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



LIST OF OFFICERS SELECTED FOR POSTGRADUATE
INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOL OF THE LINE, 1938.

AEROLOGY

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Sherman W. Betts,	U.S.N.
"	John Corry,	"
"	Arthur A. Cumberledge,	"
"	Earl P. Finney,	"
"	George L. Raring,	"
"	Richard C. Steere,	"

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Thomas Ashworth, Jr.,	U.S.N.
"	Emerson E. Fawkes,	"
"	Edward H. Guilbert,	"
"	William W. Hollister,	"
"	John H. Morse,	"
"	Harry Sosnoski,	"
"	Thomas D. Tyra,	"

APPLIED COMMUNICATIONS

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Philip W. Cann,	U.S.N.
"	Richard S. Craighill,	"
"	Benjamin Ghétzler,	"
"	Harry M. S. Gimber,	"
"	Douglas T. Hammond,	"
"	Richard D. Harwood,	"
"	Raymond H. Jacobs,	"
"	John R. Leeds,	"
"	William R. Lefavour,	"
"	John S. Lewis,	"
"	Robert E. Lockwood,	"
"	Bruce McCandless,	"
"	William K. Parsons,	"
"	Lawson P. Ramage,	"
"	William H. Raymond,	"
"	Daniel A. Stuart,	"
"	Joseph B. Swain,	"
"	Donald I. Thomas,	"
"	Sinclair B. Wright,	"
"	Robert C. Young,	"

MARINE ENGINEERING (DESIGN).

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Daniel L. Carroll, Jr., -	U.S.N.
"	Joseph F. Foley, -	"
"	Dale R. Frakes, -	"
"	Robert B. Fulton, -	"
"	Francis B. Merkle, -	"
"	Edward L. Robertson, -	"
"	William B. Sieglaff, -	"
"	Howard F. Stoner, -	"
"	Morton Sunderland, -	"
"	John T. Wulff, -	"

MARINE ENGINEERING (OPERATING).

Lieutenant (j.g.)	John D. Andrew, -	U.S.N.
"	Walter C. Pailey, -	"
"	Raymond H. Bass, -	"
"	Ward Bronson, -	"
"	Hiram Cassedy, -	"
"	Richard H. Crane, -	"
"	John D. Crowley, -	"
"	James H. Davis, -	"
"	John B. Fellows, -	"
"	John A. Fitzgerald, -	"
"	Joel C. Ford, Jr., -	"
"	Bernard W. Freund, -	"
"	Richard V. Gregory, -	"
"	Thomas W. Hogan, -	"
"	Arnold H. Holtz, -	"
"	Charles M. Howe, 3rd, -	"
"	Clifton Iverson, -	"
"	Ernest W. Longton, -	"
"	Hylan R. Lyon, -	"
"	Carleton E. Mott, -	"
"	Frank M. Parker, -	"
"	Richard W. Peterson, -	"
"	Fred L. Ruhlman, -	"
"	James T. Smith, -	"
"	Ronald K. Smith, -	"
"	John G. Spangler, -	"
"	Charles T. Straub, -	"
"	Harry E. Townsend, -	"
"	Francis A. Van Slyke, -	"
"	Ralph M. Wilson, -	"

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING.

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Stephen M. Archer, -	U.S.N.
"	Thomas K. Bowers, -	"
"	Walter D. Coleman, -	"
"	Robert B. Heilig, -	"
"	Edwin B. Hooper, -	"
"	Edwin W. Hurst, -	"
"	Joseph A. Jaap, -	"

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING (continued).

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Richard H. Lambert, -	U.S.N.
"	James T. Lay, -	"
"	Lloyd M. Mustin, -	"
"	Horacio Rivero, -	"
"	Levering Smith, -	"
"	O'Dale D. Waters, Jr., -	"
"	George K. Williams, -	"

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING (EXPLOSIVES).

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Harold E. Baker, U.S.N.	
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ORDNANCE ENGINEERING (METALLURGY).

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Alfred G. Ward, U.S.N.	
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RADIO ENGINEERING.

Lieutenant (j.g.)	George M. Greene, -	U.S.N.
"	John M. Grider, -	"
"	Ernest D. Hodge, -	"
"	Porter Lewis, -	"
"	Jacob C. Myers, -	"
"	Ronald Lee Wilson, -	"

GENERAL LINE.

Lieutenant (j.g.)	Howard J. Abbott, -	U.S.N.
"	Robert P. Beebe, -	"
"	Louis J. Bellis, -	"
"	Elliott M. Brown, -	"
"	John L. Chew, -	"
"	Charles O. Cook, Jr., -	"
"	James C. Dempsey, -	"
"	Ralph W. Elden, -	"
"	Maxim W. Firth, -	"
"	James D. Grant, -	"
"	Clifford T. Janz, -	"
"	Marvin J. Jensen, -	"
"	Joseph W. Leverton, Jr., -	"
"	Elliott E. Marshall, -	"
"	Floyd B. T. Myhre, -	"
"	Samuel E. Nelson, -	"
"	Henry A. Renken, -	"
"	Walter P. Schoeni, -	"
"	Jerry C. South, Jr., -	"
"	Andrew P. Stewart, -	"
"	Donald W. Todd, -	"
"	Russell C. Williams, -	"
"	Francis T. Williamson, -	"
"	Albert H. Wilson, -	"
"	James M. Wood, -	"

FLIGHT TRAINING.

The following-named officers have been selected for the class in heavier-than-air flight training to convene at Pensacola, Fla., 31 January 1938:

Lieut. (jg)	Wallace A. Schmid,	U.S.N., U.S.S.	Dahlgren
" "	Edgar J. Hailey,	" "	Nevada
" "	John B. Morland,	" "	Mississippi
Ensign	Louis H. Bauer,	" "	Ranger
"	Stanley E. Ruehlow,	" "	Ranger
"	Constantine A. Karaberis,	" "	Saratoga
"	Kenneth F. Musick,	" "	Saratoga
"	William F. McLaren,	" "	California
"	Thomas D. Cummins,	" "	Idaho
"	John D. Stevens,	" "	Idaho
"	Richard E. Harmer,	" "	Mississippi
"	Thomas A. Baldwin,	" "	Nevada
"	Robert H. Holmes,	" "	Oklahoma
"	William G. Jackson, Jr.,	" "	Pennsylvania
"	Samuel Adams,	" "	Tennessee
"	Clarence M. White, Jr.,	" "	Tennessee
"	Earle G. Gardner, Jr.,	" "	West Virginia
"	Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr.,	" "	Astoria
"	Fred E. Bakutis,	" "	Chester
"	Richard D. Stephenson,	" "	Louisville
"	Norman M. Ostergren,	" "	Minneapolis
"	Clyde H. McCroskey, Jr.,	" "	New Orleans
"	Albert T. Sadler,	" "	New Orleans
"	Albert H. Bowker,	" "	Tuscaloosa
"	Glenn L. Dunagan,	" "	Cincinnati
"	Edgar G. Osborn,	" "	Detroit
"	Seth S. Searcy, Jr.,	" "	Omaha
"	Richard G. Jack,	" "	Trenton
"	Fred Borries, Jr.,	" "	Leary
"	Louis R. Hird,	" "	Dale

LIEUTENANTS - SEA DUTY.

A preliminary survey indicates that if all Lieutenants due for sea duty in the Spring, 1938, are ordered to sea, the Fleet will still be approximately 60 Lieutenants below present allowances. The Bureau is, therefore, disapproving practically all requests by Lieutenants for an additional year of shore duty. The Bureau, at the same time, will consider requests for extension of present cruises from Lieutenants now at sea junior to the Class of 1922 and due for shore duty in 1938.

ASIATIC DUTY.

During the calendar year 1938, replacements of line officers (except submarine officers) now on the Asiatic Station will be due as shown below. Officers are ordinarily ordered to sail so as to reach that station by the first of the month indicated, and their orders are written as far ahead of time as practicable so as to incorporate a month's leave. Volunteers for this duty are requested.

April

- 1 Lieutenant Commander
- 1 Lieutenant
- 2 Lieutenants (jg) or Ensigns

May

- 3 Lieutenant Commanders
- 3 Lieutenants
- 1 Lieutenant (jg) or Ensign

June

- 2 Commanders
- 1 Lieutenant

July

- 1 Commander
- 7 Lieutenants
- 7 Lieutenants (jg) or Ensigns

August

- 1 Commander

September

- 1 Lieutenant Commander
- 2 Lieutenants
- 7 Lieutenants (jg) or Ensigns

October

- 1 Commander
- 1 Lieutenant
- 9 Lieutenants (jg) or Ensigns

November

- 4 Lieutenants

December

- 1 Lieutenant Commander
- 7 Lieutenants
- 3 Lieutenants (jg) or Ensigns

AVIATION CADETS.

The U. S. Employees Compensation Commission has held that the receipt by a parent of a deceased Naval Reserve aviation cadet, of the proceeds of government life insurance in the amount of \$10,000.00, the premiums on which were paid out of a federal appropriation in accordance with Section 5 of the Act of 15 April, 1935 (The Act establishing the grade of aviation cadet, U. S. Naval Reserve) operates to terminate any dependency existing at the time of the death within the meaning of the Compensation Act, and that no dependency compensation can be authorized in such cases.

NEW DESTROYERS NAMED.

Secretary of the Navy Swanson, with the approval of the President of the United States, has assigned the following names to the six destroyers now under contract which were authorized by Act of Congress, March 27, 1934.

Five of the names assigned destroyers appear for the first time on the Navy list. They are as follows:

- DD 421 - BENSON - Building at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Fore River, Quincy, Mass. Named in honor of Admiral William Shepherd Benson, U.S.Navy.
- DD 422 - MAYO - Building at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Fore River, Quincy, Mass. Named in honor of Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, U.S.Navy.
- DD 423 - GLEAVES - Building at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine. Named in honor of Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.Navy.
- DD 424 - NIBLACK - Building at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine. Named in honor of Vice Admiral Albert Parker Niblack, U.S.Navy.
- DD 425 - MADISON - Building at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Named in honor of Commander James Jonas Madison, U.S. Naval Reserve.

The name Lansdale has been previously assigned to a vessel on the Navy list:

- DD 426 - LANSDALE - Building at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Named in honor of Lieutenant Philip Van Horne Lansdale, U.S.Navy. Destroyer No. 101 (now Light Mine Layer No. 6) was named Lansdale.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM SHEPHERD BENSON, U.S. Navy

Admiral Benson was born in Macon, Georgia, on 25 September 1855. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877. Died at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1932.

In 1893 he was attached to the USS YANTIC when serving on the coast of Greenland as tender to the steamer PROTEUS, sent out to search for the exploring party under Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, U.S. Army. YANTIC visited Disco, Upernavik and Littleton Island but found no trace of the lost explorers. She returned to New York September 29th bringing with her Lieutenant Garlington and party and the officers and crew of the PROTEUS which vessel had been crushed in the ice.

During the Spanish-American War he was at the Naval Academy.

Commander Benson took command of the USS ALBANY in October 1908 and was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, Pacific Fleet, in July 1909. He attained the permanent rank of Captain in July 1909 and commanded the battleship MISSOURI from May 1910 to October 1910 when he was ordered to command the USS UTAH. In August 1913 he reported as Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and as Supervisor of Third, Fourth and Fifth Naval Districts.

He was appointed Chief of Naval Operations with the rank of Rear Admiral when that office was created by Act of Congress in 1915 and was commissioned Admiral when that accompanying rank for the Chief of Naval Operations was authorized by Act of Congress, August 29, 1916. Admiral Benson held that office until he retired from active service on September 25, 1919 when he reached the statutory retirement age of 64. By reason of his office, he was the senior naval officer, afloat and ashore, and next in rank to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the World War. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the Navy Department and the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Chief of Naval Operations."

Admiral Benson was a member of the commission appointed by President Wilson to confer with the Allied Powers in Europe in 1917; member special mission abroad October 1918; Naval representative in drawing up Naval terms of Armistice with Germany and Central Powers; Naval advisor to American Commission to Negotiate Peace and returned to the United States on June 20, 1919.

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal he received foreign decorations as follows:

Grand Cross Legion of Honor (French)
Grand Cross Order St. Michael and St. George (British)
Order Rising Sun, First Class (Japanese)
Order St. Gregory, the Great (Military Class, First Order) by Pope Benedict XV.

ADMIRAL HENRY THOMAS MAYO, U.S. Navy

Admiral Mayo was born in Burlington, Vermont, December 8, 1856 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1876. He died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 23, 1937.

During the Spanish-American War, he served in the U.S.S. BENNINGTON on the Pacific Coast. In 1913, he was promoted to Rear Admiral and placed in command of the 4th Division, Atlantic Fleet. While in command of the U.S. Naval vessels at Tampico, Mexico, he demanded an apology from the Mexican Commander and the firing of a salute of 21 guns to the U. S. flag to make amends for the unwarranted arrest of the officer and crew of a boat from the U.S.S. DOLPHIN while on duty at a wharf in Tampico on April 9, 1914. On June 16, 1915, he was designated as Vice Admiral, Second in command of the Atlantic Fleet.

He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet with the accompanying rank of Admiral on June 19, 1916, and continued in command of all United States vessels in the Atlantic and European waters during the World War.

He represented the United States at a naval conference of allied nations in London in September 1917, and made an inspection trip to all U. S. naval activities in Great Britain, France and Italy in 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in connection with the organization, training and maintaining of the fleet in a condition for war."

He was also awarded - Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, by the Government of France, (Exceptional services in the conduct of the war against the Central Powers), and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, by the Government of Japan.

Admiral Mayo reached the statutory retirement age of 64 years on December 8, 1920, but was continued on active duty as a senior member of the General Board until February 28, 1921 when he was released from further active duty at his own request.

Upon Admiral Mayo's retirement, Secretary Daniels wrote " * * * In your well earned retirement, after a long and distinguished career in the Navy, you have gained the wealth of the confidence of your countrymen and the esteem of your associates and the lasting regard of those of us who have had the opportunity of properly appraising your great service in the years of the Navy's greatest usefulness."

Admiral Mayo was appointed Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, from August 11, 1924 and served until August 1928. He was commissioned Admiral on the Retired List of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of Act of Congress June 21, 1930.

Medals: Spanish Campaign Medal, 1898; Mexican Service Medal 1914, U.S.S. CONNECTICUT; Victory Medal, Atlantic Fleet Clasp, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. Navy

Admiral Gleaves was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 1, 1856 and graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1877. He died in Haverford, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1937.

During the Spanish-American war he was in command of the Torpedo Boat CUSHING, which operated in Cuban waters. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1909 and was given command of the USS NORTH DAKOTA, the first dreadnaught in the United States Navy.

In May 1917, he became Commander of Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, charged with convoy operation between the United States and Europe. Secretary of the Navy Daniels in describing Admiral Gleaves' work said, "From a small beginning at the outbreak of the war this force expanded into a great fleet of 24 cruisers and 42 transports, manned by 3,000 officers and 41,000 men. These were augmented by 4 French men-of-war and 13 foreign merchant vessels, a grand total of 83 vessels. * * * Admiral Gleaves, whose ability and resources have been tested and established in this great service in cooperation with the destroyer flotilla operating abroad, has developed an anti-submarine convoy and escort system the results of which have surpassed even the most sanguine expectations."

He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet as Admiral in 1919, and retired from active duty January 1, 1922 on reaching the statutory retirement age of 64 years.

He was commissioned as Admiral on the Retired List on 21 June 1930.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force, in connection with the organization and operation of the Cruisers and Transports in convoy work and transportation of troops."

He also was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department.

In addition Admiral Gleaves has received the following decorations:

War Cross with Lime Tree Leaves, awarded by President Republic Czecho-Slovak.

Order of the Striped Tiger (Wen Hu), First Class, by the President of China.

Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasury by the Japanese Government.

Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT PARKER NIBLACK, U.S. NAVY

Vice Admiral Niblack was born in Vincennes, Indiana, July 25, 1859 and graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1880. He died at Monte Carlo, Monaco, August 20, 1929.

From 1884 until 1888, he served with surveying and exploring expeditions in Alaska. In May 1887, he saved the crew of the SS OCEAN KING which had foundered on the northwest coast and for that service received a letter of commendation.

During the Spanish-American War, while on board the USS TOPEKA, he took part in the capture of Nipe Bay, July 21, 1898. While serving on the USS BOSTON, Admiral Niblack participated in operations at Manila, February 4, 1899, at outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection, and commanded the naval landing force at the capture of Iloilo, February 12, 1899. On board the USS OREGON he participated in the operations in Lingayen Gulf in November 1899, and the subsequent capture of Vigan and the occupation of Subig. In the USS CASTINE he took part in the North China Expeditionary Force during the Boxer trouble; and in the punitive expedition of Marinduque Islands, P. I., in October 1900. In April, 1914, while in command of the Battleship MICHIGAN, he took part in the occupation of Vera Cruz.

During the World War he was in command of the Second Squadron, Patrol Force, Atlantic Fleet, based at Gibraltar, from November 1917, to the end of the war. This force aggregated 41 ships and 314 officers and 4,660 men. American ships from this base provided approximately 70% of the convoy escorts between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom as well as 25% of those required for Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

He was Director of Naval Intelligence during 1919 and 1920 and on January 1921 he assumed duties of command of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe with the accompanying rank of Vice Admiral. He retired from active duty in the Navy with his permanent rank of Rear Admiral on July 25, 1923 upon reaching the statutory retirement age of 64 years.

In 1924, he was appointed a member of the Directing Committee of the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, and was in charge of the Bureau of Charts and Publications. In 1926, he was elected President of the Board of Directors of that bureau and held that office until his death in 1929. He was posthumously commissioned Vice Admiral on the Retired List of the Navy in 1930.

Vice Admiral Niblack received the following decorations:

Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the U.S. Naval Base at Gibraltar and of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Western Mediterranean."

Order of the White Eagle, First Class, by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Diploma Grand Officer of the Order of St. Charles by Louis II of Monaco.

Commander, First Class, of the "Order of Dannebrog", conferred by his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Grand Officer of the Order of the Aviz, awarded by the Portuguese Government.

Second Order of the Sacred Treasury, awarded by the Japanese Government.

Legion of Honor, with rank of Commander by the President of the French Republic.

Grand Officer on Nichan Iftikhar by the Bey of Tunisia.

First Order Wen Hu, awarded by the Chinese Ministry.

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British Government

Commander of St. Maurice and Lazarus by the King of Italy.

Grand Officer of the Shereefian Order of the Quissam Alaouite by the Sultan of Morocco.

Commander of the Victorian Order by the Prince of Wales.

COMMANDER JAMES JONAS MADISON, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE

Commander Madison was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 20, 1868. Died in U.S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 25, 1922.

He was appointed a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force May 8, 1917; Lieutenant-commander, December 27, 1917; Commander, May 13, 1919. He was in command of the U.S.S. TICONDEROGA from December 31, 1917, to September 30, 1918, when she was torpedoed and sunk. During this action he received a wound in the knee which resulted in the amputation of his leg and his retirement from service August 20, 1920.

He was awarded the Medal of Honor with the citation, "For exceptionally heroic service in a position of great responsibility as commanding officer of the U.S.S. TICONDEROGA, when * * * that vessel was attacked by an enemy submarine and sunk after a prolonged and gallant resistance. The submarine opened fire at a range of 500 yards, the first shots taking effect on the bridge and forecastle, one of the two forward guns of the TICONDEROGA being disabled by the second shot. The fire was returned and the fight continued for nearly two hours. Lieutenant Commander Madison was severely wounded early in the fight, but caused himself to be placed in a chair on the bridge and continued to direct the fire and to maneuver the ship. When the order was finally given to abandon the sinking ship, he became unconscious from loss of blood, but was lowered into a lifeboat and was saved, with 31 others, out of a total number of 236 on board."

LIEUTENANT PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE, U.S. NAVY

Lieutenant Lansdale was born in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1856; killed at Apia, Samoa Island, April 1, 1899; buried in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, California.

He was appointed cadet midshipman June 6, 1873 and graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1877. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant May 15, 1893. He served on the Asiatic, Mediterranean, North Atlantic, and Pacific Stations, and held important positions on shore from 1879 to 1896, and was ordered to the USS PHILADELPHIA, flagship of the Pacific Station, on June 29, 1896.

He commanded the American detachment of the joint American and British expeditions against hostile Samoans near Apia in April 1899, and was killed in action while covering the retreat of the main body with a machine gun.

Destroyer No. 101 (now Light Mine Layer No. 6) was named LANSDALE.

SPONSOR FOR U.S.S. STURGEON.

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Mrs. Charles S. Freeman, wife of Rear Admiral Charles S. Freeman, U.S. Navy, Commander, Submarine Force, United States Fleet, as sponsor for the U.S.S. STURGEON, Submarine SS187, which is scheduled to be launched at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, 1 January 1938.

The U.S.S. STURGEON, SS187, was authorized by Act of Congress dated March 27, 1934 (Public No. 135 - 73rd Congress).

AWARDED MEDAL.

Francis Leonel Donahue, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., of VF Squadron Six, has been awarded a silver life saving medal by the Secretary of the Treasury, in recognition of his actions on 19 November 1937 when he bravely rescued a man from drowning.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE RADIO MATERIAL SCHOOL.

Attention of Commanding Officers is again invited to Articles E-5405 and E-5406(3), Bureau of Navigation Manual, and the necessity for great care in the selection of candidates for the Radio Material School in order that time may not be lost and expense incurred in the transfer and training of unsuitable men.

All candidates for the Radio Material School should become thoroughly familiar with the pamphlet "Preparation Required for Candidates, 3rd Edition, Revised March, 1935," prepared and issued by the school.

By selecting a candidate who lacks the requisite knowledge for entrance into the school, another who possesses the requisite knowledge may be deprived of attendance and might possibly be thus deprived of opportunity to take the examinations for advancement to chief petty officer.

ORDERS TO GUANTANAMO.

The Bureau of Navigation has received a communication from the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, stating that in some cases families of enlisted personnel have proceeded to that station without his knowledge or approval and upon arrival found that no living quarters were available for them due to limited facilities available. The Commandant requests that enlisted personnel proceeding to that station for duty obtain information from the Commandant as to whether or not quarters are available before moving their families to that station.

Accordingly, when enlisted personnel are ordered to Guantanamo, they should determine from the Commandant whether quarters will be available for dependents and transmit this information to the Bureau of Navigation when applying for transportation of dependents. This information should also be obtained before moving dependents at own expense.

AVIATION CADETS - CHANGE OF BENEFICIARIES.

Attention of all aviation cadets is called to the fact that notification to the Navy Department on Form N. Nav. 317 of change of beneficiary affects only such benefits as may accrue from their naval status as distinguished from benefits from government life insurance. In order to change the beneficiary of the government life insurance it is necessary that the insured notify the U. S. Veterans Administration, Insurance Service Division, Washington, D. C., and forward his policy to that office for endorsement.

Complete information on government insurance is contained in the pamphlet entitled "Information and Premium Rates, United States Government Life Insurance," (Insurance Form 752), published by the U. S. Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

HOSPITAL CORPSMEN - INSTRUCTION IN DENTAL TECHNIQUE.

A class for hospital corpsmen in dental technique will convene at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., on or about 1 March 1938.

Requests from hospital corpsmen for this course are desired by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Candidates must have thirty (30) months' obligated service.

COMPASS OFFICE INFORMATION.

The Bureau notes a great many Navy Yard requests for complete overhaul of gyro compasses, the request in many cases being made in the most general terms.

It is realized that some older instructions call for such a periodic overhaul, but it has been found that through greater theoretical knowledge and greater manufacturing precision these are no longer required.

Another thing which has aided in avoiding the necessity of a general periodic overhaul is the inspection by Gyro Compass Officers, required by Article G-3012 of Bureau of Navigation Manual. On Material Inspection, inspecting officers should ascertain that this quarterly inspection is being made.

The Bureau feels that the compass should not be torn down needlessly, but that proper routine care and upkeep and periodical inspections will determine defects which can be rectified without causing further damage and derangements, resulting in better compass operation and in economy of repairs.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass. - Berkshire is a non-sectarian pre-college school for boys. Its regular tuition is \$1400.00. Although it does not give definite concessions to sons of naval personnel, it does have a scholarship fund and awards scholarships on the basis of the needs and merits of the candidates. Several of its scholarships have recently been awarded to sons of naval officers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY BY RETIRED MEN.

It is believed that the service generally would be much interested in learning of the contributions of two retired men, residents of the U. S. Naval Home, viz., James M. Scanlon, C.W.T., and Sergeant William Weaver, U.S.M.C., who by their last will and testament left their estates to the Navy Relief Society.

This action of the above-mentioned men and their contribution to this Society shows very clearly their confidence in its administration as well as their desire to aid those dependents of naval personnel who are in need of financial assistance.

The Estate of Chief Water Tender Scanlon netted the Society, after the taxes had been deducted, the sum of \$2,700.00, and that of Sergeant Weaver, \$900.00.