

7 FEBRUARY 1931.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

BULLETIN



NUMBER 150.



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



OFFICER PERSONNEL

SEA AND SHORE ASSIGNMENTS.

The following changes in commands afloat and in other important assignments have been made or will be made in the near future:

Rear Admiral N. E. Irwin	to	Commandant Mare Island
" " George W. Laws	"	Command Fleet Base Force
" " W. D. MacDougal	"	Naval Examining Board
" " Jos. M. Reeves	"	Bd. I & S (West Coast)
" " George C. Day	"	" " " "
" " A. W. Marshall	"	Command Train Squadron One
" " J. J. Raby	"	Commandant Charleston
" " H. E. Yarnell	"	Commander Aircraft, Battle Fleet
" " W. D. Leahy	"	Chief of Staff, U.S. Fleet
" " Y. S. Williams	"	Commander Yangtze Patrol
" " Wat. T. Cluverius	"	" Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Force
" " Henry D. Butler	"	Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington
" " W. R. Sexton	"	Asst. Chief of Operations
" " John Halligan	"	War College
" " H. H. Christy	"	Special Duty, War College
Captain Claude C. Bloch	"	Commander Training Squadron
" C. H. Woodward	"	Command Light Cruiser Div. 3
" R. F. Zogbaum	"	Commandant, Pensacola
" W. A. Ancrum	"	Balboa, Canal Zone
" A. B. Cook	"	Asst. Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics
" J. H. Towers	"	Chief of Staff, Aircraft, Battle Force.

COMMENDED BY SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Navy recently addressed a letter to Chief Gunner William Francis Loughman, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. FALCON, commending the latter for services in connection with the development and test of the submarine escape apparatus known as the "Lung".

APPRECIATION.

The following letter written by Ernest P. Bicknell, Vice Chairman in Charge of Insular and Foreign Operations of the American Red Cross, to the Secretary of the Navy, is quoted:

"The relief activities of the American Red Cross for the sufferers in the Santo Domingo hurricane of last September, to which the Navy gave fine support, have been brought to a close and we wish to express to the Navy, to you, and to the officers and men who helped us, the gratitude of the Red Cross. Particularly do we wish to commend

the pilots and the crews of the three aeroplanes which brought medical supplies to Santo Domingo. They carried on courageously in the face of many difficulties. Major Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Cecil F. Harper, Lieut. (jg) Aaron P. Storrs, Chief Aviation Pilots Paul I. Gunn and Leonard C. McAllister, Master Technical Sgt. M. T. Shepherd, Sgt. R. S. Koltenbach and Aviation Machinist's Mates (1cl.) William T. Dooling and William H. Gerkin, not only in the performance of their duties, but in many other ways, helped to make successful the relief operation.

"To Commander Marshall Collins of the Gilmer we are especially indebted. His ship made exceptionally good time from the mainland and its presence in the harbor of Santo Domingo was most helpful."

'28 STAND BY.

Examinations are Coming.

The Bureau proposes to begin sending out examinations for the 1928 class of Ensigns about the first of March.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

COMMENDED BY SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Navy recently addressed letters of commendation to the following:

James Newburn Taylor, Aviation Machinist's Mate 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. TRENTON, home address, Rutherford, Tennessee.

On December 31, 1930, while near Lynchburg, Va., Taylor came upon an overturned car which was in flames. Assisted by another man, he broke the windows of the car and succeeded in releasing the occupants, two men, two women, and two children.

Leroy Ellsworth Farmer, Boatswain's Mate 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. NIAGARA, home address, Balboa, Canal Zone.

For rescuing William P. Egan, Seaman 2c, U.S.N., who fell overboard from the U.S.S. Mayflower at Philadelphia, on 8 January, 1931.

COMMENDED BY CHIEF OF BUREAU.

The Chief of Bureau of Navigation recently addressed letters of commendation to the following enlisted personnel:

Paul Irvin Gunn, Chief Aviation Pilot, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., home address, 311 West Vine Street, Searcy, Ark.

William Henry Gerkin, Aviation Machinist's Mate 1c, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., home address, Ft. Collins, Colo.

William Thomas Dooling, Aviation Machinist's Mate 1c, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., home address, Saugatuck, Conn.

Leonard Clement McAllister, Chief Aviation Pilot, U.S.N., Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., home address, 89 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

For services in connection with relief activities of the American Red Cross for sufferers in the Santo Domingo hurricane in 1930.

RECRUITS UNDER TRAINING.

The following table shows the number of recruits under instruction at the various Training Stations under date of 13 January, 1931.

	: Great Lakes :	: Hampton Roads :	: Newport R.I. :	: San Diego :	: Total :
: Recruit Training :	:	:	:	:	:
: Apprentice Seamen :	327 :	256 :	235 :	365 :	1181 :
: Seamen Second Class :	2 :	3 :	7 :	0 :	12 :
: Other Ratings :	0 :	10 :	0 :	0 :	10 :
:	329 :	269 :	242 :	365 :	1203 :

NAVAL ACADEMY BAND.

Status of Musicians.

Prior to the year 1910, the Naval Academy Band was chiefly composed of civilian musicians, augmented at times by Navy bandsmen attached to the Receiving Ship at Annapolis. The band consisted of one bandmaster and twenty-eight musicians. The Act of 12 April 1910 changed the status of the band. This Act provided for one leader, with pay and allowances of a Second Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, one second leader, with pay and allowances of a warrant officer, and forty musicians. The Act further directed that members of the band be enlisted in the Navy, and that they should be credited with all prior service as members of the old Naval Academy Band, and gave them the same benefits with respect to pay, retirement, etc., of other enlisted men of the Navy. The following year the number of musicians was increased to seventy-two and one drum major was authorized.

Charles A. Zimmerman was the leader of the band from April, 1887 to January 1916. He is well known to all officers as the composer of many class marches, among them the well known "Anchors Aweigh".

Adolf Torovsky led the band from January 1916 until his retirement in December 1921. Since that time, Henry J. Peterman assumed the status of leader. Tarantino Pasquale, Musician First Class, (cornet), upon the reorganization of the Academy Band in accordance with the Act of 1910, was credited with fifteen years previous service. In April he will have rounded out thirty-six years of service with the band.

The Act of 1910 provided that members of the band might be assigned to sea duty in the same manner as men of other enlisted ratings in the Navy. However, in order to give permanency of personnel to the organization, the musicians are not transferred to sea duty as a matter of routine as long as their services are not actually required elsewhere.

CAREFUL CAMPERS.

Enlisted Men Careful.

An official of the U. S. Forestry Service having charge of the district including the Puget Sound area has reported that many hundred enlisted men of the Navy go hunting or camping every year in the forest preserves under his jurisdiction, and that there is less trouble experienced from them than from any other class of campers. They seem to have few accidents or mishaps, to observe safety precautions about fires and fire-arms, to police their camp-sites regularly, and otherwise to cooperate willingly with the Forest Service in the enforcement of necessary regulations.

ENLISTMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

The calendar year ending 31 December, 1930, was replete with rumors of drastic reduction in personnel. In spite of the effect thus created, the Navy held its own in the matter of enlistments and discharges. On 31 December, 1929, enlisted personnel numbered 85,610, while on 31 December, 1930, the number was 81,807. In 1929, there were 7,324 first enlistments, and in 1930, 4,187. The difference was due to the necessity for reducing the number under enlistment in order to effect prescribed economies.

One index to the popularity of a naval career is indicated by reenlistments. A comparison of reenlistments for the past few

years shows an increase during the year 1930 over 1929. This is indicated as follows:

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>
Over three months from date of discharge	308	491
Within " " " " " "	6	5
Under honorable discharge within three months	1749	2318
Under good discharge within three months	99	100
" honorable C.S.C. " " "	2025	2352
" good " " " " "	<u>44</u>	<u>49</u>
Totals	4231	5315

Another index is that of extension of enlistment. During 1929, the total number of extensions of from one to four years amounted to 2438, while in 1930 the number increased to 3394. Good food, congenial surroundings, hard work, and opportunity are the factors which impel a man to extend his enlistment. The Navy offers all of those inducements.

A third index to the popularity of the Navy is that of the number of desertions. During the calendar year 1929, the net desertions amounted to 409, while in 1930 the number had been reduced to a total of 54. While this decrease was being brought about, the number of men who availed themselves of the Navy training courses increased. Statistics regarding training courses will be given in a later issue.

There are two classes of discharges which have a direct effect upon the efficiency of the Navy. One class is the type of discharge which separates the individual from the service permanently. The other class may be merely a temporary separation for in this class are those who are qualified in every respect for reenlistment. The separations which may be considered permanent were caused for the reasons indicated below:

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>
Indifferent discharge	10	8
Inaptitude "	53	44
Undesirable "	389	284
Underage "	16	12
Bad Conduct "	1083	1019
Dishonorable "	240	311
Medical Survey "	858	712
Special Order "	<u>585</u>	<u>1475</u>
Totals	3234	3865

Honorable and good discharges are compared as follows:

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>
Honorable	6634	7800
Good	<u>209</u>	<u>224</u>
Totals	6843	8024

Insofar as pertains to enlisted personnel, the Navy is now at its turning point. In the past, efforts have been made to bring about an increase in reenlistments. Years of study have been devoted to reducing desertions. The time is not yet ripe to say whether or not a formula has been found which suits both cases. The Bureau notes, however, an increasing interest on the part of enlisted men to learn. Maintenance of this interest will undoubtedly increase the number of reenlistments and decrease the number of desertions. After all, the Navy wants only the best. It would be ideal if every man centered his attention on a goal at a point higher up and survived to attain it. In such a case, competition would be keen and attrition would be low. This ideal is naturally impossible of attainment. A few must be lost in the race. It is the Navy's business to make the number very few.

DECEMBER ENLISTMENTS.

During the month of December, 7148 men applied for enlistment at 39 recruiting stations. Of these, 204 applicants were accepted. Rejections were based upon inability to comply with physical requirements, and to some extent upon lack of proper education. The applicants selected all did well on the classification test. The result of this test combined with the educational record of the applicants played a large part in the choice of those who were ultimately enlisted.

NAVAL RESERVE

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

(Continued from Last Bulletin.)

The authorized complement of officers of a Fleet Division is four officers below the rank of Lieutenant Commander. A Lieutenant Commander may be attached to a Division in addition if considered by the Commandant to be in the interests of efficiency. A warrant officer or chief warrant officer may also be attached under certain conditions. A Fleet Division is allowed 55 F-1 men. Of this number, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are allowed in the first, second, third and fourth pay grades, respectively. A deficiency in any pay grade may be made up by a corresponding increase in the next lower pay grade. Each Fleet Battalion may have a Medical Officer and a Supply Officer. Separate Divisions not attached to Battalions or not located in the same city as the Battalion Headquarters Division, are also entitled to a medical officer and a

supply officer.

Members of the Volunteer Naval Reserve may be associated with Fleet organizations for voluntary drills and training. They do not receive pay for drills as do the members of the Fleet Reserve, but if ordered to training duty they may receive the full pay of their ranks or rates. Transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, Class F-3c, F-3d, F-4c, F-4d and F-5 and assigned members of Class F-2 are not associated with or attached to Fleet Divisions.

Fleet Divisions are cruised as units on board vessels of the Navy of types similar to those which they will man at time of mobilization. The entire training of a Division is with the view to qualifying it as a reserve crew for such a vessel. A member of the Fleet Division may be excused for not cruising with his division for reasons which the Bureau considers satisfactory, but may not be authorized to cruise at a later date or with another organization than that to which attached. The Bureau believes this to be the only practical way of conducting organization training.

The Aviation Fleet Divisions and Squadrons are given their drills and training at Naval Reserve Aviation Bases and Naval Air Stations. Their training consists of ground duty, flying and care and operation of aircraft.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL RESERVE.

The Volunteer Naval Reserve is divided into two sub-classes for administrative purposes - (1) General Service, and (2) Special Service. The mission of the Volunteer Reserve is to provide additional personnel for general service, usually in the U. S. Fleet and Naval Transportation Service and other personnel for special service, usually on shore, as required in the war organization.

General Service Officers and men may be associated with Fleet organizations as supernumeraries for the purpose of bringing the Reserve crews or squadrons to full strength and for voluntary training.

The physical and professional standards of the Fleet Reserve and Volunteer Naval Reserve, General Service, are identical. Officers of the Fleet Reserve may be transferred from the Fleet to the Volunteer Reserve when they can no longer take an active part in the Fleet activities or by reason of removal to a locality where there is no Fleet Division or at their own request, without loss of rank or precedence. A volunteer officer, General Service, may be transferred to the Fleet Reserve with the same rank when required to fill a vacancy in a Fleet Division upon the recommendation of the Commandant of his Naval District.

Special Service Officers of the Volunteer Naval Reserve are appointed for specific duties in the war organization of the Navy, mostly on shore. They may be ordered to sea duty in time of war if required. Officers are appointed in the various Special Service classes to fill certain billets and rank is assigned according to the professional attainments, age and experience of the individual. Candidates for these classes must be recommended by the Commandant of the Naval District or one of the Bureaus of the Department to fill a vacancy in the quota. They must be physically qualified for the duties which they are expected to perform.

MERCHANT MARINE NAVAL RESERVE.

The Merchant Marine Naval Reserve is composed of licensed officers of the American Merchant Marine. In order to become eligible for appointment in this class, the candidate must be serving on board a vessel approved by the Department and of at least 2500 gross tons. They must be citizens of the United States and hold licenses under the Department of Commerce and be recommended by the master, owners or operators of the vessels on which they are serving. Rank is assigned upon original appointment according to the position on board ship, taking into consideration the size and horsepower of the ship.

Certain sea-going merchant vessels documented under the laws of the United States and designated by the Secretary of the Navy as suitable for service as Naval Auxiliaries in time of war, may be warranted by the Secretary of the Navy to fly the Naval Reserve Flag as an emblem of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, provided that the Master and not less than 50% of the officers on board are members of the Naval Reserve. This flag is not to be flown in lieu of the National Ensign.

There are at present 2728 officers in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve and 139 vessels warranted to fly the Naval Reserve Flag. There are 1150 vessels on the approved list. This branch of the Reserve is on a purely voluntary basis, the members thereof receiving no pay. It has grown to this size since the first steps were taken in its organization in 1928.

LEGISLATION

INCREASE URGED.

More Line Officers Required.

H.R. 16423, to increase the percentage of commissioned Line officers in the grade of Commander from 7 to 8, has been introduced by Mr. Fred A. Britten, Chairman, House Naval Affairs Committee. This Bill is but a part of one section of S. 550 and H.R. 1190 (The Britten Bill) which legislation has been approved

by the Bureau of the Budget, passed the House during the 70th Congress; passed the Senate during the 2d session of the present Congress, and has been favorably reported by the Naval Affairs Committee of the House in the present session of Congress. Since it is doubtful that general personnel legislation can be passed through the House in the short time remaining of this Congress, this Bureau has strongly recommended that the passage of H.R. 16423 be urged by the Department.

The effect of H.R. 16423 will be to increase, over a period of three years, the actual number of officers in the grade of commander by 55 when the officer strength is at its maximum authorized number. The urgency of this legislation during this session of Congress lies in the fact that officers at the top of the list of lieutenant commanders have now reached the point where they must be selected for promotion or retired in the same year. In the Class of 1911 there remain 69 officers who have not yet been reached for selection. Out of this number it is estimated that 24 may be selected in December 1931. The remainder of this Class will be retired involuntarily on 1 July, 1932. With the Class of 1912, it is estimated that there will be about 37 selections out of a class of 99. From present indications a similar situation will occur with the Class of 1913. The increase of 55 in the number of commanders in the Line, spread over a period of three years, will make it possible for these three Classes to be on a parity with succeeding Classes in percentage of selections.

BILLS SPONSORED BY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is urging the enactment of the following legislation:

- (a) To provide for the commissioning of all midshipmen graduating in 1931, combined with the voluntary retirement on graded retirement pay of officers who are not graduates of the Naval Academy.
- (b) Modernization of the battleships, New Mexico, Mississippi, and Idaho. This Bill has passed the Senate, has been referred to the House Naval Affairs Committee, and reported out by that Committee without amendment.
- (c) To extend the length of Service Retirement Law to March 4, 1933.
- (d) To amend the Act of 24 June 1926 in the matter of the percentage of Naval Aviation Pilots. The present law requires that the number of enlisted pilots in the Navy shall not be less than 30 percent of the total number of pilots employed in the Navy on aviation duty. The proposed amendment gives the Secretary of the Navy authority to increase or decrease this percentage as required from time to time.

NAVAL ACADEMY

FOOTBALL COACH APPOINTED.

Edgar E. (Rip) Miller, former Notre Dame line star, has been appointed Head Coach of the Naval Academy Football Team. The contract is for one year.

Miller has served as Assistant Coach at the Naval Academy for four years and is thoroughly acquainted with conditions at that institution. He can count upon the full backing of the service in his task of turning out a successful team.

INGRAM COACHES CALIFORNIA.

W. A. Ingram, until recently Head Coach at the Naval Academy, has signed a contract to assume coaching duties at the University of California, at Berkeley. It is understood that the contract is for three years, commencing March 1.

The Daily Californian, the student organ, states that Ingram plans to move his family to Berkeley and will make California his permanent home.

BASKETBALL.

21 January - Navy had a fairly easy time defeating Randolph-Macon to the tune of 45-27.

24 January - University of Pennsylvania defeated Navy by a score of 28-26. A second half rally by Navy kept the crowd of 5,000 on its feet, Bedell, right guard, furnishing most of the thrills by long distance shooting. Bedell played a hard, aggressive game, and led the scoring with five goals.

28 January - Navy defeated Penn State 45-38. Flashes of fast, clever passing and accurate shooting featured the game. Bedell was the high scorer, with five goals and a total of twelve points.

31 January - Navy defeated Virginia Military Institute to the tune of 39-24. The game was featured by Loughlin's brilliant shooting in the second half for a total of six goals and sixteen points.

The Navy started a second string team, and after four minutes of play were down by the score of 6-0. At this point, the first team was substituted and after eight minutes of play scored their first marker, - one point, - which grew out of a penalty. At the end of the half, the Virginians led by 14-8. The first half was characterized by the erratic playing of Navy who engaged in defensive tactics. During the second half the Navy apparently started out to win. Thereafter their game was marked by aggressiveness and good shooting.

FENCING.

On 24 January, the Navy won its first fencing bout of the season, defeating the New York Fencers' Club by a score of 13-9. On the preceding Saturday, the latter had defeated Yale University, Intercollegiate champions of last season, by a score of 12-10.

On 31 January, the Pennsylvania Athletic Club gave the Navy mild opposition, the latter winning by a score of 16-6. Steere, Captain of the Navy Team, excelled, winning three bouts with a foil and two with the epee, losing none.

WRESTLING.

On 24 January, the Naval Academy Team pinned the University of Toronto Team to the mat by a score of 30-0. The Midshipmen took five of the eight bouts by falls and the other three by decisions on time.

On 31 January, Navy defeated Virginia Military Institute to the tune of 19-11. V.M.I. took the first three bouts and led by 11-0. The Midshipmen, however, soon took the lead, winning the other five bouts by falls or decisions.

RIFLE MATCHES.

On 24 January, the Navy won from Georgetown by a score of 1353-1317. Moore, of the Navy Team, was high with 281 points out of a possible 300.

On 31 January, Navy took Penn State into camp by a score of 1370-1301. Moore, of the Navy, was high gun with 283 points out of a possible 300.

BOXING TEAM.

Following a series of elimination bouts, the Naval Academy Boxing Team, which will start its twelfth season in that sport, has been selected. The first string of boxers are as follows:

115 pounds	-	Francis A. Dolan, Minnesota,
125	"	- Francis J. Foley, New York,
135	"	- Ford L. Wallace (Captain), Ohio,
145	"	- Norman Hall, New York,
160	"	- Richard S. Andrews, New Mexico,
175	"	- Harlan T. Johnson, North Dakota,
Unlimited weight	-	Frank D. Crinkley, North Carolina.

In the elimination, Foley sprung a surprise by defeating Fitzgerald, 125-pound Intercollegiate Champion of 1929.

Three members of the team, Wallace, Crinkley, and Andrews, were appointed to the Naval Academy from the enlisted ranks. Crinkley and Wallace's previous service in the Navy was in recruit status at Hampton Roads and Newport, respectively. Andrews saw service on the Melville and Omaha prior to attending the Naval Academy Preparatory School.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUREAU NOT A COLLECTING AGENCY.

The Bureau has had occasion to address a communication to a business establishment in support of a Commanding Officer in the matter of financial obligations contracted by enlisted men, and considers the publication of the following excerpts on policy to be of interest to the service:

"The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation feels a great sympathy, as well as an associate responsibility with Commanding Officers in their efforts to protect the personnel under their command from the evils of the ready-credit extended by certain commercial enterprises. He also looks with grave concern on certain methods of doing business, which methods are well known in the business world to be at least unethical, and which this Bureau contends are, further, in contravention of the Articles for the Government of the Navy and the Navy Regulations.

"A Commanding Officer is entirely within his rights in requiring personnel under his command to so conduct their affairs that general efficiency will not be impaired. It is his duty, and he has full authority to visé all allotments requested, and to withhold his approval in all improper cases, just as he suppresses all other irregular practices in his command."

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION MEDAL.

Commission of Fine Arts Approves Design.

On May 23, 1930, Congress, by a Joint Resolution, directed the Secretary of the Navy to prepare suitable medals to be presented to the officers and men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted services in connection with the scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the Antarctic Continent, under the personal direction of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The Bureau of Navigation has received from the Commission of Fine Arts their approval of the design for the Byrd Medal by Mr. Francis H. Packer, 53 Lakeside Drive, Rockville Center, New York. The Department will now proceed with the preparation of the medal.

RED CROSS ACTIVE.

Christmas Cheer Distributed.

The Office of the Field Director, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia, through the cooperation of the Naval authorities at that station, shipped 1300 Christmas packages to Porto Rico, 440 to Cuba, 260 to the Virgin Islands, and 451 to the Canal Zone. The Field Director at the Hampton Roads Station has been most active during the past year in rendering assistance to Naval Personnel. It is always a pleasure to cooperate with the Director in his work.

EMERGENCY LEAVE.

Transportation Funds Necessary.

In a recent report of the Field Director of the Red Cross, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia, reference was made to many cases of emergency leave having been granted to enlisted men who were without the necessary funds to pay their transportation to their homes. The Red Cross endeavors to assist in such cases, but their regulations require confirmation of the emergencies which make such leave necessary. Apparently many commanding officers do not realize this. As a result, enlisted men appear before the Field Director with leave papers in their possession and ready to travel. It then becomes the duty of the Director to inform them that confirmation is necessary before the loan can be granted. Naturally, considerable delay and disappointment is caused.

STABILITY AND DAMAGE CONTROL.

Distribution of a pamphlet entitled "The Stability of Ships and Damage Control" is in the process of being made by the Bureau to all Line Officers. This pamphlet was prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and will be found to be exceedingly interesting and highly instructive. This Bureau appreciates the action of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in compiling the information included in the pamphlet and furnishing the Bureau with a sufficient number for distribution to officers.

21 FEBRUARY 1931.

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OFFICER PERSONNEL

FULL OFFICER STRENGTH ATTAINED.

The Line Officer strength of the Navy is now approximately at the maximum number allowed by law. The annual attrition is estimated as being between three and four percent. This will permit the commissioning of from 165 to 220 Naval Academy Graduates per annum.

HEAVIER-THAN-AIR TRAINING.

The class in heavier-than-air training beginning at Pensacola, Florida, on 27 March 1931, will consist of 35 officers. Of this number, orders have been issued for the following:

Ensign Christian L. Engleman,
" William C. Thomas,
" Herschel A. House,
" George E. Marix,
" Thomas W. Marshall,
" Frank B. Miller,
" Nicholas A. Lidstone,
" Edward C. Renfro,
" Everett M. Block,
" Hiram W. Spence,
" Robert D. Sutton,
" Robert H. Taylor,
" George E. Garcia,
" Edwin G. Kelly,
" Charles H. Ostrom,
" Clifton G. Hall,
" Edwin O. Wagner,
" John M. Lewis,
" Samuel M. Randall.

ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE.

Destroyers Need More Talent.

Investigation by the Bureau shows that the average engineering experience of the engineer officers of all destroyers now in commission, as of 1 January 1931, is slightly over three years. This marked improvement as to experience of engineer officers over that obtaining six years ago, is due, first, to large increase in the number of experienced officers in the Navy, about 1200 during this period; second, to the fact that engineer officers on destroyers have been continued on that duty because of the need of this experience, for longer periods, as has been the case for lieutenants (junior grade) assigned to other duties afloat; and, third, to the reduced number of destroyers in commission. The Bureau is now in a position to assign, in the future, engineer officers on destroyers of the rank of lieutenant. These officers will be selected for this duty and will be ordered as engineer officers by the Bureau.

NEW COMMANDANT ORDERED.

On account of the growing importance of the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the Department has for some time been considering the advisability of sending more senior officers as commandants. In accordance with this plan, Captain Thomas L. Johnson, U. S. Navy, now Captain of the Navy Yard, Boston, has been ordered as Commandant of the Guantanamo Bay Station, reporting about 24 February.

EXAMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

New Subject Included.

The Naval Examining Board will soon include in the examinations for promotion in the case of officers up to and including commanders, questions on the subject of the Naval Reserve. The examination will cover matter found in Section H of the Bureau of Navigation Manual.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Naval Government Abolished.

Captain Waldo Evans, U. S. Navy, retired, Governor of the Virgin Islands, will be relieved on or about 27 April by a civilian governor. The Bureau proposes to relieve all officers now on duty in the Islands by 1 July 1931.

NEW COURSE FOR OFFICERS.

A course in International Law for officers has been established. The first class will convene at Harvard University in September, 1931. Only officers in the grades of captain, commander, and senior officers in the grade of lieutenant commander, will be eligible for the course. The Bureau proposes to order only graduates of the War College for this instruction. For those officers who are assigned to the course immediately after graduation from the War College, the course will be of two years duration. For officers who go to the course from sea assignments, the duration of the course will probably be three years. The curriculum will include a special course of study at the War College during the summer months.

The following officers will constitute the first class:

Captain H. D. Wyman,
Commander C. J. Bright,
Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Dees.

PROMOTION DENIED.

Sea Service Insufficient.

Recently a number of warrant officers were examined for promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer. In spite of the fact that some of them passed the required mental examination, they were sadly lacking in experience at sea. In fact, one candidate had served but one year at sea since obtaining warrant rank. The Bureau regrets the necessity of denying promotion to such officers, but feels that their best interests and undoubtedly the best interests of the Navy are served if all warrant officers are required to serve a reasonable amount of time at sea before being promoted.

COOPERATION WITH ARMY.

Exchange Details Suggested.

In a recent newspaper article, a retired general officer of the Army suggested that a few Army officers should be detailed to the Naval Academy as instructors, and a few naval officers should be ordered to West Point as instructors, so that these two institutions might become better acquainted with the two services. He further suggested that other exchange details should be made in order to effect the closest coordination in the joint operations of the Army and Navy by thus giving officers an opportunity to study the requirements and needs of the services.

In connection with the foregoing, it should be of interest to know that there are a large number of naval officers at present serving with the Army in various capacities. In addition to membership on the Joint Board, Aeronautical Board, Army and Navy Munitions Board, and other similar committees, two officers are at present attached to the staff of the Army War College and five officers are under instruction there. Five officers are under instruction at the Army Industrial College; three are under instruction at the Quartermaster's Subsistence School, Chicago, and three officers constitute the staff of the Naval Unit at Edgewood Arsenal where they not only instruct naval students there, but assist in the instruction of Army personnel.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

COMMENDED BY SECRETARY.

The Secretary of the Navy, on 2 February 1930, addressed letters of commendation to the following enlisted personnel attached to the U.S.S. LEXINGTON:

Archie Edward Owings, Fireman 2c, U.S.N., home address, 4150 43rd Street, Sacramento, Calif.

For attempting to rescue William I. Winn, late Apprentice

Seaman, U.S.N., from drowning, and for assistance rendered in the rescue of Jack Ellis, Seaman second class, U.S.N., who had gone to Winn's assistance and had become exhausted.

William Alex Martin, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., home address, 1613 7th Street, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Jack Ellis, Seaman 2c, U.S.N., home address, General Delivery, Coalinga, Calif.

George Earl Pharr, Seaman 2c, U.S.N., home address, 1907 University Street, Austin, Texas.

For prompt action in attempting to rescue William I. Winn, late Apprentice Seaman, U.S.N., from drowning.

On 4 February, 1931, the Secretary addressed letters of commendation to the following enlisted personnel:

Charles J. Svenson, Engineman 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Stewart, home address, 96a Granite Street, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

Alva Goodwin, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Stewart, home address, 617 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Georgia.

For saving J. A. Filipiak, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., from drowning at Chefoo, China.

Henry Walton Moore, Yeoman 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Sunnadin, home address, 1314 West Lynn Street, Austin, Texas.

For saving Private John Jarmillo, U.S.M.C., from drowning at Hilo, Hawaii.

Stephen Minkalis, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Nokomis, home address, 22 Cabot Street, Chicopee, Mass.

Morris Goldman, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Nokomis, home address, Woodbine, N. J.

For saving Paul S. Lopatello, Seaman 2c, U.S.N., from drowning off the coast of Cuba.

Elvin Elias Foster, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Resolve, home address, Portland, Oregon.

For saving Samuel Meredith May, Radioman 1c, U.S.N., from drowning in the Yangtze River at Nanking, China.

William Joseph Lesso, Engineman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Parrott, home address, Irvington, N. J.

For saving Alexander A. Hillman, Engineman 1c, U.S.N., from drowning in Lasilan Strait, Philippine Islands.

Charles Fisher Decker, Radioman 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. R-5.

For attempting to save Ralph H. Benesch, late Radioman 2c, U.S.N., from drowning at Pearl Harbor, at great peril to himself.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD.

The Navy Cross has been posthumously awarded to Henry Lloyd Gustafson, late Radioman 2c, U.S.N., for heroism in fighting a fire which occurred in the compass house at the Farrallon Islands, California, on 15 August, 1930. The cross and citation were delivered to his widow, Mrs. Henry L. Gustafson, who now resides at 2958 Madeline Street, Oakland, California.

The report of the board of investigation recently convened indicates that while on watch in the compass house, Gustafson was struck and injured by the blast of an explosion at about 12:30 a. m. When discovered at a later hour, Gustafson was found to be unconscious from severe burns, the result of which caused his death about six hours later. An empty pyrene fire extinguisher indicated that he fought the fire. His efforts were successful as the fire had been completely extinguished. Gustafson had a record of ten years, seven months, six days honorable service in the Navy.

ENGINEMEN ATTENTION!

No More Shore Duty.

The enlisted allowances for the fiscal year 1932 will not provide for enginemen and no men of this rating will be given shore duty after 30 June, 1931. The allowances for the current fiscal year likewise do not authorize enginemen at shore stations, but the Bureau has been permitting enginemen whose names were on the list for shore duty to fill vacancies in the allowances for machinist's mates.

AGES OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following tabulation shows the age grouping of enlisted men of the Navy as of 30 June, 1930. The total number includes

sixty-six prisoners serving sentence of general court martial and now confined at the Receiving Ship.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
Under 20	11,642
20	8,440
21 to 24	25,483
25 " 29	19,351
30 " 34	12,202
35 " 39	5,460
40 " 44	1,814
45 " 49	390
50 " 54	109
55 " 59	30
60 " 64	11
65 " 69	2
70	1
Unknown	3
Total	84,938

TRAINING

COMMENDS BUREAU TRAINING WORK.

Navy Training Courses Held Superior.

Professor Benjamin J. Mallery, Supervisor of Classes for Teachers of Trade and Industrial Subjects at the University of California, recently commented as follows on the training courses issued to the service by the Bureau of Navigation:

"I wish to take this opportunity to commend the work of the Training Division of the Navigation Bureau for the way in which they have prepared the material listed above. It appears to be far superior in form, content and presentation to civilian text books in the field of vocational education.

"I hope you will not think it presumptuous of me if I am so bold as to suggest that if the material now being used for training Reserve officers were presented in a similar form considerable time and effort could be saved.

"Knowing that you will ask me for more specific comments, permit me to make the following statements:

- "1. The most significant contribution lies in the objective form and thoroughness of the 'Progress Tests'.
- "2. Almost equally significant and valuable are the 'Instruction Tests' which appear throughout the text material. I have been searching for years for technique in text preparation which would aid the student and insure study. I believe the Training Division of the Navigation Bureau has gone a long way to solve this perplexing problem.

- "3. The boatswain and coxswain training courses are particularly free from extraneous matter. The minimum essentials are presented in well organized form and simple language.
- "4. The material appears to have been written by practical men about practical situations for practical men to meet. This seems to be true of all the material issued by the Bureau of Navigation.
- "5. I was pleased to note that these pamphlets contain more illustrations than the earlier material."

RECRUITS UNDER TRAINING.

The following table shows the number of recruits under instruction at the various training stations under date of 7 February 1931:

	Great Lakes	Hampton Roads	Newport, R.I.	San Diego	Total
Recruit Training	:	:	:	:	:
Apprentice Seamen	374	373	277	371	1395
Seamen Second Class	1	16	21	1	39
Other Ratings	0	9	1	0	10
	375	398	299	372	1444

TRAINING COURSE CERTIFICATES.

Since placing into effect the requirement of completion of Navy Training Courses, where suitable ones are available for ratings concerned, prior to advancement in rating, the Bureau has received inquiries and recommendations concerning availability of record of the fact that courses have been completed in the cases of men who have reenlisted and state that course was completed during prior enlistment. It has been recommended that entry regarding completion of Navy Training Courses be made in continuous service certificates; also that notation be placed on discharge certificate regarding courses completed during enlistment, with instructions to recruiting officers to carry the information forward to new service records upon reenlistment.

The Bureau does not consider either of the above recommendations to be desirable or necessary. All men completing Navy Training Courses are expected to have in their possession a certificate to that effect. In the cases of men who may state that they completed a course in a prior enlistment, record of which is not available to the Commanding Officer in the form of a certificate in possession of the man concerned, verification will be furnished by the Bureau upon request. All men should be advised to preserve certificates given them upon completion of Navy Training Courses.

NAVAL RESERVE

AROUND THE WORLD.

Naval Reserve Officer on Long Cruise.

Lieutenant Commander W. K. Vanderbilt, U.S.N.R., has informed the Department that during the month of July, 1931, he will begin another round the world cruise in command of his own ship, the yacht "Alva". The Alva is of 3500 tons displacement and is capable of maintaining a cruising speed of 14 knots over a cruising radius of 15,000 miles. The vessel is equipped with deep sea sounding machine and apparatus for deep sea dredging and will submit valuable data to the Hydrographic Office covering the waters visited.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Promotions.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Officers of the Fleet and Volunteer Naval Reserve are promoted by seniority provided the requirements hereinafter stated are fulfilled:

Of the total number of Fleet Reserve Officers of and below the grade of Lieutenant Commander (exclusive of commissioned warrant and warrant officers) sixteen percent are allowed in the grade of Lieutenant Commander, 37 in the grade of Lieutenant, and 47 percent in the grade of Lieutenant, junior grade, and Ensign. Distribution of officers in accordance with the above is made semi-annually on 1 January and 1 July of each year. If as a result of this distribution an officer becomes due for consideration for promotion, his record must show that he has performed at least 60 days active duty, or training duty, in his present grade before he is authorized to appear for examination. A physical and professional examination is required before promotion.

Officers of the Volunteer Naval Reserve, both General and Special Service, become eligible for consideration for promotion when the line officer of the Fleet Naval Reserve next senior to them becomes due for promotion. The requirements as to active duty in grade and examinations are the same for the Volunteer Naval Reserve, General Service, as for the Fleet Reserve.

An officer of the Volunteer Naval Reserve, Special Service, who becomes eligible for consideration for promotion by reason of the Fleet Reserve Officer next senior to him being due for promotion must show to the satisfaction of the Bureaus concerned and the Naval Examining Board that he has made such marked progress in his professional attainments as to warrant an appointment in the higher grade if he were being considered for original appointment. No professional examination is required of Special Service Officers. They must, however, be found physically qualified to perform the duties for which appointed.

At the present time officers of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve are eligible for promotion when they have been advanced to permanent duties on board a vessel of the Merchant Marine Approved List which would permit their appointment in the next higher grade if they were being appointed for the first time. Such officers must have served in the higher capacity for at least one year, be recommended by their superiors and pass the physical examination.

The Naval Reserve Act of 28 February 1925 authorized a small number of officers of the Naval Reserve in grades above Lieutenant Commander for the recruiting, organizing, administration, training and inspection of the Naval Reserve. The actual number of such officers is a small percentage of the number of Fleet men of class F-1 regularly assigned to Divisions of the Fleet Reserve and entitled to drill pay. This number is distributed for line officers in the proportion of one in the grade of commodore to 15 in the grade of captain to 28 in the grade of commander. A smaller number of commanders and captains is authorized in the staff, which is distributed in the proportion of 8 in the grade of captain to 16 in the grade of commander. All promotions of officers to such higher grades are made upon the recommendation of Selection Boards composed of officers of the Regular Navy. The officers selected are required to qualify physically and professionally. Due to the fact that a larger number of officers of the grade of commander than are actually authorized at the present time were carried over from war time selections, no promotions to the grade of commander have been made in the Naval Reserve until very recently when one Lieutenant Commander of the Supply Corps was selected for promotion to Commander.

Pay and Allowances.

Officers and men of the Naval Reserve when performing active duty or training duty under orders are entitled to the pay and allowances of corresponding ranks and rates in the regular Navy.

Officers below the rank of Lieutenant Commander and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve (class F-1) attached to a Division thereof, are entitled to receive compensation at the rate of 1/30th of the monthly base pay of their grades, ranks or ratings for attending each regular drill or period of equivalent duty designated for the organization to which attached. The compensation of any officer or man is limited to pay for sixty drills or periods of equivalent duty each year.

In addition to the pay to which they may otherwise become entitled for attendance at drills, officers of the Fleet Reserve assigned to duties as Commanding Officers of Divisions, Battalions or Squadrons of the Fleet Naval Reserve, receive compensation for faithful performance of administrative functions connected with their organization at a rate of \$240.00 per year.

Members of the Aviation Branch of the Naval Reserve are entitled to receive the fifty percent increase of pay as authorized in the Regular Service when detailed for active duty or training duty involving flying. Members of aviation divisions do not, however, receive any increase in their drill pay by reason of performing aviation training.

In time of peace if any officer or man of the Naval Reserve is injured in the line of duty while performing active duty, authorized training duty with or without pay, or when employed in authorized travel to and from such duty, or dies as the result of such injury, he or his beneficiary shall be entitled to all the benefits prescribed by law for civil employees of the United States who are injured in line of duty or who die as the result thereof. The United States Employees Compensation Commission, Washington, D. C., has jurisdiction of such cases and awards compensation to those entitled thereto upon submission of reports covering the injuries by the Commanding Officer of the officer or man concerned. Sickness or disease is not regarded as an injury within the meaning of the law.

Members of the Naval Reserve injured as described above may receive hospitalization and treatment under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission.

Members of class F3c, F3d, F4d and F5 (transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen or twenty years Naval Service) are not entitled to the benefits of compensation or treatment under the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission for injuries received in active service, since they are entitled to hospitalization and treatment at Naval hospitals or as veterans under the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

NAVAL ACADEMY

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following is a list of Members of the Board of Visitors appointed to the Naval Academy for 1931:

By the President.

Mr. Everit Jay Sadler

26 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Graduate of Naval Academy, Class of 1899. On board USS OREGON as a midshipman during Spanish War. Resigned from Navy in August, 1902. Enrolled in Naval Reserve Force as Lieutenant Commander in 1917. Since 1921 has been on Board of Directors, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Mr. David Stewart Hoxie Howard Utica, N. Y. Graduate of Naval Academy, Class of 1907. Resigned as Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1912. Lieutenant, junior grade, Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R., during World War. Vice President of Charles Millar and Sons of Utica, N. Y. Director in the Utica Trust & Deposit Co.

Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D.C. U.S.N. (Retd.)

Mr. Franklin F. Russell 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. Attorney-at-Law. Secretary of American Rhodes Scholarship Society.

Mr. Ashmun N. Brown Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. Chief of Washington Bureau of the "Providence Journal", Providence, R. I.

Dr. James Rowland Angell President, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Fordyce T. Blake Worcester, Mass. Graduate of Harvard. Served during World War as Ensign in Naval Reserve Force.

By the Vice President.

Senator Frederick Hale	of Maine
" Hamilton F. Kean	" New Jersey
" James J. Davis	" Pennsylvania
" Park Trammell	" Florida
" David I. Walsh	" Massachusetts

By the Speaker of the House.

Representative Fred A. Britten	9th Congressional Dist.	Illinois
" Allen T. Treadway	1st	Massachusetts
" Cyrenus Cole	5th	Iowa
" G. N. Seger	7th	New Jersey
" Stephen W. Gambrill	5th	Maryland
" Patrick H. Drewry	4th	Virginia

BASKETBALL.

4 February - The Naval Academy defeated Georgetown University by a score of 45-32 in one of the fastest games of the season. Overzealousness in the effort to prevent field goals caused many fouls, from which Georgetown suffered the most. Three Georgetown players weakened the team considerably by being removed for personal fouls. Bedell was high scorer with 15 points. Loughlin came next with 11 points.

7 February - The Naval Academy won an easy victory over Haverford, 45-18. Loughlin was high scorer with a total of 13 points, on 5 goals and 3 fouls. Freshour, Captain of the Navy team, was number two scorer with 4 goals and 3 fouls.

RIFLE.

7 February - The Naval Academy won their first indoor match of the season, defeating Virginia Military Institute by 1385-1351. Midshipman Moore was the high gun, scoring 237 points and raising the Naval Academy shoulder to shoulder record by 1 point.

14 February - The Navy defeated Ohio State 1413-1330, establishing a new national figure for indoor shoulder to shoulder rifle shooting. Midshipman W. C. Hunter was high gun with 285 out of a possible 300.

GYMNASTICS.

7 February - Navy 35, Temple 19. Temple scored but one first place, the parallel bar event, but pressed the midshipmen throughout the contest.

WRESTLING.

7 February - The lightweights carried the Navy Wrestling team to victory against Northwestern University, falls being made by Navy in the 125, 145 and 155 pound classes. Decisions were gained in both the 115 and 135 pound classes. Final score, Navy 21, Northwestern 13.

14 February - Navy 16, Princeton 16. The match was hard fought throughout.

FENCING.

7 February - By winning the odd bout with foils and epee and winning with sabre 3 to 1, the Navy defeated Philadelphia Sword Club by a score of 13-9. Captain Steere of the Navy team gave an excellent exhibition of swordsmanship, winning 3 bouts with the foil and two with the epee, not needing defeat in a single bout.

14 February - Captain Steere was again the outstanding star, winning all five of his bouts, three foil and two epee, in the contest in which Navy defeated University of Pennsylvania by a score of 13-4.

BOXING.

7 February - Navy 6, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1. The features of the bout were Hall's technical knockout of Thompson in the first round and Wallace's clever boxing to defeat Daniels by a decision.

14 February - Navy 6, University of Pennsylvania 1. The undefeated Navy Boxing team continued in this match its winning streak.

SWIMMING.

6 February - Princeton defeated Navy 39-32, in a closely contested match.

7 February - Navy 60, Syracuse 11. Captain Joe Wohl was the only Syracusian who scored either a first or second place.

14 February - Navy showed considerable improvement in swimming in its defeat of Columbia by a score of 51-20. Midshipman Thompson lowered the Naval Academy tank record in the 50 or 100 yard free-style events, establishing the records of 23.5 and 54.2 seconds, respectively.

WATER POLO.

6 February - Navy 57, Princeton 14. The result of the water polo game with Princeton indicates a good season for Navy.

7 February - In defeating Syracuse by a score of 57-23, the Navy polo team continued its winning streak.

14 February - Navy 68, Columbia 19. The Navy excelled Columbia in team work, and continued its winning streak. In the second half the first team gave way to the second string swimmers.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHANGES NAME.

The Secretary of the Navy recently changed the name of the U.S.S. Henry County to U.S.S. California State. This vessel is the schoolship recently attached to the California State Nautical School.

NAVY RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ships More Generous.

In 1929, 162 ships donated to the Navy Relief, \$9,822.06. In 1930, 158 ships contributed \$15,439.34. This is as it should be. Despite the greater demand upon the meager resources of commissioned and enlisted personnel made during the past year from sources outside of the service, the Navy has responded generously to the needs of navy relief. Again we are reminded that the life of seafaring men makes them understand the problems of their fellows and inculcates a feeling of altruism which transcends self interest.

The Navy Relief Society was incorporated in 1904. Since that time a total of \$713,611.39 has been disbursed for the various forms of relief. During the fiscal year 1928-29, \$84,037.52 was distributed, while in the year 1929-30, disbursements increased to the sum of \$97,251.46.

\$65,519.70 was expended direct from Headquarters for beneficiaries. Of this amount, \$5,835 was given to dependents of commissioned and warrant officers, and the remainder, \$59,684.70, went to the families of enlisted men. \$3,232.50 was expended for education, \$489.50 being allowed for the children of officers and \$2,734 for the children of enlisted men.

During the past year, 629 deaths have been reported to the Society. Of this number, 277 left widows; 118, mothers; 52, other female relatives, and 182 left only male heirs or friends. Think this over and remember that some one must go to their aid. The Navy Relief with its twenty-five auxiliaries stands ever ready and loses no time in rushing to their assistance. The Navy Relief is a service institution - your institution. More information concerning this worthy Society will be given to readers of the Bulletin from time to time.