing for an assault on the enemy's works.

Of arms we had an abundance; but as an absence from the ships of at least two days was contemplated, it was found necessary to provide haversacks, canteens, etc. The former were soon fashioned from canvas by the sailmaker's gang, but to furnish canteens taxed our ingenuity to the utmost. As everybody wanted to be his own tinker—and each of us tried to be original—they were of all sorts, shapes and sizes. Those who made a study of the subject could recognize a fellow a mile away, by the cut of his canteen.

The "Army of Corea" consisted of 10 companies of Infantry, seven pieces of artillery, and a small body of Pioneers; in all 630 officers, sailors and marines: of whom 397 men and four pieces of artillery—nearly two thirds of the whole force—were sent from the *Colorado*.

The cooperating force afloat comprised the *Monocacy*

COREAN EXPEDITION, ambushed making its survey.



# The Naval "Army of Corea"

and *Palos*, the *Colorado's* steam launches *Atlanta* and *Weebawken*, and one steam launch each from the *Alaska* and *Benicia*—the flotilla carrying 18 guns and 301 officers and men. The entire force, afloat and ashore, was, including hospital party, servants, and boatkeepers, about 950 strong; all under the general control of Captain Blake, of the *Alaska*; Commander L. A. Kimberly, of the *Benicia*, being "General of the land forces."

The instructions from Admiral Rodgers to these officers were, in substance as follows: To land on Kankhoa Island and offer battle to the Coreans—to capture every gun that had fired a hostile shot on the American flag—to hold the forts long enough to convince the foe that we were masters of the situation; and then to dismantle them, destroy their armament and return to the ships.

On the 8th of June, the *Palos* returned. The tides were now in the best possible state for our operations. On the 9th, the finishing touches were given to our preparations, and all hands were ordered to stand ready on the following morning.

\* \* \*

The morning of the 10th of June 1871, dawned clear and beautiful. The drums and bugles on board the *Colorado* sounded "assembly," and the companies in light marching order fell in and filed over the gangways into the boats, which—21 in number—were towed up the bay by the *Palos*.

As we passed through the Fleet, the officers and men who remained behind to protect the ships, manned the shrouds and cheered the little squadron lustily.

The *Monocacy* and steam launches were sent ahead to clear the way for landing. On the way up, we passed within pistol range of a small fort situated on one of the little islets, but its guns were silent, and these islands were evidently deserted by all save the peasantry who crowded the hilltops and gazed down upon us in mute astonishment.

We arrived within a few hundred yards of a large fort on the lower point of Kankhoa Island; and the order was given to cast off and pull for the shore in the order of landing. The boats were quickly swung stem to the beach, and engaged in an exciting race for the honor of first striking the shore. In a few minutes every keel was grounded, companies were formed, artillery mounted on field carriages and disembarked, and the American flag was planted for the first time on the soil of Corea.

The landing of the howitzers was no joke, as a wide fore-shore of mud had to be crossed before reaching the ground sufficiently firm for the working of artillery. It was only with the assistance of the infantry that the heavy guns were saved from being hopelessly mired.

A small body of marines, deployed as skirmishers, and supported by a few companies of sailors, advanced toward the fort. As they approached the walls, the garrison was seen beating a hasty retreat to the hills; our men entering the works without opposition. The fort was elliptical in form, with water battery attached; and mounted 55 guns, two of them being 32-pounders, and the others bronze breech-loaders of the Chinese pattern. These were all destroyed or thrown into the

river, and the works were demolished as far as our means would allow.

On the left of the fort was a small village, and beyond this an elevated plateau surrounded on three sides by swamps and rice fields. Here the main body encamped for the night, the marines with a light howitzer being thrown forward to a wooded knoll commanding the only approach to the camp. With batteries in position, pickets thrown out, and every precaution taken to guard against a surprise, we rested.

At daybreak, the march resumed. A line of skirmishers were kept in advance and the Pioneers followed, clearing a road for the artillery. The country was a succession of steep hills and narrow ravines, covered in many places with a growth of scrub-oak through which it was difficult to preserve any regular marching order, and utterly impossible to form a strong line of battle—a fact that would have given a serious advantage to the enemy, had they been shrewd enough to avail themselves of superior numbers and a perfect knowledge of the country.

After two hours' march, our advance struck the second line of fortifications, consisting of a large fort with hewn granite foundations topped by walls of chipped stone and mortar, and supplemented by a small water battery—the whole mounting 62 guns of an inferior class.

These works, having been subjected to a thorough shelling from our auxiliaries afloat, were taken with ease, the guns being thrown over the bluff into the river, and the front and right faces of the fort demolished.

While this work was in progress the main body moved forward and occupied the crest of a large hill. A thousand yards to our left was another hill surmounted by a small fort which, owing to its peculiar shape, was called by our fellows "The Sugar Loaf."

An artillery duel immediately commenced between this work and our howitzers. This position was not considered important enough to warrant an attack in force.

All eyes were now turned toward our grand objective point—partly owing to its military importance, but with special reference to the purpose of punishing the insult to our flag, which, in the action of the 1st, received from its walls the first hostile shot.

These works—called by the Coreans a name signifying, "Gates of the Kingdom"—comprise a series of batteries backed by a chain of earthworks describing a semi-circle around the base of the hill, and crowned by a Citadel rising 400 feet above the tide. It was considered the great stronghold of Corea; and was defended by 132 guns and a picked garrison of men under the personal command of the General-in-Chief of the Military District, whose flag floated defiantly over the walls of the Citadel.

While completing our preparations for an advance on these formidable works, the plans of the enemy were unfolded.

Clouds of Corean troops were visible, hurrying from all quarters and assembling under cover of the "Sugar-Loaf" which—since our change of front toward the Citadel—lay directly in our rear. At the same time smaller bodies occupied two hills on our left flank.

On seeing our force thus divided, the Coreans, under cover of a fierce fire from the "Sugar-Loaf" moved down on our rear. But the companies forming the rear-guard

were immediately concentrated in the stronger of the two positions, the howitzers were wheeled into line, and their deadly fire threw the enemy back behind the hill in confusion.

The thought of being thus foiled by a handful of determined officers and men, while another body, equally diminutive, was marching to assault the stronghold of their General, seems to have driven the Corean officers to the verge of desperation. Many of them were seen rushing over the ridge, as if in an attempt to inspire their men to charge the position. They were met by a hail of death, and at last, finding that the rear-guard could not be shaken, they again sought cover, keeping, however, their lines extended in anticipation of the repulse of the storming party, when, hemmed in by their legions, our destruction would be certain.

Leaving the rear thus effectually covered, let us turn to the intrepid band now marching toward the culmination of our campaign. They had reached a hill near the Citadel, and a temporary halt was ordered for the purpose of gaining breath for the impending struggle.

In obedience to a signal from the front, the guns of the *Monocacy* now hurled an avalanche of shells against the batteries of Point du Conde. A line of fire flashed from the ridge on which our advance rested; and a fierce response blazed from the match-locks and jin-galls on the rampart of the Citadel, where the defenders exposed themselves to the deadly fire of our carbines with the most reckless bravery.

High above the roar of cannon, the screaming of shells, and the sharp rattle of musketry, rose the national Death Chant of the Coreans—sung in chorus by the garrison as they fought.

There is nothing in the music of the Western World capable of duplicating, by translation, the awful cadence of that blood-curdling strain. It was like nothing human and rang in our ears longer than the terrible clashing of bayonet, cutlass and spear that hurried the singer into eternity.

Our men advanced to a ridge within a hundred yards of the heights crowned by the Citadel, from which they were separated only by a narrow ravine. The fire from the *Monocacy* would soon be equally dangerous to friend and foe. A signal went across the tide, and her guns were silent.

The little band rose; and, ere drums or bugles could sound the charge, Company "D" of the *Colorado*, led by Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, dashed across the ravine and up the heights. The whole line followed; and so quickly was the ravine cleared, that of the volley held in reserve by the Coreans in anticipation of the charge, the greater part passed harmlessly over their heads! Ere half the pieces were re-loaded, our brave fellows were among them.

Seth Allen, a son of the Granite State, one of the youngest of the frigate's crew, was the first to mount the parapet. Though severely wounded by a stone hurled down upon him from the walls, the dauntless lad struggled on, gained the summit, and—fell back dead!

The heroic McKee topped the rampart and, sword in hand, leaped among the foe. His men who followed him, found him completely surrounded, and fighting desperately. He was rescued, but mortally wounded by spear and bullet, and died before sunset.

Along the west face of the Citadel the battle raged furiously, the Coreans fighting like demons. Unable to

reload, they rolled huge stones down on their assailants, and, in some instances, even the wounded threw dust in the eyes of the stormers.

Inside the walls the fighting was hand-to-hand, of-ficers, sailors and marines mingling indiscriminately. Once in, however, the Coreans fought us at a fearful disadvantage; as, evading the thrusts of their long spears, our men used pistol, carbine, or cutlass, with equal facility, while the firearms of the garrison, being large and unwieldy, were almost useless at such close quarters.

Such an unequal struggle could not last long. The defenders were soon killed, wounded or forced over the walls.

The courage displayed by these white-robed warriors was something sublime, and their lives would gladly have been spared had they, even by signs or the laying down of arms, given token of submission; but as we afterward learned, these people never give, neither do they ask quarter, and, in this case, would not even allow the victors to be merciful, fighting like tigers to the end.

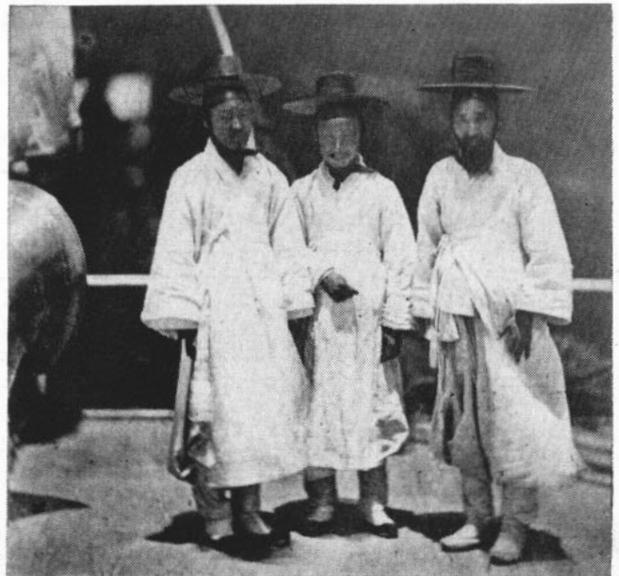
The Corean General, already desperately wounded, on seeing that all was lost, cut his throat, and plunged over the cliff.

About one hundred of the survivors made a furious attempt to fight their way through our reserves. They were cut down almost to a man! Others retreated to the outlying batteries on the point, only to find themselves exposed to a deadly fire from Citadel Hill, now in our possession. Many anticipated death, by plunging into the river, and of the entire garrison only twenty were captured alive, and those were so badly wounded as to make resistance impossible.

In less than thirty minutes from the order to storm the works, the Stars and Stripes floated over the pavillion from whence, ten days before, had gone forth the signal for their outrage. The victory was complete.

By official count, 243 of the enemy's dead lay in and around the Citadel. By the lowest estimate, 200 others had been driven into the river, or shot in the ravines. The whole line of works, with 132 guns, more than 2,000 small-arms, and immense stores of war material, were in our undisputed possession.

**VALIANT COREANS** used suicidal tactics in the conflict.



# TAFFRAIL TALK

**K**EAWEAKEKAHIALIIOKOMOKU—that's the tongue-twister which a new Seabee recruit has to pronounce every time he's asked for his full name. When the 44-year-old electrician walked into a Hawaiian Naval Reserve recruiting office to enlist, he signed up with the following: William Eugene Keaweakekahialiiokomoku Allen, Senior. The Seabee explained that he was named after a Hawaiian chief. His great grandfather, a full-blooded American Indian, from New Bedford, Mass., settled in



Hawaii in the early 1800s. And his mother's maiden name?—the recruiters wanted to know. Katy O'Sullivan, said Keaweaetc., in a thick Irish brogue.

\* \* \*

"About 12 years ago," writes a Navy chief quartermaster to ALL HANDS, "I saw what appeared to be a huge landlocked harbor sitting right in the middle of the ocean, somewhere between Maine and Newfoundland."

None of his buddies will believe him when he describes this harbor, miles from nowhere, so he asked us if we could help him out.

It was a mirage of course, the quartermaster told us, and he was sure an account of it had been printed, since it had been seen by numerous people.

So we went to our mirage expert in the Navy Hydrographic Office. Sure enough, the landlocked but landless harbor was no figment of his imagination. An article on the mirage, published in Hydrographic Bulletin No. 2647, of 29 May 1940, was dispatched to the letter writer.

\* \* \*

How would you like to join the Marines as a major? It's easy—if that happens to be your surname. Which happens to be the case with some 17 leathernecks, ranging from a Private Major to a Major Major.

It's the same in the Navy. Not only do we have our share of rated and commissioned naval Majors, but there's a chief warrant officer who's an Ensign, and a lieutenant who's a Seaman. Also there are a couple of enlisted men and junior officers who are called Skipper by their COs. The pay off is a warrant officer in the Navy who retired as a General—because he was born that way.

*The All Hands Staff*

# ALL HANDS

THE BUPERS INFORMATION BULLETIN

With approval of the Bureau of the Budget on 21 May 1951, this magazine is published monthly by the Bureau of Naval Personnel for the information and interest of the naval service as a whole. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Navy Department. Reference to regulations, orders and directives is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. All original material may be reprinted as desired if proper credit is given ALL HANDS. Original articles of general interest may be forwarded to the Editor.

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In most instances, the circulation of the magazine has been established in accordance with complement and on-board count statistics in the Bureau, on the basis of one copy for each 10 officers and enlisted personnel. Because intra-activity shifts affect the Bureau's statistics, and because organization of some activities may require more copies than normally indicated to effect thorough distribution to all hands, the Bureau invites requests for additional copies as necessary to comply with the basic directive. This magazine is intended for all hands and commanding officers should take necessary steps to make it available accordingly.

The Bureau should be kept informed of changes in the numbers of copies required; requests received by the 20th of the month can be effected with the succeeding issues.

The Bureau should also be advised if the full number of copies is not received regularly.

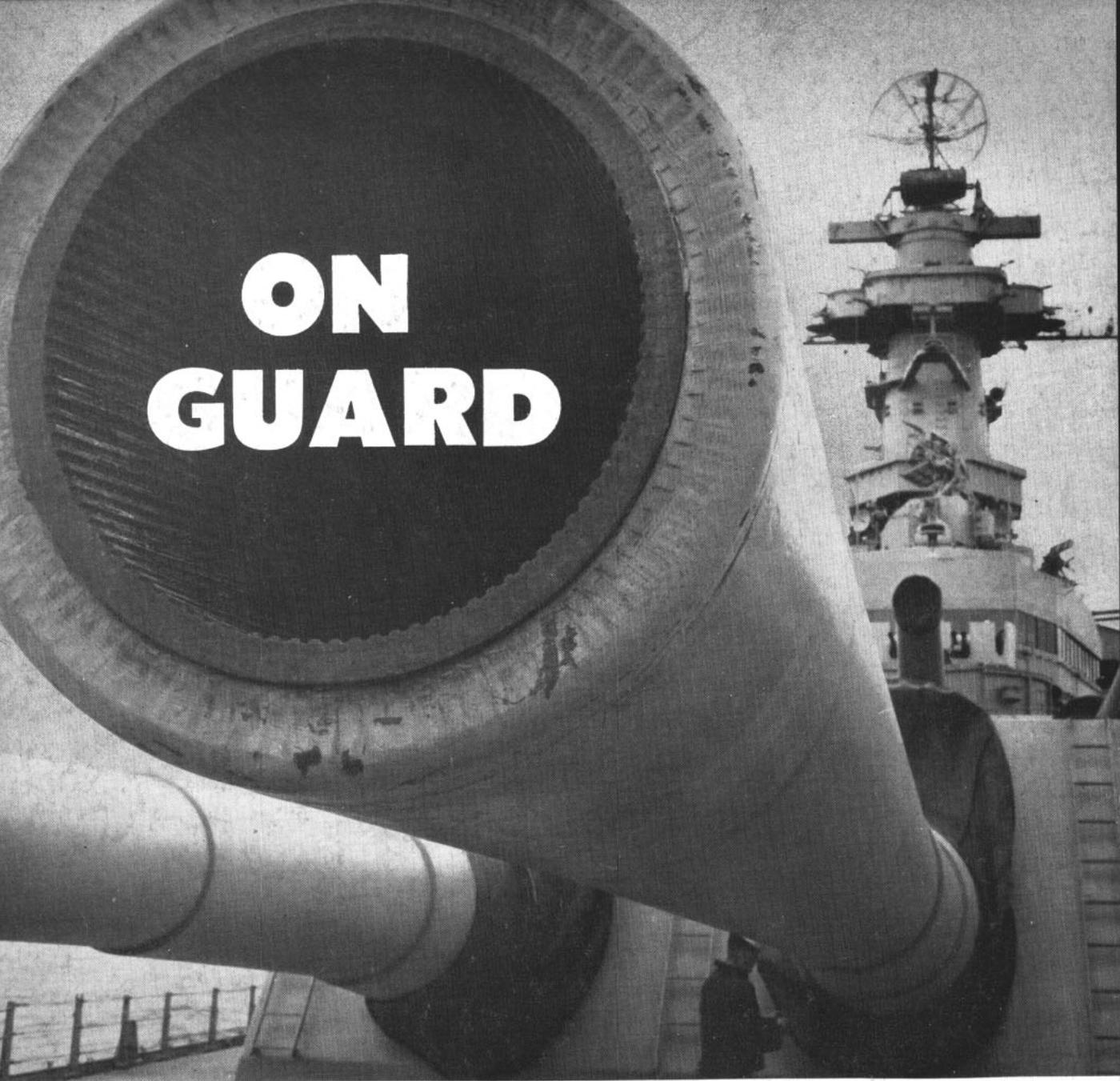
Normally, copies for Navy activities are distributed only to those on the Standard Navy Distribution List in the expectation that such activities will make further distribution as necessary; where special circumstances warrant sending direct to sub-activities, the Bureau should be informed.

Distribution to Marine Corps personnel is effected by the Commandant, U. S. Marine Corp. Requests from Marine Corps activities should be addressed to the Commandant.

REFERENCES made to issues of ALL HANDS prior to the June 1945 issue apply to this magazine under its former name, The Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin. The letters "NDB" used as a reference, indicate the official Navy Department Bulletin.

• AT RIGHT: Visible rings of vapor encircle a Corsair as it tunes up prior to being launched from USS Boxer (CV 21) for a strike against Communist targets in Korea. ➔





**ON  
GUARD**

**CONSTANT NAVY VIGILANCE  
IS THE PRICE  
OF FREEDOM**

