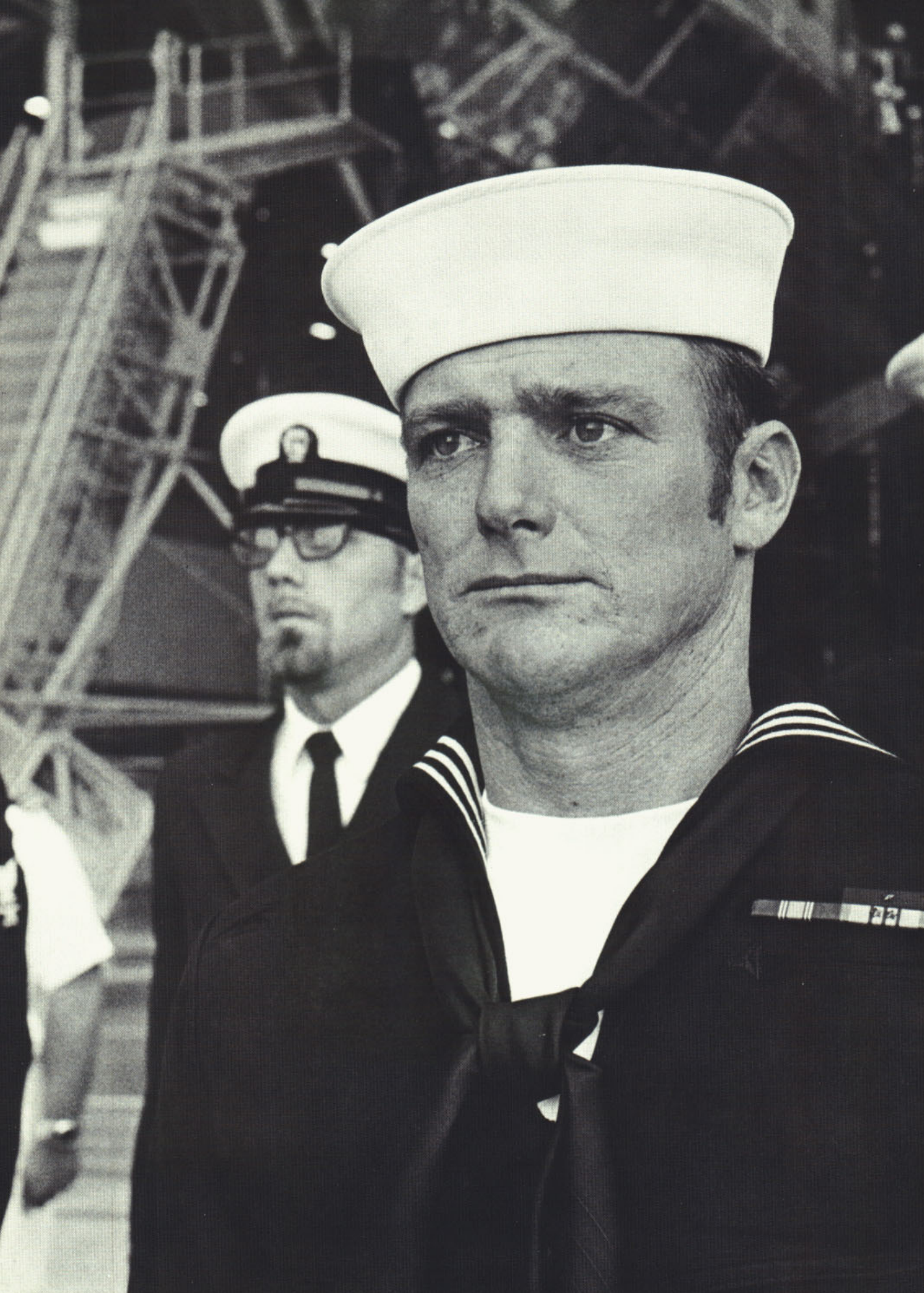


ALL HANDS



in this issue:

SURFACE NAVY – THE NEW LOOK
MARCH 1975



ALL HANDS

MAGAZINE OF THE U. S. NAVY — 52nd YEAR OF PUBLICATION

MARCH 1975

NUMBER 698

ADMIRAL JAMES L. HOLLOWAY III, USN

Chief of Naval Operations

CAPTAIN DAVID M. COONEY, USN

Chief of Information

CAPTAIN RALPH L. SLAWSON, USN

Officer in Charge, Navy Internal Relations Activity

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN B. MAYO, USN

Director, Print Media Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features

Surface Navy—The New Look	2
Introducing ComNavSurfLant/ ComNavSurfPac	10
Surface Warfare Officers School Command	12
Launching of Virginia (DLGN 38)	14
Ship Redesignation	16
Navy in the Kitchen—and in the Community	18
Navy Juniors-Navy Seniors:	
A Team Operation Camporee	22
Reflection—Making a Record Album . . .	24
Littlest Swimmer	26
All-Navy Talent Contest	28
All-Navy Cartoon Contest	32
State Income Taxes	36
Chronology, Part V—1946-1959	52

Departments

Navy News Briefs	46
From the Desk of MCPON	50
Taffrail Talk	64

John A. Oudine, Editor

Associate Editors

John Coleman,	News
LT John Alexander, USN	Production
Ann Hanabury,	Research
Michael Tuffli,	Art
E. L. Fast,	Layout

Writers: JO1 Ken Testorff, USN; JO1 Tom Jansing, USN; JO2 Dan Wheeler, USN; RESEARCH: Edward Jenkins; ART AND LAYOUT: JO2 Davida J. Matthews, USN.

Front cover: Amphibious Assault Ships USS Tarawa (LHA 1) (foreground) and USS Saipan (LHA 2), combining features of LPH, LKA and LPD into single hull. Back cover: (clockwise) Surface Effect Ship 100B; newest of Spruance class destroyers, USS Paul F. Foster (DD 964); hydrofoil Pegasus (PHM 1); nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier USS Nimitz (CVAN 68). Photos by PH1 Rich Pendergist.

Inside front: Members of the precommissioning crew of USS Pegasus (PHM 1) stand inspection in front of their new ship, still under construction at Boeing Hydrofoil Division, Seattle, Washington. Photo by PH1 Richard Pendergist.



SURF THE

In the beginning, the United States Navy was an organization of surface ships—it couldn't have been anything else. Then one day a submarine was commissioned and the Navy went under the surface; another day the Navy accepted its first aircraft and it went over the surface. Yet, the surface Navy remained the basic force, with submarines and aircraft still considered to be in the development and novelty stage.

Then a peculiar thing happened, the "silent service" and naval aviation became elite and prestigious. People were eager to see service in them because of their glamor, and also because they offered such amenities as special schools, pay and training, accelerated promotions, new equipment and other opportunities not quite so available in the surface Navy.

The surface Navy fell farther behind, some experts claimed, to a very distant third place in the fight for personnel, money, material and prestige. New ships and weapons were still being built for the surface fleet and people were still serving in that arm, but not at the rate needed.

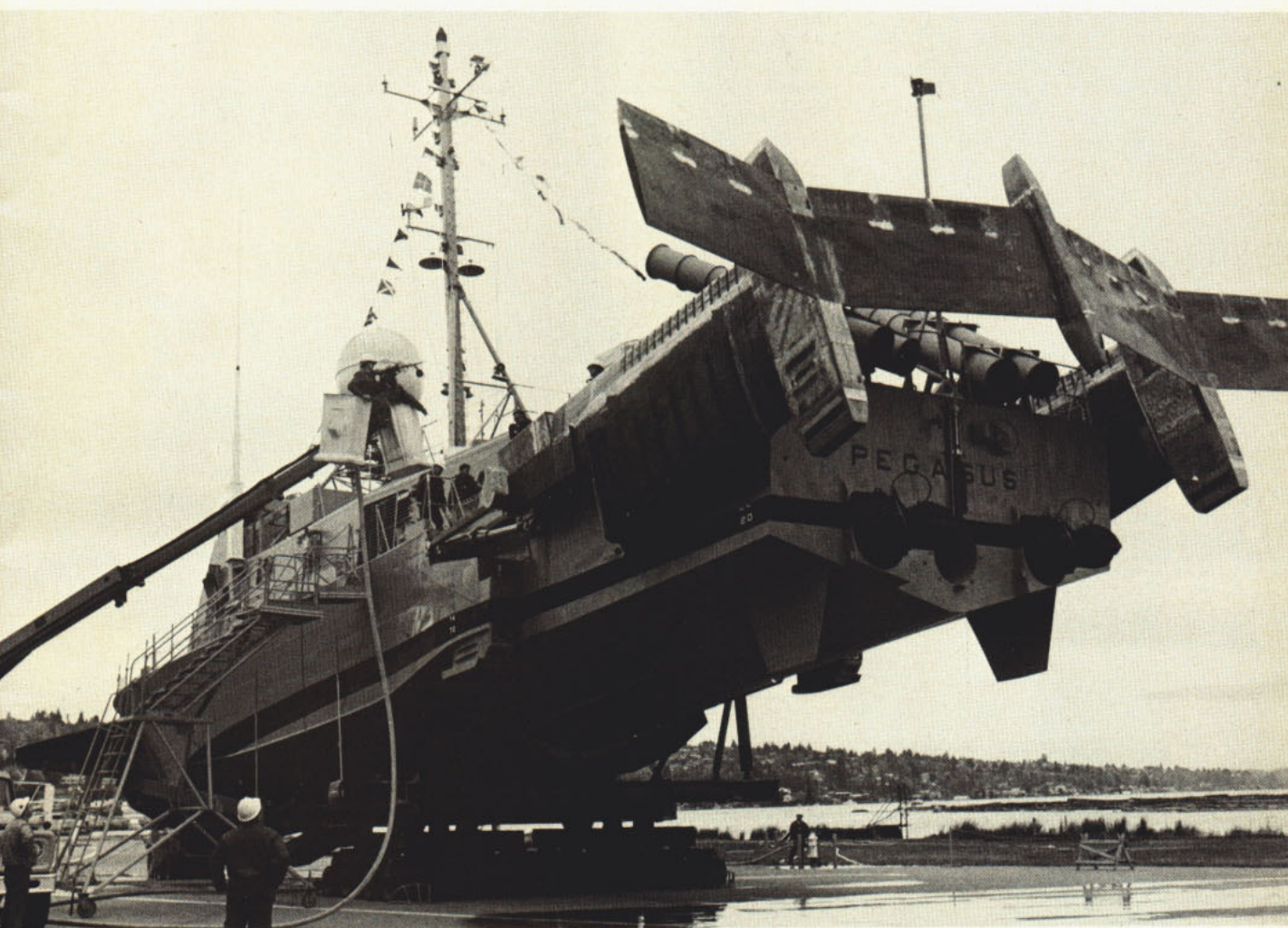
For some time those at the helm of the sea service have been extending their efforts in behalf of the surface Navy, and now we are beginning to see the fruits of a massive ship modernization drive.

This drive has seen the surface Navy take on a new vitality, regaining lost ground. Once again we are seeing the surface element moving ahead to garner a special prestige of its own. What follows is a SITREP on the surface Navy today and a glimpse into its future. A large part of this article is taken from an interview with Vice Admiral F. H. Price, Jr., Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare). VADM Price's comments are enclosed in quotation marks throughout the article.

Left: USS South Carolina (DLGN 37). Right: USS Pegasus (PHM 1).

ACE NAVY

NEW LOOK



The Navy's Shipbuilding Program

The largest, most important element needed in the surface Navy has been new ships, not only new in years but also new in design, concept and mission. What is evolving is exciting and refreshing after many years of having to make do with a Fleet force, a large part of which was created during World War II and the years immediately following.

In VADM Price's words, "We have embarked on a very ambitious program for the past several years to define and deliver suitable replacements for those elements of our fleet which, with the passing of time, becoming increasingly less responsive to our needs. This watchword is 'modernization'."

He explains how this replacement program will work and the philosophies behind it. "We are not going to replace ships on a one-for-one basis. Instead, we will be introducing new classes of ships that are significantly more capable than their predecessors and ships that are designed to respond to an increasingly complex range of missions."

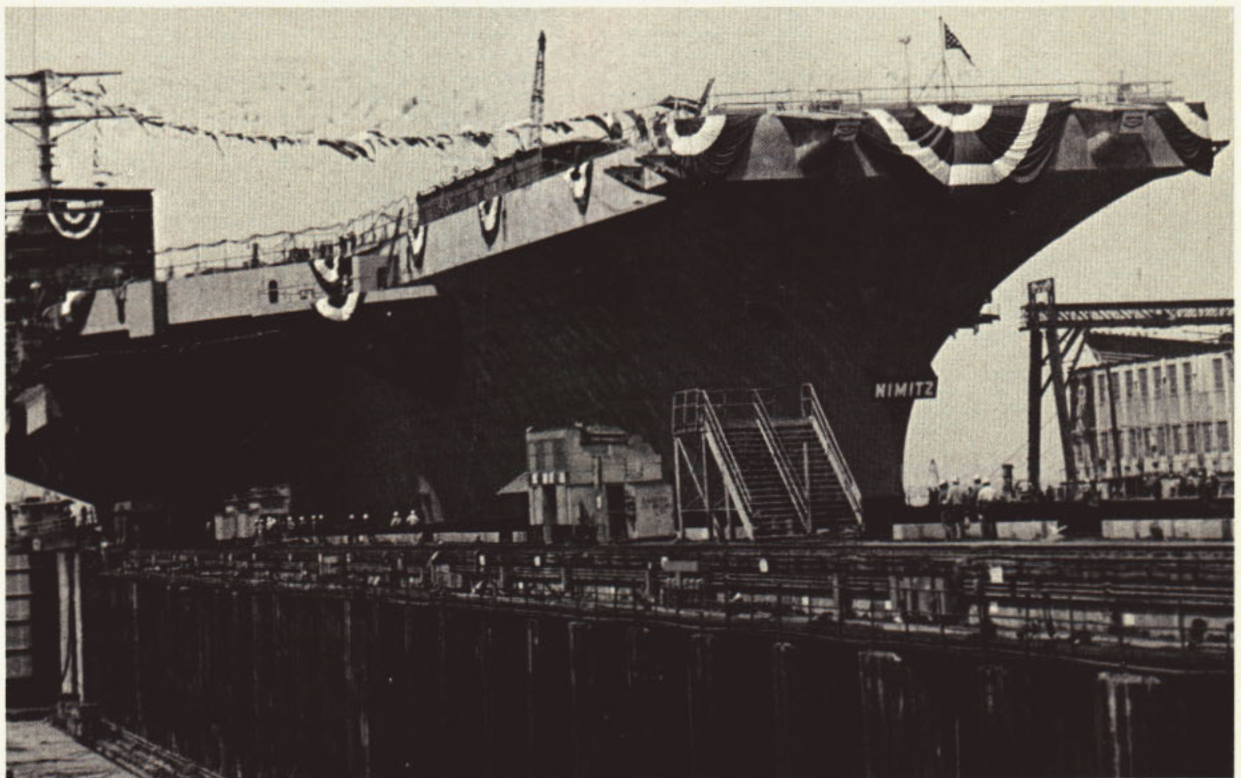
Thrust of these efforts will be a concept of "... obtaining the required number of exceptionally capable ships, complemented by a relatively larger number of less expensive ships which can function together in a mutually supporting way. Under these terms, as exceptionally capable ships, we will be acquiring nuclear powered aircraft carriers, guided missile frigates and other highly capable, multimission ships.

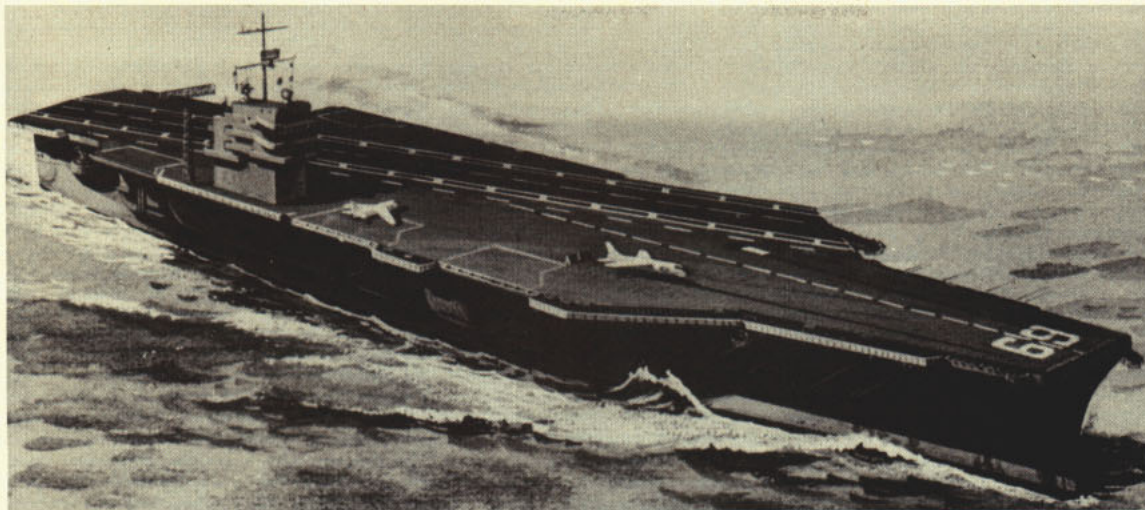
"These are exciting new ships which will add to our strength and flexibility. For example, we have recently commissioned the first and second of a new class of



DLGNs, USS *California* (DLGN 36) and USS *South Carolina* (DLGN 37). These ships will be utilized with our nuclear powered carriers to gain a series of fast reaction nuclear powered carrier task groups. We will thus have the capability to deploy these forces on very short notice to any spot in the world to react to any situation that calls for the application of this type of presence.

"On the less expensive side, we are pressing for the patrol frigates and missile-equipped patrol hydrofoils. We will also be developing, as assets permit, new classes of amphibious and service force ships to provide for a modern balance throughout the Fleet."





The New Surface Combatant Ships

As World War II vintage surface ships are being phased out of service, the surface Navy will begin to take on the modern look outlined by VADM Price. These are the combatant ships that will be in the Fleet of the future:

- **Aircraft carriers.** The nuclear powered carrier force is growing. USS *Nimitz* (CVAN 68) is scheduled to be commissioned in April, and USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVAN 69) sometime around the middle of this year. The Navy's fourth nuclear powered carrier, CVN 70, is scheduled to go into commission early in 1981.

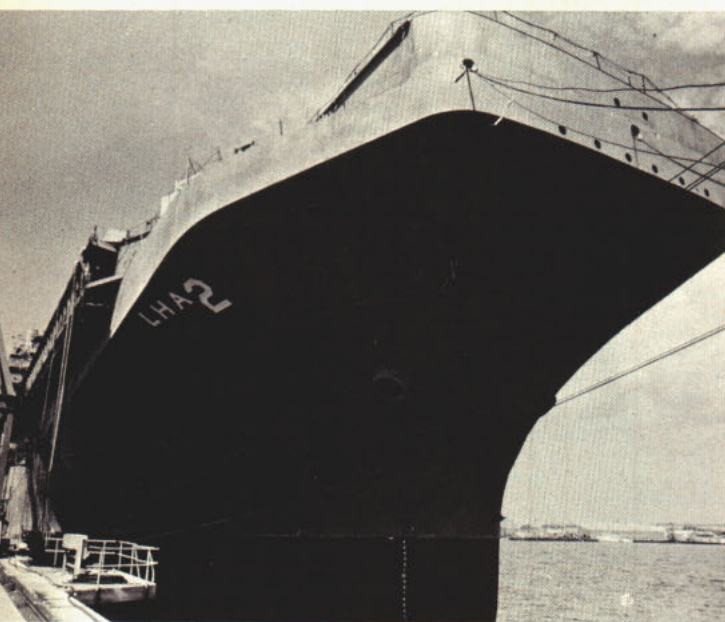
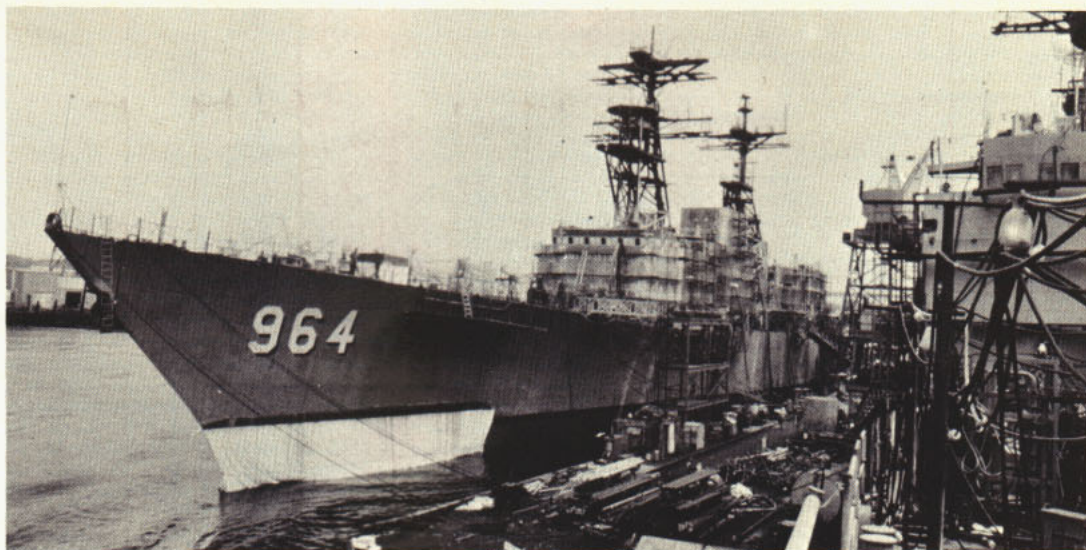
While nuclear powered carriers are increasing, carrier force levels are being reduced overall. For this reason, the concept of providing carriers with both tactical air and ASW capabilities is being emphasized. This proved successful aboard USS *Saratoga* and, consequently, a program to convert all attack carriers to the multipurpose CV configuration was initiated. CVAN 68 and 69

Facing page top: VADM Frank H. Price, Jr. Facing page bottom: USS *Nimitz* (CVAN 68). Top: Artist's conception of USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower*. Above: USS *Capodanno* (DE 1093).

are also scheduled to be converted to CVNs.

- **Spruance Class Destroyers.** According to VADM Price, the Navy's prime ASW destroyer, the DD 963 *Spruance* class, will shortly be introduced into the Fleet. Five ships of this class have been launched to date. The first is scheduled for delivery in late spring and 29 will follow within the next few years. They are being fitted with our most powerful sonar, coupled with helicopters and our best ASW weapons. In addition to an effective Point Defense System, the *Harpoon* surface-to-surface mission system will be incorporated in this class as soon as the systems are available.

The *Spruances* will operate in company with the carrier task groups to provide ASW and surface warfare protection, though they can be used very effectively



in a wide variety of other missions as well. We have a good margin for growth designed in these ships and anticipate that they can be readily adapted to a wide variety of weapons and sensors in the future." (See ALL HANDS, May 1974, p 9).

● **Patrol Frigates.** "These will be entering the Fleet in the late '70s as the nominal replacements for the World War II destroyers we have retired due to age and obsolescence. They will be equipped with LAMPS helicopters, torpedoes, *Harpoon* missiles, standard missiles and the rapid-fire 76mm Oto Melara gun. They will significantly enhance our area AAW capabilities, and will be well adapted for both antisubmarine and antisurface warfare. Current plans call for production of 50 ships of this class and a strong argument can be advanced for even more." (ALL HANDS, Aug 1974.)

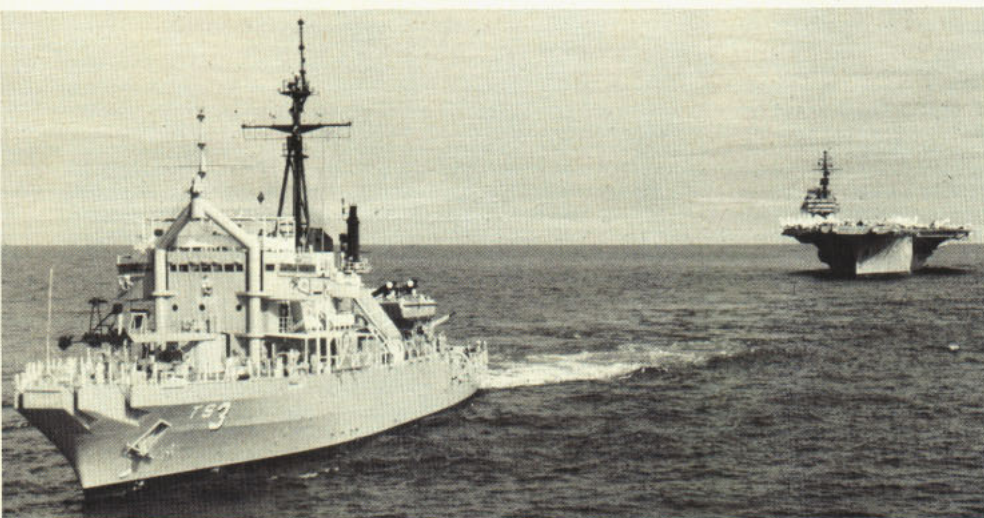
● **Surface Effect Ships.** The SES skims over the water on a cushion of air. Currently, two 100-ton SESs are

being tested and one of them has achieved a world record of greater than 80 knots. Preliminary design of a 2000-ton SES has been completed. Potential missions include ASW, AAW, amphibious assault, surface warfare and tactical support, but the most promising applications of the SES remain to be established. The SES's primary asset is her speed, and this will probably make her primary mission ASW operations. A 3000-ton destroyer type SES could cover three times the area of a present-day destroyer, and deliver an antisubmarine helicopter to a specific spot in minutes. With such speed, this type of SES could outrun any torpedo launched against her. (See ALL HANDS, Jan 1974, p 3.) and Jan 1975, page 8.)

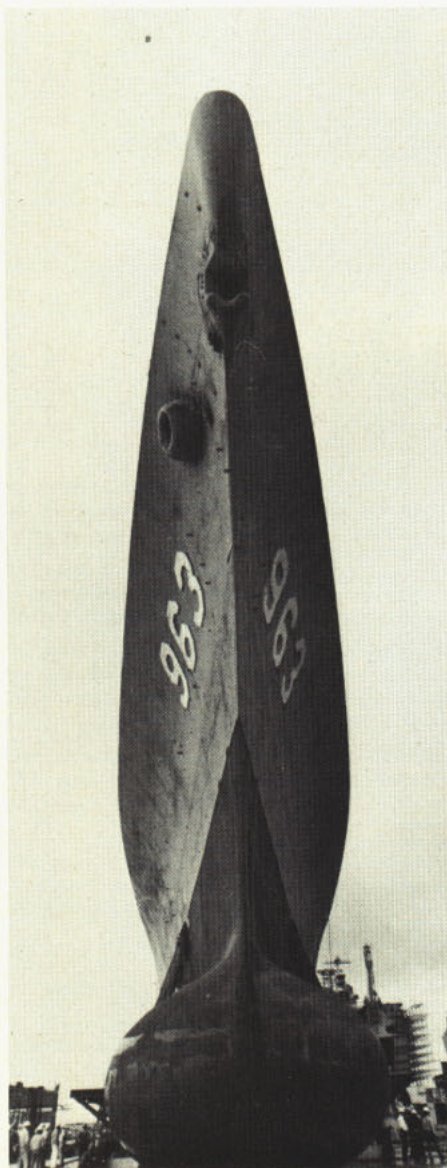
Amphibious Force Ships

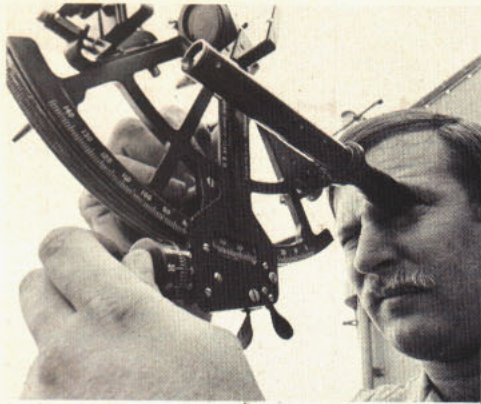
Fifteen per cent of the Navy's ships are in the Amphibious Force. The main battery of this force, unlike many of their sophisticated sisters, is not the high cost hardware built in but the flexible projection of power ashore intrinsic to the Marine landing force. Our current collection of modern 20-knot ships, each type having its own primary capability—for example, helicopter platforms (LPH), landing craft carrier (LSD/LPD), beaching ability (LST) and troop and cargo carriers (LPA/LKA/LPD)—but also versatile to the extent that they are often called upon to support other fleet actions. The lessons we have learned in developing these various amphibious ships are probably best illustrated in the LHA.

● **Amphibious Assault Ship.** VADM Price: "Plans are to commission the first LHA, USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1), this summer. This entirely new class of amphibious ship houses modern mechanized equipment to assure rapid offload of the Marine assault force which will move ashore in either helicopters or landing craft, or both. The command and control facilities are extensive, adding to the versatility of controlling the entire amphibious operation." We have a balanced versatile amphibious force, but we are not standing on our laurels. VADM Price: "In addition to the LHA, we are also



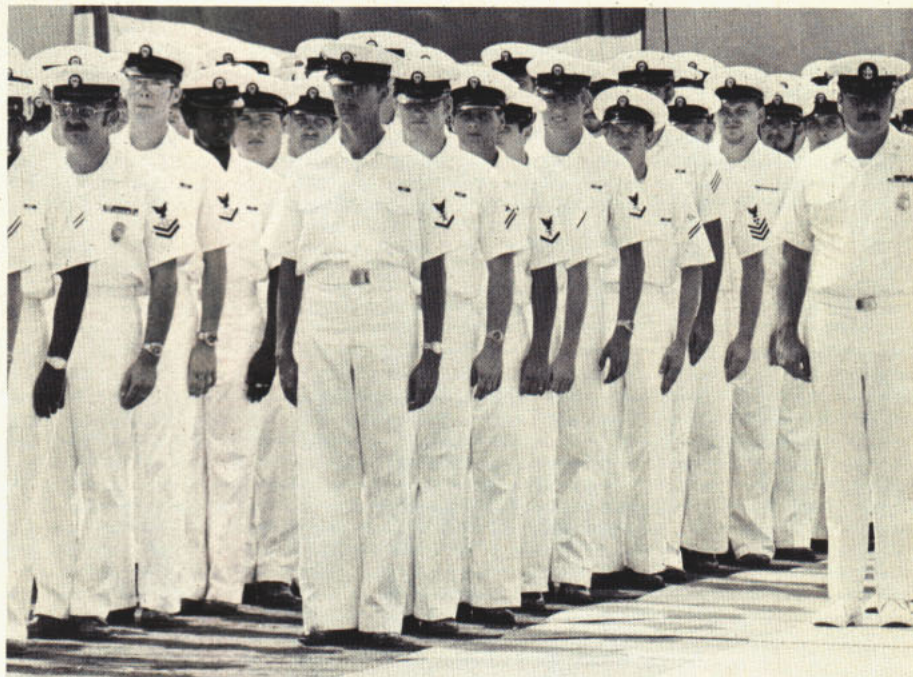
Facing page top: USS Paul F. Foster (DD 964). Facing page bottom: USS Saipan (LHA 2). Above: USS Brunswick (ATS 3) tows aircraft carrier USS Constellation (CVA 64) during an exercise. Below left: USS Ponce (LPD 15). Below right: USS Spruance (DD 963).





force ships for support. Like many of the present surface combatants, a great many of the support ships afloat are old—some of World War II vintage. VADM Price had some views on the service force itself:

"The mobile logistic support force is a combination of ships, personnel and commands which enables the delivery of underway logistic support to naval forces in combat or peacetime deployment areas on a world-wide basis. The mobile logistic support force is comprised of three groupings—underway replenishment ships, major fleet support ships and minor fleet support ships. Destroyer tenders provide specialized logistic, personnel, maintenance and repair support to surface combatant ships.



looking at replacements for the LSD-28 class that will be 30 years old in 1984. For ship-to-shore mobility, air cushion technology may offer the first major advance since the helicopter." *Tarawa* will be the first entirely new class of amphibious assault ship to join the Fleet in the past decade. (ALL HANDS, May 1974.)

● **Patrol Hydrofoil (Missile).** "The Patrol Hydrofoil (missile) is yet another particularly promising ship. It can be used offensively against major surface combatants and other surface craft, and is well suited for surveillance and blockading roles as well. The *Harpoon*-equipped PHM will be powered by a gas turbine driving a water jet propulsion system. The first ship, *Pegasus*, has just been launched and, after testing, will be delivered to the Fleet. The 'small ship Navy' has a dramatic future in that it enables us to gain significant firepower while utilizing relatively little manpower." (See ALL HANDS, Jul 1973, p 2.)

Service Force Ships

Getting a modern fighting surface fleet is important, but perhaps just as important is procuring new service

"The large scale modernization of the support ship forces has been repeatedly deferred, because of their lower priority. It now lags far behind modernization of the combatant ship forces. Consequently, there will still be more than 50 World War II support ships in the active Fleet at the end of fiscal year 1977. Since the mobility and staying power of our combatants is tied to support ships we, clearly, can no longer defer a major effort to modernize these forces.

"We proposed a 32-ship building program commencing in fiscal year 1975, which will include 10 fleet oilers, five destroyer tenders, two submarine tenders, two ammunition ships, three combat stores ships and 10 Fleet ocean tugs. These ships will be delivered between fiscal years 1978 and 1983, leaving about 25 World War II-constructed ships still in the active Fleet, even at the end of fiscal year 1983.

"The Navy's plans are to maintain our relatively new, fast UNREP (underway replenishment) ships with Navy manning to ensure carrier task force integrity. These multiproduct ships and new AEs provide the fast transfer rates and a wide range of logistic support and overall responsiveness to our carrier task groups es-

sential to combat effectiveness."

How about civilian-manned UNREP ships, or commercial ships?

"The supporting evidence from our liaison with the British Royal Navy and the 25 years of experience of the Military Sealift Command show convincingly that in less demanding roles, replenishment can be accomplished by either USN or civilian-manned MSC ships.

"The Charger Log program is a series of tests to determine if merchant ships in commercial service or the MSC-controlled fleet might perform underway replenishment in wartime or during 'surge' requirements at cost savings to the Navy.

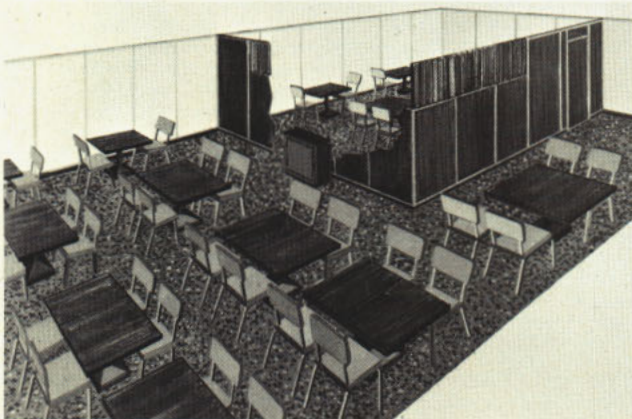
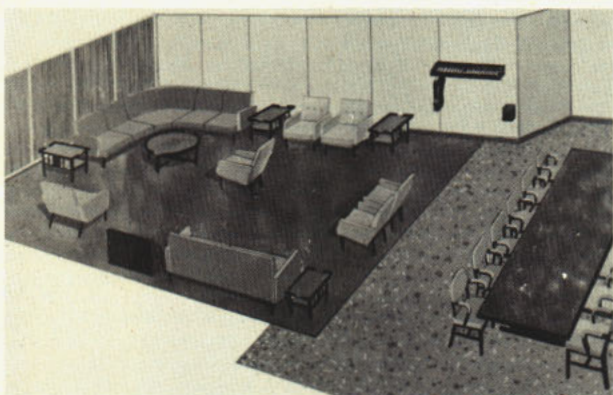
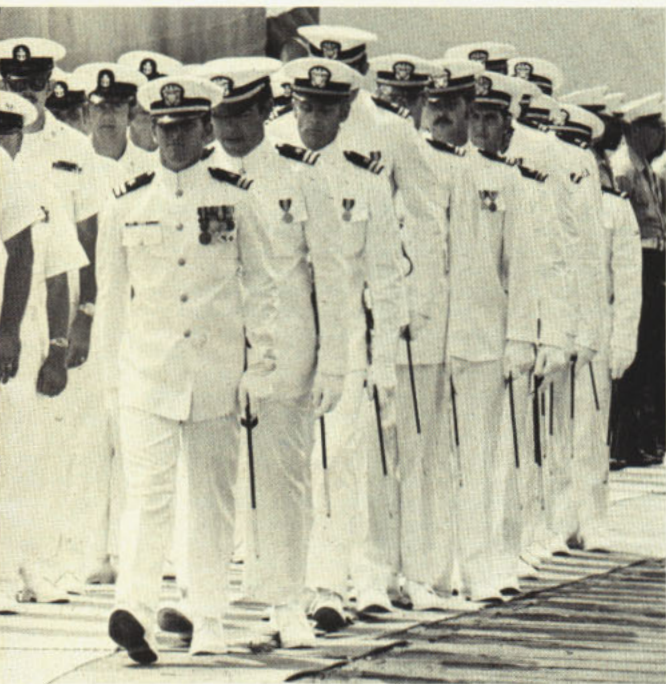
"The Charger Log I test showed the potential of

U. S. flag tankers to resupply Navy/MSC forces or for point-to-point sealift in crisis situations. This support played a large role in the U. S. Sixth Fleet operations during the October 1973 Arab-Israeli War and further showed the ability of commercially operated, civilian-manned shipping to be rapidly integrated into the Navy's missions. Other related items in this area are: a Charger Log VII test held late last year and a present research initiative in developing U. S. flag containership cargo handling equipment and procedures to make them compatible for underway replenishment on a limited scale."

Mine Warfare

An area of the surface Navy much ignored over the past several years, mine warfare has taken on greater importance recently. VADM Price's comments:

"Mine warfare had its start in the early beginnings of the development of the art of naval warfare. Then, as now, a mine was developed, and was immediately followed by developments to counter the mine. This situation remains true today. Mine warfare, often considered a 'stepchild' among more sophisticated forms of modern naval warfare, is the subject of renewed interest as a result of 'Operation End-Sweep' (clearing of Haiphong Harbor) and 'Operation Nimbus Star'



Facing page top: Navigator Kevin Carman uses sextant to determine ship's position. Facing page bottom: Prototype crew wardrobe locker designed for hanging and flat stowage. Center: New crew, new look. Officers and crew of USS Valdez prepare to go aboard during commissioning ceremony. Above: Proposed configuration of officer wardroom, messroom and lounge. Right top: Bridge of carrier, USS John F. Kennedy. Right bottom: Proposed configuration of crew and first class mess.

(clearing the Suez Canal). This interest manifests itself in continuing research and development in the two major subdivisions of mines and mine countermeasures. Within the mines portion, these new developments include an antisubmarine mine which may be planted at far greater depths than possible before; kits which will allow bombs to be converted to mines; and a capability to command control offensive minefields from extended distances.

"In mine countermeasures, including minehunting, progress is being made in providing minesweeping helicopters with gear which can be streamed with greater ease and which has improved capabilities; providing the minesweeping helicopter with a minehunting capability; developing a surface mine countermeasures capability to minesweep or minehunt in deep ocean depths; and developing an entirely new mine countermeasures ship.

"In keeping with the trend toward a smaller, more efficient Navy, progress is being made in the mine warfare organization in addition to equipment. Traditionally, mine warfare forces were considered as a part of the surface community. As air and submarine forces become more involved, it is evident that the organization, its role and mission must be restudied. As envisioned now, the current mine warfare force type commander will become a CNO Fleet Activity [ashore] with responsibilities for support of Fleet commanders in performing mine warfare functions, plus providing mine warfare expertise at all echelons." (Cont. on page 11)



INTRODUCING



**COM
NAV
SURF
LANT**

**COM
NAV
SURF
PAC**



In an effort to upgrade and make the surface Navy more effective, all surface units have been combined under two type commanders.

On 1 Jan 1975, Commander Naval Surface Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet (COMNAVSURFLANT), was established, following the disestablishment of COMCRUDES-LANT, COMPHIBLANT and COMSERVLANT on 31 Dec 1974.

Commander Naval Surface Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet COMNAVSURFPAC, was established in a developmental status on 1 Jan 1975. (COMCRUDESPAC and COMPHIBPAC will be disestablished 31 Mar 1975 and COMSERVPAC will be disestablished 30 Jun 1975.)

Both of the new type commands are scheduled to become fully operational 1 Jul 1975. These commands encompass the functions of the amphibious, cruiser-destroyer and service force type commands in both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. The rationale behind this action is to achieve an organization which will permit more effective management and utilization of existing resources, thereby improving the support-to-combat ratio, and eliminate duplication in administrative and support areas, thereby generating savings in common overhead.

The change will also boost the surface force's status by making it one naval community similar to naval aviation and the submarine force.

Weapons Systems

With the surface Navy getting new ships and new ship types, it is logical to assume that new weapons systems are also on the horizon. They are. Here is what VADM Price had to say on that subject:

"Upgrading of ships' weapons systems has too often been done on an urgent equipment basis with too little thought about the overall ship as a combat system. Funding constraints aggravated by inflation, new threats and force reductions, are requiring us to get a significant improvement in effectiveness for the dollars we spend. In other words, anything we do must be shown to have an operational payoff in results attained or we cannot make a change. Improving, automating or integrating something such as a weapons system may be extremely desirable, but unless it detects or performs its mission significantly better, it cannot be accommodated. We must have a combination of the most effective weapons systems to accomplish the missions with the necessary combat direction system to tie the combat systems together.

"Emphasis in systems for upgrading ships will be in the following order: (1) active detection, (2) hard kill weaponry and (3) electronic warfare (all tied together by the combat system).

- "In the active detection fields, including both 3-D and 2-D radars, we are moving in three primary areas: improved reliability and availability, better perform-

ance in clutter and jamming, and automation, that is, automatic detection and tracking systems.

- "In weaponry we are concentrating on the effectiveness and timely delivery of explosive ordnance on target. This effort includes countering air and surface threats at all ranges of interest.

Examples of weapons under development, or in being, to perform parts of this wide task include the following:

- Standard Missile Two, for its long range, will be used for surface-to-air engagement.

- Harpoon will serve a similar task in surface warfare.

- NATO Seasparrow whose mission is to counter air threats at close ranges.

- CIWS (Close in Weapons System) for a terminal defense counter to the air threat.

- Larger caliber naval guns for primary employment against surface and shore targets.

"Most important, however, is the combat systems concept whereby the weapon and its dedicated fire control system is effectively interfaced with an adequate sensor, permitting timely target detection, track, identification and weapon engagement.

- "In electronic warfare our modernization program features improved reliability and increased frequency coverage.

- "In the area of combat systems, the requirement to upgrade is being driven by the extremely short response times necessary to meet the threats projected for the 1980s. The addition of new weapons systems on some of our smaller ships requires that we improve their capabilities and additionally improve the communications systems used to coordinate the computers among ships and aircraft."

One other important new weapons system remains to be mentioned—LAMPS. According to VADM Price, "LAMPS, the Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System, is a program with a great future. In ASW, the LAMPS MK I has proven to be a reliable and impressive system."

A shipboard helicopter is nothing new; the helicopter has been in the fleet for two decades. However, when the speedy, versatile, manned helicopter and the durable, multipurpose destroyer are combined, a new team of great significance is born. That is the essence of LAMPS.



Facing page: SES 100A. Above: USS Ortolan (ASR 22). Right: USS Douglas (PG 100).





The concept of manned helicopters operating off destroyers was evolved as a result of two concerns. First, the ability of submarines to launch offensive weapons beyond the sensor range of our destroyer detection systems, combined with the limited range our destroyers were capable of delivering an ASW weapon, required a system that could detect, classify and attack submerged submarines whose presence had been established by other means.

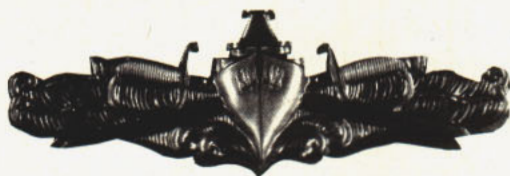
Second, employment of the cruise missile as an anti-ship weapon emphasized the need for a system that would provide increased warning of an attack, and provide countermeasures against an incoming missile.

From these two concerns evolved the concept of the LAMPS. This revolutionary tactical system is a major step forward in the Navy's continuing attempts at improved capability. LAMPS presents a unique and important advantage to the destroyer by extending her detec-



SWOSCOLCOM

Produces The Well-Rounded Surface Warfare Officer



Last November the surface warfare officer's status was upgraded by the creation and authorization to wear the distinctive new SWO breast insignia. A number of other changes affecting his status have also taken place recently.

The SWO school (SWOS) which was established as a pilot program at Newport, R. I., in 1970 was expanded from a five-week course to a 15-week course, and a new one was opened at Coronado, Calif. On 1 Jan 1975 the SWOS and the Anti-Submarine Warfare

(ASW) Officer School at Newport were transferred to the Destroyer School. The Destroyer School was then redesignated as the Surface Warfare Officers School Command (SWOSCOLCOM) to provide centralized SWO training. The SWOSCOLCOM has four separate schools now: A revised PCO/PXO course now entitled Command and Tactics School; the present Department Head level school; an ASW Officer School; and an entry level professional Surface Warfare Officers School.

The SWOS at Coronado will become a detachment of the new SWOSCOLCOM at Newport, with its officer-in-charge reporting to Newport's commanding officer. The detachment will remain at Coronado.

The goal of the entry level course is to train junior officers so that they can be fully productive from the moment they board their first ship. The curriculum at the school leans heavily on practical work and focuses on knowledge required by the junior surface warfare

tion capability to approximately 100 miles. Not only can the LAMPS-equipped destroyer deliver weapons to the range of her sensor detection capability, but LAMPS has extended the destroyer's detection capability.

VADM Price continues: "Since September 1971 we have had 38 detachments deployed in both Pac and Lant Fleets. The modification of both ships and aircraft is proceeding on schedule; 58 of the 72 ships are complete, and 79 of the 105 SH-2s have been modified.

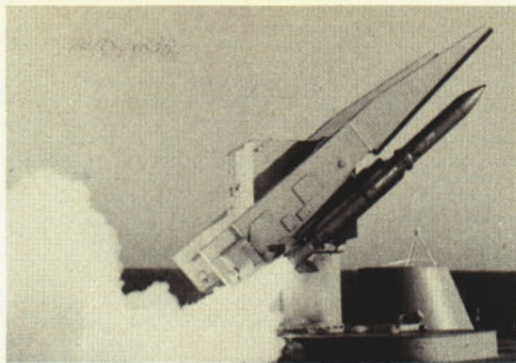
"The LAMPS squadron personnel situation is still not what we would like. Billets have been established and the squadrons are getting people. But, because this is a new program, they are inexperienced.

"While the MK I LAMPS is performing well and changes are being made to improve its operational capability, major system improvements must await introduction of the follow-on MK III LAMPS. The development effort is now concentrated on avionics, shipboard electronics and the software required for total system integration. A new airframe selection is still two years away.

"The follow-on system will employ a more modern airframe capability of greater ranges and endurance, and it will be more easily maintained aboard ship."

As VADM Price's remarks clearly note, the surface Navy of today is modernizing at a fast pace. It won't replace the submarine or air navies, and isn't meant to; for an effective, modern Navy must operate above, below and on the surface as a team. The new surface Navy, however, in this, its 200th year, is building on its proud traditions and enjoying new prestige as it offers the sea-going sailor a varied and challenging career. It is, in short, an exciting place to be nowadays.

JO1 Tom Jansing, USN



Facing page top: First nuclear-powered task force, from left to right are guided missile frigate Bainbridge, attack carrier Enterprise and guided missile cruiser Long Beach. Facing page bottom: In formation off Hawaii, from the foreground, are: USS Cochrane (DDG 21), USS Benjamin Stoddert (DDG 22), USS Rathburne (DE 1057) and USS Whipple (DE 1062). Top: Aegis weapon system test-fired from USS Norton Sound (AVM 1). Above: (Firing of Harpoon antiship missile.

officer in fulfilling his role as junior officer of the watch, CIC watch officer and division officer. The curriculum includes, among others, antisubmarine warfare, electronic warfare, surface warfare, anti-air warfare, engineering, damage control, bridge duties and detailed division officer management—all designed to increase professionalism.

This spring, surface warfare officer professional qualification standards (SWO PQS) will be distributed and will be utilized by all officers seeking designation as a qualified surface warfare officer. The SWO PQS will replace the present joint CINCPACFLT CINCLANTFLT Instruction 1412.1 series.

Other changes in the SWO program include the conversion of over 350 sea billets from lieutenant to lieutenant (jg) and the revision of SWO community accession rates, retention goals, career patterns and community entry/exit policies. The sea billet conversions are intended to provide an opportunity for upgrading the duties and responsibilities of many qualified junior officers.

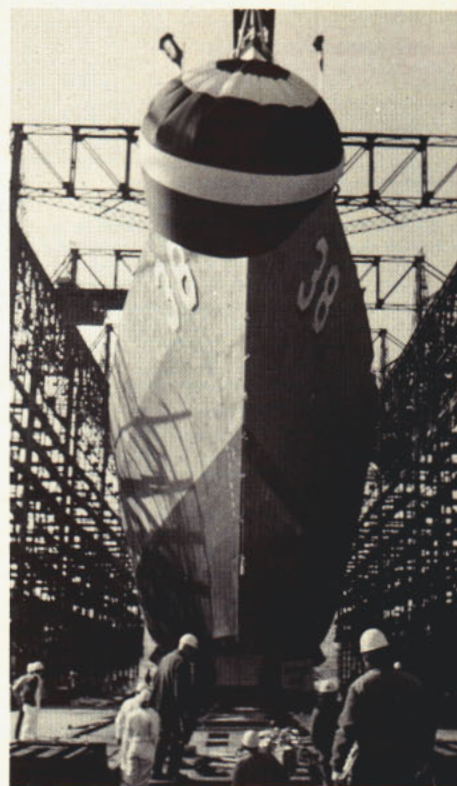
In addition, procedures similar to those for achieving "Qualified for Command" status in the cruiser-destroyer type forces are being made requirements for such status in all surface warfare commander com-

mands. To achieve the "Qualified for Command" status, an officer must now meet four basic requirement:

- Serve at least 48 months in a ship or afloat staff, at least 24 of which are in a commissioned ship.
- Serve in the ship from which application is made for at least 12 months in the rank of lieutenant as head of a department or executive officer, or in the rank of lieutenant commander, with consistently outstanding performance.
- Successfully complete a comprehensive formal written and practical exam as administered by a command qualification board convened in accordance with the type commander's instructions.
- Demonstrate qualities of professional competence, leadership, endurance and high personal and ethical character to the degree that the commander is willing to allow the officer to take command of a ship in his unit, with complete confidence, should circumstances so require.

All these changes are designed to assist surface warfare officers to expand their knowledge and better equip themselves to meet the administrative and operational challenges in the highly sophisticated and modernized Fleet of today, while preparing them for the even more demanding and exciting prospects of the future.

Launching Of The Nuclear-Powered Guided Missile Frigate **USS VIRGINIA**



As the band played "Anchors Aweigh," the eighth American warship to bear the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia slid down shipway eight into the James River shortly after noon on Saturday, 14 December.

The 585-foot, 11,000-ton nuclear-powered frigate

Virginia (DLGN 38) is the lead ship of a new class of vessels designed to provide anti-aircraft and anti-submarine protection to a carrier task group. The nation's fifth nuclear frigate, sources estimated her cost at \$297.2 million, not including outfitting and postdelivery work.

Preceding the launching, Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf II noted that the U.S. Fleet today consists of around 500 ships. He said before 1968, the U. S. was programming 50 ships a year; now we're down to 13.

"In the face of the Soviet naval buildup . . .," he



explained. "we are putting our nation in peril if we don't accelerate our shipbuilding program."

Keynote speaker at the launching was American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's John W. Warner, former Secretary of the Navy. Warner said, "This ship will guard us so we can celebrate our tricentennial."

As Secretary of the Navy, Warner laid *Virginia*'s keel on 19 Aug 1972. On the keel plaque he inscribed the words: "My mission is to pledge to bring a generation of peace to my children, to your children, and hopefully to children the world over."

After the speeches, Virginia S. Warner, the former Secretary's 15-year-old daughter, smashed a foil-wrapped bottle of champagne against the frigate's prow, sending her down the way. In the crowd of 7500 people watching the festivities on the brisk December day was Mrs. Charles Moore who, in 1904, launched the last *Virginia*. Back then she was the 13-year-old daughter of Governor Andrew Montague.

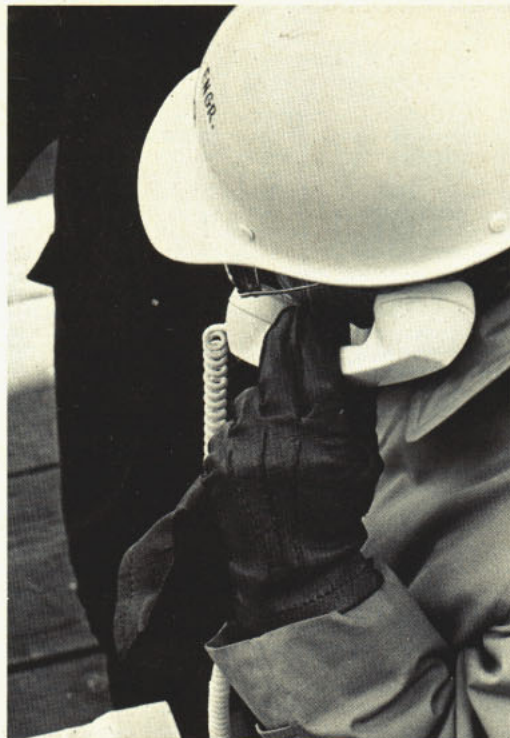
The festivities 70 years ago were in stark contrast to those in December. More than 50,000 people jammed the dock then as the battleship *Virginia*, built by the same firm that built the new *Virginia*, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, slid into the calm James River. Confederate flags flew side by side with American flags, and Confederate veterans marched alongside U. S. Army troops.

The battleship *Virginia* sailed with the Great White Fleet and during World War I ferried troops to Europe. After decommissioning in 1920, she came to an unglorious end, sunk as a target vessel of Army aircraft in 1923.

Two ships that bore the name *Virginia* flew the Confederate flag during the Civil War. The most famous of these is generally known as *Merrimac*, the Confederate ironclad that fought to a draw with the Union *Monitor* in 1862. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Union troops leaving Norfolk, Va., burned the *Merrimac* to the waterline to keep her from falling into enemy hands. Raised by the Confederate Navy, she was covered with an iron-plated roof, fitted with a ram and cannon, and renamed *Virginia*. After her battle with *Monitor* at Hampton Roads, *Virginia* was destroyed by her own crew to prevent her capture by Union troops.

Plans call for the nuclear frigate *Virginia* to be turned over to the Navy in May 1976. Under the supervision of Captain George Davis, her first skipper, *Virginia* will undergo testing of her nuclear power plant before being turned over. After she's commissioned, her 497-man crew will be faced with the task of building on the proud tradition established by the crew of the first *Virginia*, nearly 200 years ago in 1777.

Facing page top: USS *Virginia* (DLGN 38). Facing page bottom: "I christen thee the . . . USS *Virginia*." Virginia Warner, daughter of former SecNav, smashes traditional champagne bottle against prow of the frigate. Above: Shipyard engineer makes sure by telephone that everything is ready to go. Right: USS *Virginia* slides down the ways and into the water. Photos by PHC Arnold Clemons.



Ship Redesignation

As of 1 Jul 1975 the following new ship classes and designations will be in effect:

• **New class names: Guided Missile Cruiser**

Present Class	New Class	Hull Nos.
CLG-3	CG-4	4, 5
DLG-16	CG-16	16-24
DLGN-25	CGN-25	25
DLG-26	CG-26	26-34
DLGN-35	CGN-35	35
DLGN-36	CGN-36	36, 37
DLGN-38	CGN-38	38-42

• **New class name: Guided Missile Destroyer**

Present Class	New Class	Hull Nos.
DLG-6	DDG-37	37-46

• **New class name: Guided Missile Frigate**

Present Class	New Class	Hull Nos.
DEG-1	FFG-1	1-6
PF	FFG-7	7-56

• **New class name: Frigate**

Present Class	New Class	Hull Nos.
DE-1037	FF-1037	1037, 1038
DE-1040	FF-1040	1040-1051
AGDE-1	AGFF-1	1
DE-1052	FF-1052	1052-1097

• **New classification name: Patrol Combatant**

Class	Hull Nos.
PG-84	84-90
PG-92	92-101

• **New classification name: Patrol Combatant Missile (Hydrofoil)**

Present Class	New Class	Hull Nos.
PHM	PHM-1	1-30

• A new type of surface combatant ship is being considered which will be called *Guided Missile Strike Cruiser (CSG)*. This ship will be a large, offensive-oriented surface combatant ship with *Aegis* and a tactical cruise missile capability.

Beginning 1 Jul 1975, about half the Navy's existing surface combatant ships will have their classification name, designator and/or hull number changed. These changes are being made to:

- Emphasize the offensive capability of surface combatant ships.

- Eliminate the confusion caused by such terms as "frigate" and "escort." (The latter term will be discontinued.)

- Bring the U. S. Navy's ship designation system into line with most other navies in the world.

Vice Admiral F. H. Price Jr., Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Surface Warfare) explained some of the reasons behind these changes: "In recent years it has become increasingly common to use the collective term 'escorts' for all surface combatant ships. This has inevitably resulted in overemphasis of the defensive escort role, to the virtual exclusion of the many other vital and offensive missions performed by these multipurpose ships." In a similar manner, the names chosen for many classifications of these ships have reinforced the overemphasis of the escort mission.

"In essence, the term escort connotes the defensive contribution of surface combatant ships without giving due recognition to their considerable offensive capabilities. A distinction should be made which recognizes their true functional roles.

"A number of other inconsistencies have found their way into our classification names for surface combatants. Principal among these is the use of the term frigate for both the major DLG/DLGN and the smaller PF. In order to correct these inconsistencies, and to make our classifications similar to those of most other navies of the world, a program has been approved for a restructuring and renaming of ship classifications.

"The word 'escort' will not be used in the classification name of any ship. Ships which are basically conceived to operate in support roles, such as DEs and PFs, will be designated frigates. Unique propulsion/hull characteristics will continue to be designated by an appropriate letter.

"It is intended that the use of the term 'escort' as a collective term will be discontinued. The term 'escort' will not be used to describe the general mission of surface combatants except when the ship is operating on a mission of providing protection to a unit which has no (or little) capability to provide such protection itself. In this purely defensive case, it would be appropriate to refer to the surface combatant as an 'escort.'

"Surface combatant ships operating with carrier groups do more than provide protection to the carrier. They participate with air control in carrier strike operations, conduct SAR operations, participate in offensive

ASW, and conduct offensive naval gunfire strikes against hostile shores. The carrier can also provide air cover for a naval gunfire strike by destroyers. Therefore, the ships operate in mutual support. The term 'escort' or 'carrier escort' is not appropriate for a surface combatant ship operating with a carrier. Similarly, surface combatant ships operating with amphibious units may provide protection en route to the objective area but, once in the area, the surface combatant

becomes an attacking force also by providing naval gunfire and other strike support.

"The ship classification naming change is intended to provide appropriate identification and recognition for today's Navy surface combatant forces consistent with traditional meanings. It will emphasize the offensive role of surface combatants and provide adequate stability of meaningful ship classification names for the decades ahead."

As of 31 Dec 1974, the U. S. Navy had a total of 501 active ships and 66 Reserve ships. The following is a breakdown, in the old designators, of what ships we have and where they are. Ships marked with an asterisk show their new designators in parentheses.

Category	Active			Reserve			New	
	Lant	Pac	Both	Lant	Pac	Both	Const.	Conv.
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS								
CV	3	1	4					
CVA	3	6	9					
CVAN		1	1				2	
Total	6	8	14				2	

CRUISERS								
CA	1		1					
CG	1	1	2					
CGN		1	1					
CLG* (CG)	1	1	2					
Total	3	3	6					

DESTROYERS								
DD	20	12	32	21	14	35	12	
DDG	12	17	29					
DLG*								
(CG or DDG)	16	10	26					2
DLGN* (CGN)	1	2	3				4	
Total	49	41	90	21	14	35	16	2

ESCORT SHIPS								
DE* (FF)	28	30	58					
DEG* (FFG)	3	3	6					
PF* (FFG)							1	
Total	31	33	64				1	

SUBMARINES-BALLISTIC MISSILE								
SSBN	29	12	41					
Total	29	12	41					

SUBMARINES								
SS	2	10	12					
SSN	39	24	63				16	
Total	41	34	75				16	

AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE SHIPS								
LCC	1	1	2					
LHA							5	
LKA	2	4	6					
LPA	1	1	2					
LPD	7	7	14					
LPH	4	3	7					
LPSS		1	1					
LSD	6	7	13					
LST	10	10	20					
Total	31	34	65				5	

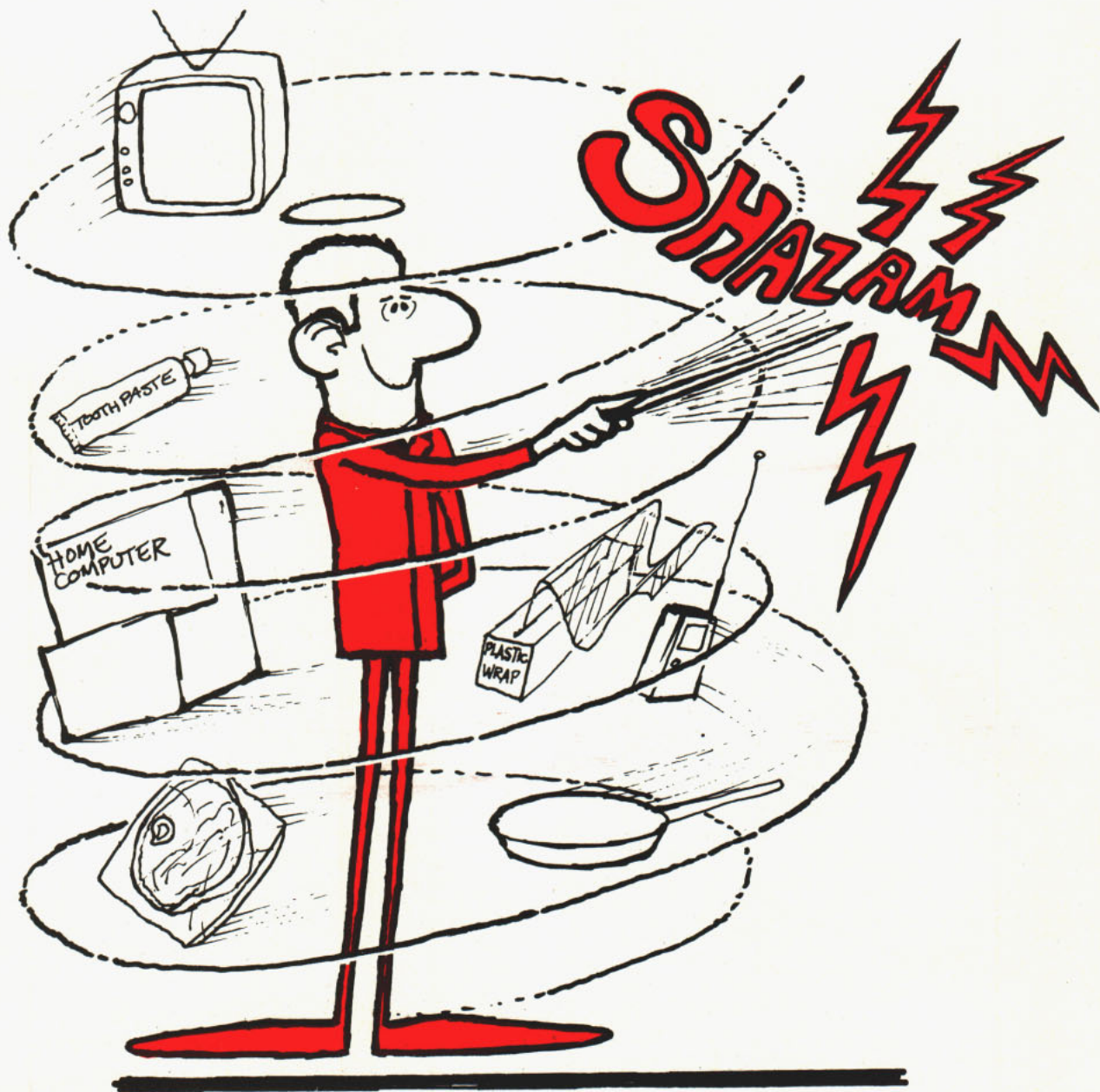
Category	Active			Reserve			New	
	Lant	Pac	Both	Lant	Pac	Both	Const.	Conv.
MINE WARFARE SHIPS								
MSO				2	7	9		
MSC	3		3	13	9	22		
Total	3		3	15	16	31		

PATROL SHIPS								
PG	12	2	14					
PHM							2	
Total	12	2	14				2	

UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT GROUP								
AE	5	8	13					
AF	2	1	3					
AFS	3	4	7					
AO	7	7	14					
AOE	2	2	4					
AOR	3	3	6				1	
Total	22	25	47				1	

AUXILIARY SHIPS								
AD	5	4	9					
AG	3		3					
AGDE* (AGFF)	1		1					
AGDS		1	1					
AGEH		1	1					
AGF	1		1					
AGP	1		1					
AGSS	1	1	2					
AH	1		1					
(Last active AH decommissioned January 1975)								
AOG	3		3					
AR	2	3	5					
ARS	5	7	12					
AS	7	4	11					
ASR	5	3	8					
ATF	6	12	18					
ATS	1	2	3					
AVM		1	1					
CVT	1		1					
Total	43	39	82					
TOTAL SHIPS								
	270	231	501	36	30	66	43	2

NAVY in the



KITCHEN

... and in the COMMUNITY

Note to Navy wives: The next time you get up on a pleasant Monday morning to start your day by preparing a school lunch for your youngsters, then cooking a nice breakfast of ham and eggs while you listen to your portable kitchen radio, the chances are that you will be enjoying the use of one or more products that are a spinoff of naval research.

A spinoff is "something extra," a by-product, perhaps, or a new application of scientific research that started off for a very different purpose.

Research is the ever-important tool of progress. In the seagoing Navy, for example, without research we might still be using sail and be dependent on the stars alone to navigate our ships.

Few people, however, give much thought to the spinoffs of naval research, often in partnership or teamwork with research in industry. These by-products come to the aid of the American housewife and contribute to the well-being of the whole community. They may end up in such unexpected fields as the kitchen, the rec room and even child rearing, to mention a few areas, to say nothing of the advancements in medical care.

Here is a rundown on several of the lesser known fruits of research in which Navy played a role and how it came about. Let's start off with the examples mentioned in the paragraph above.

If you ever wondered how you got along without that thin plastic bag which wraps the sandwich in your son's school lunch bag (not to mention almost everything in the grocery store), you can reflect that you might not have had it at all had not the Office of Naval Research been working on a program in 1946 which called for the use of balloons capable of reaching great heights.

ONR wanted to do research in the upper atmosphere. Trouble was, the rubber balloons used before World War II were too heavy. Plastic balloons, however, showed promise, and research was begun to develop plastics sufficiently strong, thin and pliable to do the job. They were developed through ONR-sponsored research. Spinoff result: A film that not only solved the



balloon problem, but also launched an entire era of transparent plastic packaging which keeps food fresh and clean in the supermarket.

Now for that breakfast of ham and eggs. Each time those eggs slip smoothly from the skillet onto a plate, the chef can thank a combination of industrial and naval research for pointing the way to the development of the Teflon frying pan. The Navy didn't invent polytetrafluoroethylene (it was discovered by DuPont), but the Navy did give it the employment that pointed up its potentialities. The Naval Research Laboratory had been searching for a material that could be coated on

NAVY in the KITCHEN



rifles and ammunition to keep them lubricated for months in all kinds of weather. Industrial scientists felt the substance could be useful but really weren't sure what it could be used for.

Navy scientists experimented with the material and found that, by spraying a thin film of polytetrafluoroethylene on metal, then heating it in a very hot oven, they could lubricate the metal for an almost indefinite period of time. This discovery, of course, saved untold manhours as well as eliminated the necessity of carrying quantities of lubricants in ships. The new substance could be coated over many moving parts in hard-to-reach places, serving as lubrication. On submarines alone, this saved much time, and the substitution of Teflon for large quantities of oil and grease and other lubricants also saved many pounds of weight.

Years later (after studies to prove it would not adversely affect food), Teflon joined the family of home cookware.

Now—something for the Navy junior, and the rest of the younger generation.

The ubiquitous transistor which, among other things, has put a radio in almost every teen-ager's hip pocket, is a product of basic research in solid state physics to which the Office of Naval Research made a major contribution.

The Navy, of course, wasn't particularly interested in producing a durable radio that could be thrown into the back seat and taken to the beach. It was, however, intent upon reducing bulky equipment aboard ship and holding repairs at sea to a minimum. The Navy, therefore, was particularly anxious to push research that

replaced vacuum tubes with tiny bits of material which now do the same job with much less trouble.

Research in solid state physics, which was a major effort of ONR some 15 years ago, in improving communications with smaller and better equipment, has been followed by even more intricate and miniaturized marvels in the field of electronics, some of which you can expect to find in your home in the not-too-distant future.

If your charge account has ever been fouled up by a computer, you may or may not thank the Office of Naval Research, plus the Navy's Ordnance Systems Command (now, along with the Naval Ship Systems Command merged into a single organization known as the Naval Sea Systems Command) for this one, but the fact remains that the military services—along with industry and university scientists, of course—have made a major contribution to the computer age. They have, for example, contributed to research which made possible the magnetic core ferrite storage units now widely used in most computers.

Again the needs of ships at sea produced a strong reason for initial research. A variety of information must frequently be produced rapidly at sea so a ship will know how to maneuver and employ its weapons in case of sudden attack. Such information had to be displayed in ways that are easy to read and understand. Computers were the answer.

Although the day of the home computer hasn't exactly come into its own, in times not too far distant, every family may have one with which to plan the budget for the next 10 years; figure out how long the kids' shoes will last; or provide a list of people to whom Christmas cards should be sent. Computers already



touch the everyday lives of Navy families, sometimes in ways which they don't even realize.

Next—there may be something in the future of every automobile owner to help ease the task of keeping his car looking beautiful.

An experimental coating under development for Navy aircraft providing a permanently waxed appearance may be just the answer. Scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory have been working on an easily cleaned, highly-resistant coating designed for aircraft, which has the ability to shed water like a freshly waxed surface. The coating has already been formulated in several colors, and has a high enough gloss to be attractive on car surfaces. If economically feasible, it

and achieve greater success than later-born children. ONR discovered, for example, that these qualities existed while testing pioneering *Sealab* aquanauts who lived in an ocean habitat completely cut off from the world for two weeks.

One might expect naval research to be active in the ecological field, and it is. Under sponsorship of the Office of Naval Research, a scientist at Rutgers University has developed an "oleophilic" substance which, seeded on oil spills, is capable of eating away at oil. The substance acts as a fertilizer for the natural bacteria in oil and assists in its biodegradation.

Early in World War II, scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory, interested in surface phenomena,



could provide an easy-to-clean, permanently waxed finish for cars of the future.

Naval research has also played a prominent role in the maintenance of good health as well as the treatment of body damage and illness. The Navy is seeking methods of preserving, for extended periods, not only whole blood, but human tissue as well. A stock of human spare parts, in fact, is not out of the question. (See *ALL HANDS*, August 1969, p. 28.)

Parents concerned with their children's dental health should be happy to know that Navy researchers are investigating the possibility of further reducing cavities. In fact, ONR research has already produced a decay-preventing toothpaste containing trimetaphosphate. Another research project on cavities revealed some interesting facts concerning Navy recruits from parts of Ohio, South Carolina and Florida. They had no cavities whatsoever.

Fluoridated water undoubtedly helped but there was obviously more to it than that. The answer lay in food raised in the home areas from which these cavity-free men hailed. Certain chemicals in their native soil strongly inhibited the growth of cavities. Identification of all these chemicals could lead to a big step forward in eliminating the entire cavity problem.

And speaking of children, ONR research in human behavior turned up some information which has a bearing on understanding your kids. This research revealed that an only child or a firstborn child tends to be more insecure and more fearful than other children.

This isn't necessarily all bad because firstborns are also frequently more intelligent. They strive harder to overcome their anxieties, volunteer for difficult tasks

explored the possibility of using films of spreading agents on water to clear away oil from sinking ships. The project was abandoned but was revived in 1968 in response to international concern about oil pollution.

Biodegradable chemicals of only one-molecule thickness exert a lateral pressure on the surface of the water, forming a film which can be used to corral spilled oil films up to one-quarter of an inch thick. The oil, thus contained, can be removed by other means much more easily than if the oil remained dispersed.

The Navy also has sponsored the development of ocean data stations in projects such as NORPAX. This program is concerned with investigations of temperature anomalies in the North Pacific Ocean. These abnormal surface water temperatures are associated with changes in propagation of underwater sound, shifts of ocean and atmospheric circulation, changes in migration patterns of important commercial fishes and long-term changes in weather and climate over the North Pacific, the continental United States and perhaps the entire northern hemisphere.

The results of this research may make possible the prediction of weather conditions months in advance and will be of great importance to agriculture, commercial fishing, shipping, transportation, recreation and other activities besides the Navy.

These are only a few ways in which Naval Research has contributed to activities which are in no way Navy related. Nevertheless, they make life a little more pleasant for everybody. If the past is a guide, it seems safe to predict that Naval Research spinoffs can continue to improve life in the kitchen, and the community, as well as life on the high seas.

Navy Juniors - Navy Seniors

A TEAM OPERATION



CAMPOREE

Keep it simple, make it fun, and there was evidence that almost 200 cub scouts and boy scouts, and their fathers—most of whom were either Navymen or dependents—had their share of fun at a recent father-son camporee held at Charleston, S. C.

They occupied their time by pitching tents and making camp, practicing knot-tying for an afternoon contest, stirring catfish stew, wrapping hamburger patties in foil to cook on the coals, whittling marshmallow sticks, learning to build a campfire, hauling water from the pump and washing dishes. Maybe washing dishes isn't fun, but the 10-year-olds still fought each other to get their turn at the sink.

The emphasis in scouting today seems to be "let the boys do it themselves," in contrast with days gone by when the scoutmaster decided everything from what was to be cooked for breakfast, lunch and dinner, to who would do the actual cooking and cleaning up. Today the boys plan the menus and activities, and do all the chores. The scoutmaster is there mainly to answer questions, make suggestions and ensure safety.

A number of the 17 packs pitching their tents at Camp Gregg in Charleston were composed of sons of military personnel, like Pack 453, sponsored by the Charleston Naval Weapons Station.

Radioman 1st Warren Kelly of the Fleet Mine Warfare Training Center and district commissioner for cub scouting, noted, "The military, generally, support all the youth programs. Now they may not be able to do this with cash, but they do it with leadership and participation."

In particular, Kelly cites Charleston's Special Services which supplied much of the camping gear and many sleeping bags for the campouts.

"They just have bent over backwards for us," he said.

Electrician's Mate 1st Neil Woods, a drug abuse education specialist aboard USS *Orion*, acted as camp director for this particular camporee. It's his firm belief there is quite a bit of enthusiasm on the part of the military in the Charleston area.

"The staff provides a corpsman to be at the campsite who is equipped with the proper supplies to treat anything from bee stings to God knows what," he said. "And the corpsman has a direct line to the dispensary. The cooperation we have received from the Navy is fantastic."

The campers were naturally reluctant to pull up the tent stakes and roll up sleeping bags when the Sunday morning church services concluded a glorious outdoor weekend with Dad. Wood said, "What really makes it all worthwhile is when some little guy comes up and says, 'Hey, when are we going camping again?'"

—Story by PH3 Patti Phillips

—Photos by PH1 Milt Putnam and PH3 Phillips



Facing page: Webelo Ron Knight, under the supervision of Den Leader FTB1 Bob Grabowski, carefully stirs the campfire. Above: Cub Scouts Franklin Pajaro (left) and David White help Scout Chris Christensen place the American flag at their weekend campsite. Below: The chore of cutting firewood fell to Scout Leader TM2 Ken Murry and Mike Zarzycki.





Reflection

Making a Record Album



An event to remember happened in London, England, when 40 singing teenagers, calling themselves Reflection, cut a stereo album and premiered it in less than two months.

The youngsters, sons and daughters of U. S. military parents living in the city, are members of the Protestant Chapel at the Air Force's facility at West Ruislip.

The anxious teens and their sponsors premiered the album in the chapel for a crowd of more than 100 Sunday worshipers, some of whom had invested in the project. The record featured youth gospel songs and some secular tunes, including Day by Day from the musical, *Godspell*.

The long-awaited premiere had its beginnings a year ago when Senior Chief Data Processing Technician Jim Scott and his wife, Sharon, decided to volunteer their musical and organizational talents to form a teen choir in the chapel. According to Jim, the teens could enjoy choral singing while at the same time fulfilling their spiritual obligations.

The first get-together was disheartening, only eight youngsters turned out; the second drew only five.

If Jim and Sharon were discouraged, it was not evident. With him on bass, and her arranging and playing the piano, they persisted.

In spite of many military transfers last summer that affected the group, they decided to push ahead with ambitious projects that included more performances and the production of an LP album.

While Jim investigated recording studios, pressing firms, label printers and other esoteric aspects of the recording industry, the steering committee approached the parents of members. It was estimated that an initial run of 500 records could be produced at nominal cost.

Several months later, the group assembled at a studio to record the master tape.

For even a professional group to record 12 numbers to commercial standards in one day is almost impossible. For an amateur group, arriving at the studio at noon—after a three-hour bus ride and having been up since 0500—it would take a miracle. So they did it.

Then came the waiting. The edited master tape was available in a week; the next week the master disc was cut. There were album jackets to be printed, and labels. The first batch of labels were flawed and had to be done over. Since the label is pressed into the album, the pressing was delayed.

For each step of the process, a different company was involved. Jim was on the phone daily, checking, monitoring, cajoling, and coordinating. Timing was important, as the group had originally promised the album by Christmas.

Finally, in late November, the finished product was ready. In spite of their own impatience, the Scotts and the committee decided that rather than release the album in bits and pieces they would delay until Sunday, 1 December.



Facing page top: Led by soloists Ann Harris and Rich Haislip, "Reflection" performs in the West Ruislip Chapel. Bottom: Youthful face in the group during a performance. Right: Sales of the album were successful after its premiere at West Ruislip. Below: Jim and Sharon Scott go over music scores used by "Reflection."



"Our premiere was a success," said Jim. "We sold over half the albums and have now paid back our investors."

The story of Reflection does not end here. Plans are being made for more appearances, possibly including a tour of bases on the Continent next summer. A second run of the album, or even a "Volume II" is contemplated. Cassettes are another future possibility, as are radio and television appearances.

—Story by CDR L. M. Stevenson, USN

—Photos by JOCM Bill Weesner, USN

Littlest Swimmer



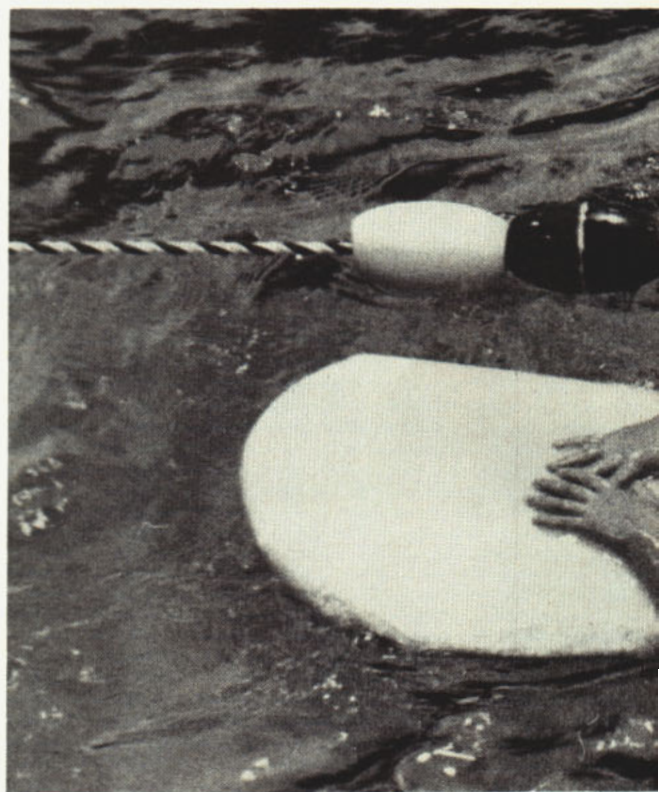
Above: Kathy Otis, smallest member of the Pensacola Navy Swim Team. Right: A styrofoam board frees Kathy's arms, allowing her to concentrate on various leg kicks. Far right: Kathy receives encouragement from Coach Jim Stringer.

"Kick harder, Kathy, kick!" Coach Stringer paces the deck in front of the pool, observing this swimmer's stroking or that swimmer's breathing. "Let's go, people. C'mon, let's go!"

He interrupts his pacing and waits for all the swimmers to form up against the bulkhead. "Two laps, free-style."

His whistle gave off a sharp, piercing pitch, and the first round of swimmers leaves the pool's edge. Seconds later, another sharp sound and the second group is off.

Hanging onto the pool's edge, poised for action, a young girl waits, her blonde hair dripping, her green eyes large and anxious. Her face is childish, but intent.



The whistle sounds and the little girl leaves the poolside and swims towards the deep end. She's so small! But, she not only reaches the far side of the pool, she turns and swims back toward her starting point. Observers expect her to stop and come up puffing. Without slowing, she turns again and goes on to swim the same number of laps as her teammates.

Kathryn Santa Maria Otis, age six, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Philip Otis, is the smallest and youngest member of the Pensacola Navy Swim Team. She, along with her older brother and sister, practices one hour each night, five nights a week at NAS Pensacola's Training Tank.

For two years Kathy had wanted to join the swim team, but her parents felt that, at four years of age, she was just too young. This past summer she finally became a team member.

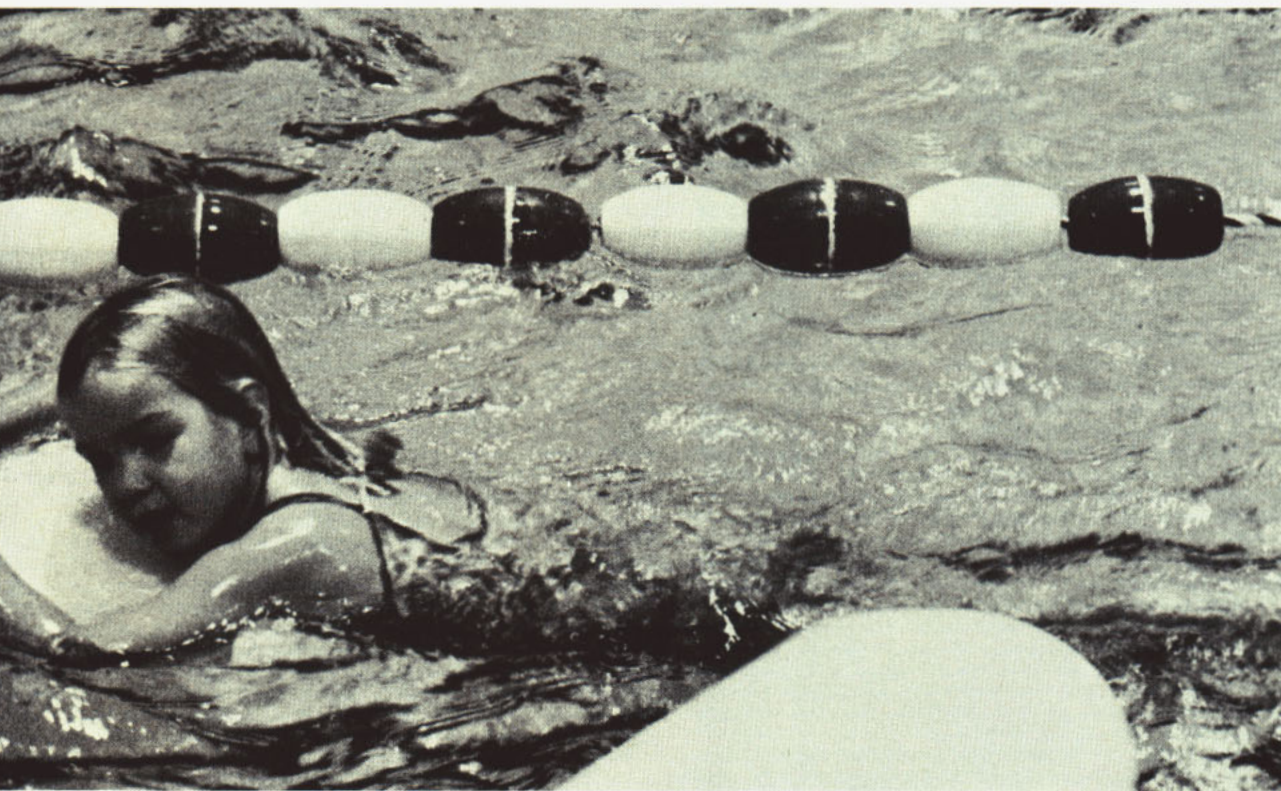
Kathy has never had a fear of the water. In fact, according to her parents, she had to be watched very carefully as a baby whenever she was around water—otherwise, she was very likely to jump in, clothes and all.

Working hard, drilling, conditioning herself, Kathy looks forward to participating in the team's first squad meet—the competition between the Blue and Gold teams.

And so, with the whistle, she's off once more, swimming toward that far side. In the next lane, a youngster works to stay ahead of Kathy, works to reach and touch the bulkhead before she does. A race is on.

"C'mon Kathy. Kick harder, girl, kick!"

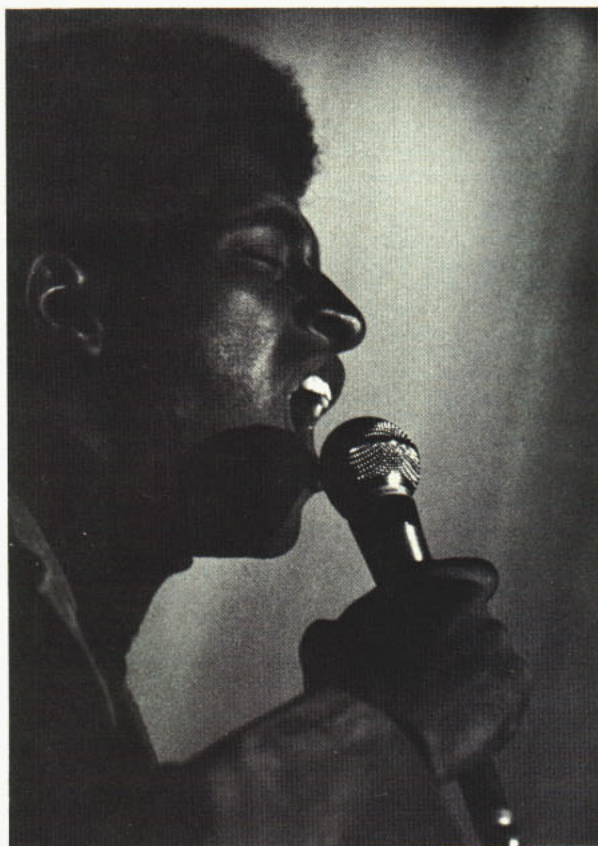
—Story and photos by PH3 Patti Phillips



ALL-NAVY



TALENT CONTEST



It's because of a 1950s television show that Machinist's Mate 1st Class Jim Berry learned to mimic a trumpet and it was partly because of his jazz-style trumpet interlude in contemporary versions of two American classics that Berry won the 1974 All-Navy Talent Contest.

"I was about 12 when there was a performer on a TV show who could hum and whistle at the same time. I thought it was neat," Berry said.

"The next thing I knew, I had developed this horn thing."

He spent a few years honing his horn skills while performing in piano bars and in the submarines in which the 13-year Navy veteran has served. That talent, added to his own arrangements of Battle Hymn of the Republic and Dixie, led him through the Third Naval District regionals to the 1974 All-Navy Contest in November at the San Diego Naval Training Center.

The Battle Hymn, he said, grabs the attention of one segment of any audience and Dixie brings along the other part. That's apparently what happened when Berry received the highest score from the packed audi-

ence on strategically placed applause meters in the training center's Luce Auditorium.

However, representatives from the sponsoring Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Naval Training Center, who averaged applause meter readings after each act and at a show's-end encore, had to split decimal points to determine the winner. Top three winners were Berry, a song-and-dance group called Toe Back, and Seaman Robert B. Johnson.

Toe Back, whose animated soul routine boosted Seamen Anuel Cannada, Marion L., Allen and Josanna Tyson through the Eleventh Naval District talent regionals to the All-Navy, also won the Chief of Naval Personnel's special award recognizing ethnic entertainment.

Seaman Johnson of USS *Oklahoma*, who represented Commander Naval Forces Japan, sang contemporary renditions of Ain't No Sunshine and the theme from the motion picture, *Love Story*.

But there were other high-scoring acts, too. Berry said backstage, moments after he received his trophy, "There wasn't an act here that couldn't go professional tomorrow."

In fact, a few were professional. For example, Yeoman Seaman Bob Brown's pantomime of Sammy Davis, Jr.'s Mr. Bojangles, reflected the artistry he used to become the New York stage's top newcomer in 1972 during his pre-Navy days (see ALL HANDS, October 1974, page 53). And there was Communications Technician 2nd William Morris, whose rendition of the country-western classic Auctioneer Song reflected his days on television programs hosted by Red Foley. The Auctioneer drew an enthusiastic response from the audience.

There were other fine acts—Signalman 1st Richard Santos reflected his Hawaiian heritage in singing the



Hawaiian Wedding Song as he strummed his ukulele. Lieutenant Commander Neil Dalager—who participated in a Navy talent contest 18 years ago—performed the same routine he used 'way back then by singing September in the Rain, Pennies from Heaven, and Almost Like Being in Love.

Then there was the Navy newspaper editor from the Twelfth Naval District, Radioman 2nd Dan Kelley, who

Facing page top: Signalman 2nd Class Richard Santos, 1st ND, sings "Hawaiian Wedding Song." Bottom: Third place winner, Seaman Bob Johnson, representing Naval Forces, Japan, sings "Ain't No Sunshine." Above: The winner was Machinist's Mate 1st Class Jim Berry, representing the 3rd ND. Right: Second place award and special BuPers ethnic entertainment award went to 11th ND entry, "Toe Back," left to right, SA Anuel Cannada, SN Marion Allen, and SN Josanna Tyson.





transformed himself into Jackie "Moms" Mabley for a five-minute routine. And Communications Technician 3rd Paul Ruby, who became Tevye, the milkman in *Fiddler on the Roof*. Also, Personnelman Seaman David Johnson and Air Controlman 3rd Charles Ohl, in separate acts, sang their own compositions.

A vocal trio called Fifth Street also performed—in that act were Tradesman 2nd Thomas P. Davis, Aviation Machinist's Mate 2nd James J. Miller and Personnelman 2nd Robert W. Schuck.

Included in the 18 acts were four separate vocalist-guitarists—Chief Storekeeper Cecil R. Smith, Constructionman Gary C. Roper, Radioman Seaman Frank J. Urban, II, and Storekeeper 3rd Class Karen F. Barnes.

Completing the acts were vocalist Commissaryman 1st Class Pedro C. Layson, and a country-western duo featuring Aviation Machinist's Mate 3rd Robert W. Abendschan and Carol S. (Wyndi) Warren.

None of the acts which finished out of the money at the talent contest really felt they had lost. Each received a free week's stay in San Diego, interspersed with a banquet and tours of area attractions, along with rehearsals. So, a good time was had by all, audience and performers alike.



—Story by JO2 Rex Wilson
—Photos by PH2 Douglas Cunningham



Facing page left: LCDR Neil Dalager, 14th ND, performed the same tunes he used in a Navy Talent Contest 18 years ago. Left: Pedro Layson, a commissaryman 1st class representing the 13th ND, sings "The Impossible Dream." Below: Communications Technician Paul Ruby, 9th ND, becomes Tevye, the milkman from "Fiddler on the Roof." Right: SN Karen Barnes, 8th ND, sings "I Don't Know How to Love Him" from the musical "Jesus Christ, Superstar."



ALL NAVY CARTOON CONTEST

1st Place—YNCS Gerald M. Avera



"Phasing into the new uniform is just not your bag, is it, Boats?"

Just like the car rental agency that tries harder because it's number two, so YNCS Gerald M. Avera had to try harder. In the last All-Navy Cartoon Contest, Avera placed second and seventh. Trying harder paid off because he swept the 1974 competition, winning both first and second places.

Avera's "new uniform" cartoon was chosen the best out of 185 entries submitted by active-duty Navy people. The top winning cartoons in the 19th annual competition appear on this and the following pages.

For his extra efforts, Avera, assigned to Chief of Naval Technical Training, NAS Memphis, receives two original "Half Hitch" cartoon strips donated by ex-Navyman Hank Ketcham.

Other top Navy winners received an award certificate. They include:

Third place—PHAN Edward L. Stubler, Naval Intelligence Support Center, Suitland, Md.

Fourth place—JOC Sam E. McCrum, Naval Recruiting District, Glenview, Ill.

Fifth place—CTASN Robert E. Hobbs, Jr., Naval Security Station, Washington, D. C.

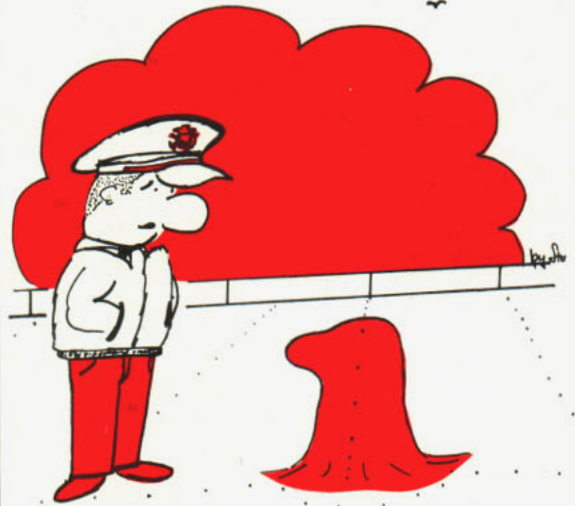
In addition to these, there were five honorable mention winners, one of whom, CTASN Hobbs, also placed among the top five winners. The other honorable mentions include HMC George P. Brines, NAS Moffett Field, Calif., last year's top winner; AN Robert W. Norman, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif.;

2nd Place—YNCS Gerald M. Avera



"What can I do for you, buddy? He's on 30 days' leave and I have the conn."

3rd Place—PHAN Edward L. Stubler



"Pushed the eject button in the hangar deck again, eh, Harrison?"

4th Place—JOC Sam E. McCrum



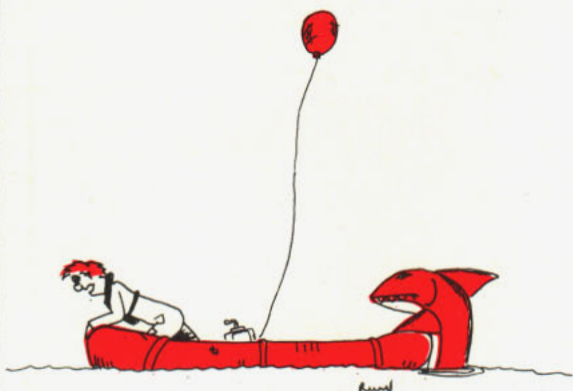
"Man, I can't wait till we get back to the States and my girl gets a load of this beard."

5th Place—CTASN Robert E. Hobbs, Jr.



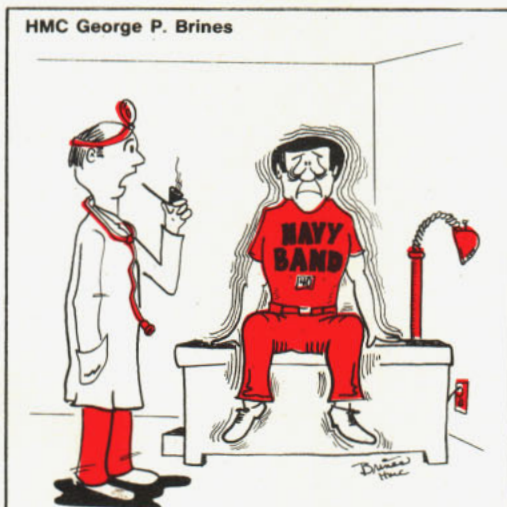
"My son says he wants to join."

AOCAN Robert W. Norman



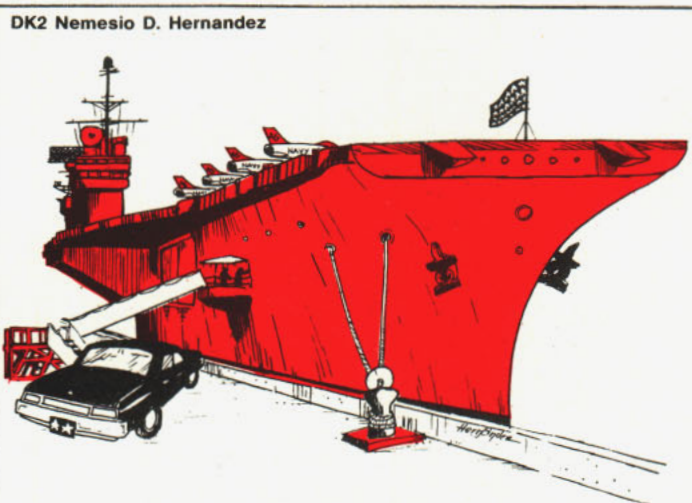
"Hey, Ralph, the shark repellent is working real good. Ralph ... hey, Ralph ..."

HMC George P. Brines



"Son, I'm afraid your cymbal playing days are over."

DK2 Nemesio D. Hernandez



"... will the owner of a Ford, black, with two stars on the license plate, please remove same from the pier ..."

honorable mentions...

CTA1 Donald L. Winans, Naval Security Group, San Vito; and DK2 Nemesio D. Hernandez, USS Myles C. Fox (DD 829).

A girl and a boy took top honors in the dependents' contest. The girl, Alice A. Gibilaro, whose father, RM1 L. E. Gibilaro, is stationed at Charleston, S. C., won first prize. She too will receive an original "Half Hitch" cartoon strip. Runner-up to Alice was Bernie Kellish, a dependent of ETCS B. R. Kellish, stationed aboard Mobile Ordnance Technical Unit 13.

Since its beginning 20 years ago, the All-Navy Cartoon Contest has been sponsored by the Special Services Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Next year's contest, however, will be sponsored by the Navy Internal Relations Activity, of which ALL HANDS is a part. Winners will be selected by a panel of impartial judges appointed by NIRA.

CTA1 Donald L. Winans



"Marry me and I guarantee in six months you'll be Navy 'Wife of the Year.'"

Despite the new sponsor, rules for the 1975 contest will remain the same. All Navy personnel on active duty in excess of 90 days, and their dependents, may participate. You may enter as many cartoons as desired, but each must portray a Navy theme. Each drawing should be in black ink on 8 x 10½-inch paper or illustration board so that the cartoon may be reproduced for publication. Remember, even though your cartoon may not win a prize, it may still be used in ALL HANDS or various other news media. The deadline for this year's contest is 1 October. See future Navy News Briefs and CHINFONOTE 1700, to be issued later, for details on this year's upcoming cartoon contest.

In addition to awards for the best active duty and dependents' entries, a special award will be given this year to the best Bicentennial-oriented cartoon relating to the Navy's role in our nation's 200-year history.

Robert E. Hobbs, Jr.



dependents...

1st (Dependents)—Alice A. Gibilaro



2nd (Dependents)—Bernie Kellish



STATE

INCOME

... Information YOU need to know

Navy men and women seldom neglect to file their Federal Income Tax forms by the 15 April deadline. Some, however, may not be aware that it is their personal responsibility to file necessary forms and pay state and local taxes due their state of legal domicile.

According to a recent Judge Advocate General (JAG) instruction, the income-taxing states are now making a concerted drive to locate delinquent taxpayers and are imposing penalties for failure to file and pay appropriate state taxes.

The Navy sends copies of Wage and Tax Statements, IRS Form W-2, to states (and cities if applicable) which members have indicated to be their domicile, except while on sea duty, or while stationed outside the United States and the District of Columbia. If no domicile is indicated in a member's record, the statement is sent to the state where he is stationed.

Navy men and women are protected from taxation from both their state of domicile and the state where they are stationed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. The act applies to military pay and any income derived from outside the state where serving.

If Navy people have income derived from a business, rental property, part-time employment—any money other than military pay, they may be required to pay state or local taxes to the jurisdiction where they earned the money, as well as to their state of legal domicile. Reciprocal credits may reduce any possible dual taxation.

A spouse's income, car and property may also be taxed under the law of the state where the member is stationed, because neither spouse nor children are covered by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

A service member's home state might also tax a spouse's income but one can usually take advantage of reciprocal tax credit laws to avoid double taxation. In the event double taxation does occur, a legal officer should be consulted. He can suggest methods of avoiding double taxation or at least keeping it to a minimum.

The state in which a member is stationed has the right to know why income taxes are not being paid and to require proof that the service member is actually domiciled in another state, and thereby entitled to protection under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

A voting record is the best proof that can be offered to support a claim of a domicile elsewhere. Whether or not the Navy man or woman is actually filing tax returns in another state, and otherwise assuming their obligations as a citizen, could be a matter for inquiry.

This year, several states have tax laws which are new or unusual and should be noted by Navy men and women who are domiciled in them.

- The following states do not impose individual income tax on residents: *Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.*

- Several others do not tax active duty servicemen's pay. They are: *Alaska, California* (if stationed on permanent duty outside the state), *Idaho* (if full-time active duty for 120 consecutive days or more), *Illinois, Iowa* (all military pay excluded if on active duty for more than six continuous months), *Michigan* (all military pay subtracted on tax return), *Pennsylvania* (all military compensation earned out of the state is exempt), and *Vermont* (all active duty military pay is exempt).

- Some significant changes made in state tax laws in 1974 are:

Arkansas—Minimum income necessary for filing has been increased; military persons must file a return even though no actual tax is due. *Connecticut*—Tax on dividends has been repealed. *Florida*—Although it has no income tax, it does enforce an intangible personal property tax. *Hawaii*—Some tax credits have been repealed; an excise tax has been instituted. *Kansas*—Minimum income necessary for filing has been increased. *Kentucky*—Age limit for excluding military retirement income has been reduced to 50 vice 65. *Louisiana*—All exemptions from taxation of income earned outside the U. S., its territories and possessions, are terminated; personal exemption for deafness now applies to spouse and dependents, as well as taxpayer.

- Other changes are: *Maryland*—Totally disabled persons 65 or older have some exclusions from their pensions. *Massachusetts*—POW/MIAs have locally been granted some benefits. *Michigan*—Personal exemptions increased to \$1500. *Missouri*—Established a new definition of "residents" for tax purposes. *Montana*—minimum income necessary for filing has increased; personal exemptions have increased to \$650.

TAXES

now

Nebraska—Tax rate has decreased. **New York**—Assignment to government quarters is not controlling.

- Completing the list of changes:

North Carolina—Reductions for Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan and Survivor's Benefit Plan may be excluded. **Ohio**—Up to \$4000 of retired military pay, regardless of age, is excludable. **Pennsylvania**—All military pay is exempt if earned outside the state. **South Carolina**—Pay of POW/MIAs is exempt. **West Virginia**—Living in government quarters does not

disqualify one to claim he is a "nonresident." **Virginia**—Exclusions of retirement benefit have changed. **Wisconsin**—Minimum income necessary for filing has increased.

Following is a table which can be used to find out how much income must have been earned before a serviceman is required to file state taxes. It also furnishes information on personal exemptions, where to file, and tax exclusions and deferments for armed services personnel.

—JO2 Dan Wheeler

SUMMARY OF INCOME TAX LAWS OF STATES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTE:

1. "Married couple" or "married" as used in this summary means husband and wife living together, except that in Arizona and California they may be living apart.
2. A married service man or woman is considered to be living with his or her spouse when separated only by reason of military orders.
3. Most states now have provisions for filing declarations and payment of estimated taxes.
4. The following states do not impose individual income taxes on residents generally: Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. New Hampshire and New Jersey impose a "commuter tax."
5. Under section 513 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 573), a member may defer payment of taxes, without interest or penalty, until 6 months after discharge if ability to pay is materially impaired by reason of active service. Service in the combat zone, or missing status as a result thereof, may qualify as grounds for delayed payment of taxes. Returns must be filed on time, however.
6. Most states have provisions for extension of time for filing returns upon application by a taxpayer to the tax officials of his home state.
7. Various cities and municipalities levy a personal income tax. Where a question exists, each member should contact his home municipality to ascertain if he is liable for a tax.
8. Returns and payment of the tax are due on 15 April 1975 unless otherwise noted after the state's name.
9. In addition to the exemptions and credits listed in this summary, many states have provisions for persons who are blind or age 65 or older. If these apply to you or your spouse (or other dependents), check with income tax office of your state for further details.

Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
ALABAMA: Net income of: \$1500 if single, \$3000 if married or head of family. Gross income of \$3000	\$1500 if single, \$3000 if married or head of family, \$300 for each dependent.	Alabama Department of Revenue, Income Tax Division, Mont- gomery, Ala. 36102	Effective 1 Jan 1965, all military pay for combat-zone service is exempt. See note below.

**NOTE: Members outside the United States may timely request an extension for filing, but with interest, until 30 days after return to the U. S. Consideration is given for waiving penalty for good cause.

Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
ALASKA: No Tax Same as federal, if part of income comes from sources within the state. To file jointly, if wife has civilian income, serviceman must have civilian income of \$600 or more.	Same as federal, except that part-year residents must prorate the exemption by the number of months physically present in Alaska.	Alaska Department of Revenue, State Office Bldg., Pouch SA, Juneau, Alaska 99801	All service pay is exempt after 1950. Same extensions as under federal.
ARIZONA: Net income of: \$1000 if single, \$2000 if married. Gross income of \$5000.	\$1000 if single; \$2000 if married or head of household; \$600 each dependent.	Arizona Department of Revenue, West Wing Capitol Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85007	\$1000 active-service pay, all mustering-out pay and all terminal-leave pay are exempt. Members outside CONUS may, without application, defer filing and paying, without interest or penalty, until 180 days after release or termination of present emergency, whichever is earlier. Disability retired pay is exempt.
ARKANSAS: (15 May due date) Gross income of: \$3000 if single or separated from spouse, \$4000 if married or head of family	Tax credit of: \$17.50 if single, \$35 if married or head of family, \$6 for each dependent, \$50 additional for mentally retarded child maintained in taxpayer's home.	State income Tax, Arkansas Revenue Department, P.O. Box 1,000, Little Rock, Ark. 72201	\$6000 of service pay and allowances are excluded. \$6000 of retired or disability pay is exempt.
Military personnel are required to file a return if their gross income (before exclusion) exceeds the filing requirements, even though they may owe no actual tax.			
CALIFORNIA:** Adjusted gross income over: \$3250 if single or head of household, \$6500 if married. Gross income of over \$7000.	Tax Credits of: \$25 if single, \$50 if married or head of household, \$8 for each dependent.	California Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento, Calif. 95867	\$1000 service pay for active duty in excess of 90 days, all mustering-out pay and all terminal-leave pay are exempt. See note below for PCS outside Calif. Filing and paying deferred without application, penalty, or interest until 180 days after return to U. S. from duty outside 50 states. Combat-zone exclusion same as federal. Retired-pay exclusion of \$1000. This exclusion is reduced if adjusted gross exceeds \$15,000. Bonds and educational benefits under federal and state law are exempt.
**NOTE: Domiciliaries of California on permanent duty outside the state are classified as non-residents, for that state's income tax purposes only, and need not file returns on income derived outside the state. If married and the wife remains in California, however, she would be taxable on one-half of their community income plus her separate income, if any.			
COLORADO: Adjusted gross income exceeding \$1750 if single, \$2500 if married (\$750 on separate returns), plus \$750 for each taxpayer 65 or older.	\$750 for each exemption, \$7 food tax credit for each person allowed on federal return, \$750 additional exemption for retarded dependent, plus low-income allowance.	Colorado Department of Revenue, 1375 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo. 80203	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing and paying. \$2000 of military-retired pay is excluded.
CONNECTICUT:** Net capital gains of \$100.	\$100 for each individual required to pay the tax.	Collections and Accounting Division, State Tax Department, Hartford, Conn. 06115	None. See note below for exemption of legal residents who satisfy all three conditions therein. No capital gain tax on sale of residence if 65 or older and resident of Connecticut for 5 years.
**NOTE: Connecticut Regulations provide that an individual who maintains no permanent place of abode within the state, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in the state, shall be deemed not a resident.			



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
DELAWARE:** (30 April due date) If required to file a federal return or gross income of: \$600 if single or separated from spouse, \$1200 combined gross income of married couple. **NOTE: Delaware Law provides in part, "Resident individual of this state means an individual who either: (1) is domiciled in this state for any part of the taxable year to the extent of the period of such domicile; or (2) maintains a place of abode in this state and spends an aggregate of more than 183 days of the taxable year in this state. A serviceman who maintains Delaware as his home state is considered a resident of Delaware and taxable in Delaware.	\$600 for taxpayer; \$600 for spouse; \$600 for each dependent.	Delaware Division of Revenue, 601 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Del. 19899	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing and paying, effective 1 Jan 1967. See note below for exemption of legal residents. If killed while serving in a combat zone or dies as a result of wounds, disease or injury incurred in a combat zone, while on active duty, taxes will be canceled, abated or refunded.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Gross income of \$1000 if single or separated from spouse, \$2000 combined income of married couple.	\$1000 if single or separated from spouse; \$2000 if married; \$1500 if head of family; \$500 for each dependent; plus limited sales-tax credit.	District of Columbia, Department of Finance and Revenue, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001	Same as federal re pensions or annuities for personal injuries or sickness incurred in armed forces. Upon application, deferment for filing or paying granted until 6 months after the return is due; one year for members outside CONUS.
GEORGIA: Same as federal.	\$1500 if single; \$3000 if married or head of family; \$700 additional if a student; \$700 each dependent; additional amounts for students and retarded children.	Department of Revenue, Income Tax Unit, Trinity-Washington Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334	Effective 1 Jan 1969, combat-zone exclusion same as federal. Filing and paying deferment without penalty or interest granted, without application to members outside CONUS until 60 days after return to U. S. Those in combat zone have until 180 days after return to U. S. Abatement provided for death as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred while serving in combat zone. Disability retired pay is excluded.
GUAM:** Same as federal.	Same as federal.	General Taxes Division, Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam, Agana, Guam 96910	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion, effective January 1964; but, as to service compensation, the government of Guam in practice has not imposed the Guam income tax on U. S. citizens serving in Guam, except on income from Guam sources which is effectively connected with a trade or business. Check proposed regulation on nonservice-connected Guam income.
**NOTE: Guamanians and others, who are U. S. citizens through naturalization proceedings in the U. S. District Court of Guam serving with the U. S. Armed Forces, are liable to the government of Guam on income from all sources with credit for any U. S. tax paid.			
HAWAII: (20 April due date) Gross income of \$750 (\$1500 if 65 or older).	\$750 personal exemption. An excise-tax credit; check state instructions.	Hawaii Department of Taxation, Income Tax Division, P.O. Box 259, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion, effective 1 Jan 1966. Postponement for filing is same as for federal. First \$500 received by a member of a Reserve component. POWs and MIAs have been granted same benefits as are provided by federal law.
IDAHO: Single, under 65 \$2050; single, over 65 \$2800; married, joint return, both under 65 \$2800; married, joint return one over 65 \$3550.	Same as federal, plus \$10 grocery credit for each person. For 1974 an additional \$5 credit for each personal exemption. Proration required for military pay exclusion.	Idaho Tax Commission, 317 Main, Box 36, Boise, Ida. 83722	Active-service pay of full-time officer, enlistee, or draftee is excluded if the full-time duty is or will be continuous for 120 consecutive days or more. Also, postponement for filing is same as federal. Combat-zone exclusions same as federal. MIAs are considered stationed outside Idaho and military pay is exempt.



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
ILLINOIS** If required to file a federal return or if taxable income is more than \$1000 multiplied by exemptions claimed for federal tax purposes. **NOTE: A resident is defined as an individual who is either present in Illinois for other than a temporary or transitory purpose or who is domiciled in Illinois but is absent from Illinois for only a temporary or transitory purpose. An individual who becomes or ceases to be a resident during the year is considered a part-year resident and is required to file a return as a resident for that part of the year for which he was a resident of Illinois.	\$1000 for each exemption allowable under federal law.	Illinois Department of Revenue, P. O. Box 3386, Springfield, Ill. 62726	All active-service pay is exempt effective 1 Jan 1970. Postponement for filing and abatement of tax by reason of combat-zone death or because POW/MIA same as federal. See note below for exemption from filing returns by legal residents who satisfy all three conditions. They are treated as nonresidents for tax purposes. All retired pay is exempt.
INDIANA: Gross income of \$1000 or more.	\$1000 each taxpayer on separate returns (limited on joint returns to adjusted gross of each spouse up to \$1000, but not less than \$500 each); \$500 for each dependency federal exemption, Renters' deduction, up to \$1000.	Indiana Department of Revenue, State Office Bldg., 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204	Combat-zone exclusion same as federal. First \$2000 taxable active and Reserve service pay also exempt. Retired pay taxable same as federal.
Local county taxes apply to military personnel.			
IOWA:** (30 April due date) If required to file a federal return or if net income of \$2000 or more taxable by Iowa. **NOTE: Legal domiciliaries should file a return, even if no tax is due, for record purposes. This is evidence of intent to retain legal domicile in Iowa.	Tax credit of: \$15 if single; \$30 if married or head of family; \$10 each dependent.	Iowa Department of Revenue, Income Tax Division, Robert Lucas Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion, plus exclusion of all military pay if on active duty for more than six continuous months (which is subtracted on the tax return). Filing extension granted upon application.
KANSAS: Gross income of \$1900 if single or separated from spouse, \$2500 if married.	\$600 per exemption.	Director of Taxation, Income and Inheritance Tax Bureau, P. O. Box 692, Topeka, Kans. 66601	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion, postponement for filing and paying, and abatement of tax for death resulting from combat-zone service. Effective 1 Jan 1973, the first \$2000 of retired pay for those 65 and over is exempt. Military pay as a POW/MIA is not taxable (if tax previously paid, file a claim for refund).
KENTUCKY: Gross income of: \$1200 if single or separated, gross income of \$2500 if married or head of household.	Tax credit of: \$20 for taxpayer, \$20 for spouse, \$20 each dependent.	Kentucky Department of Revenue, Box 740, Frankfort, Ky. 40601	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion. Members may defer filing and paying until earlier of 12 months after termination of service or national emergency. Military-retirement income may be excluded up to \$4000 by those 50 or older. Military pay of POW/MIAs is not taxable.
LOUISIANA: (15 May due date) Net income of: \$2500 if single or separated, \$5000 if married. Gross income of \$6000 or more.	\$2500 if single, \$5000 if married or head of family, \$400 for each dependent (less 1 for head of family); plus \$1000 per person, including dependents, who are blind, deaf, mentally retarded or have lost a limb.	Louisiana Collector of Revenue, Individual Income Tax Division, Baton Rouge, La. 70821	Disability retired pay is exempt.



**Least Income
Requiring Residents
to File Returns**

**Personal
Exemptions
and Credits**

**Where to Obtain
Forms and File
Tax Returns**

**Exclusions and Deferments
for United States Armed
Forces Personnel**

MAINE:**

Same as federal; or Maine adjusted gross income of \$1000 if single (\$2000 if 65 or older), \$2000 if married (plus \$1000 for each spouse 65 or older).

\$1000 for each exemption allowable on federal income tax return.

Income Tax Division,
Maine Bureau of Taxation,
State Office Building,
Augusta, Maine 04330

Same as federal including combat-zone exclusion. See note below for exemption of domiciliaries who satisfy all three conditions therein.

****NOTE:** Maine Law provides in part that a resident individual shall mean an individual who is domiciled in Maine unless he maintains no permanent place of abode in this state, does maintain a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in this state.

MARYLAND:

If required to file a federal return or if federal income plus Maryland additions exceed Federal requirements for filing.

\$800 if single;
\$1600 if married;
\$800 each dependent (including one under a multiple support agreement); \$800 for dependents 65 or older.

State of Maryland,
Comptroller of the
Treasury, Income Tax
Division, Annapolis, Md.
21401

Combat-zone exclusion same as federal effective 1 Jan 1966. Members outside continental U. S. may defer filing until 3 months after return to U. S. Disability retired pay not to exceed "average annual benefit."

MASSACHUSETTS:

Gross income of \$2000.

\$2000 if single; if married and filing jointly \$2600 plus an amount of wages or salary not exceeding \$2000 of the spouse having the smaller of such income; if married and filing separately \$1000; each dependent \$600; tax credit of \$4 to each taxpayer and spouse, \$8 for each dependent if income subject to tax is \$5000 or less.

Massachusetts Department
of Corporations and
Taxation, Income Tax
Bureau, Government
Center, Boston, Mass.
02204

Combat-zone exclusion same as federal effective 1 Jan 1971. If requested, and if for due cause, extension may be granted. Tax benefits granted to POW/MIAs, check local state instructions.

MICHIGAN:

(Some cities impose income taxes but military pay is exempt by State law.) When federal adjusted gross income exceeds amount of personal exemptions.

\$1500 for each exemption on federal return. Limited credits allowed for property taxes, tax on gross rent, city income taxes, and contributions to Michigan colleges and universities.

Michigan Department of
Treasury, Income Tax,
P. O. Drawer H, Lansing,
Mich. 48904

All military pay including retired pay is subtracted on member's income tax return. Extension may be granted.

MINNESOTA:

Gross income in excess of \$1000 if single, combined gross income in excess of \$1800 for married couple, or if the tax on taxable income exceeds the allowable credits.

Tax credits of \$21 if single; \$42 for married couples; \$21 for each dependent; plus rent credits up to \$120.

Minnesota Department of
Revenue, Income Tax
Division, Centennial Office
Building, St. Paul, Minn.
55145

Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing and paying, plus specific exclusion of \$3000 military pay and all mustering-out pay. Additional exclusion of \$2000 military pay for service wholly performed outside Minnesota. Members outside the U. S. have automatic extension until 6 months after return for filing and paying. Minnesota Vietnam bonus is not taxable.

MISSISSIPPI:

Gross income in excess of personal exemption and standard deduction.

\$4500 if single, \$6500 if married or head of family. \$750 each dependent.

State Tax Commission,
Income Tax Division, Box
960, Jackson, Miss. 39205

Combat-zone and hostile-fire pay exclusions same as federal. All military pay of POW/MIAs is non-taxable. Extension of time granted for good cause upon application. The first \$5000 of retired pay is exempt effective 1 Jan 1973.



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
MISSOURI: Every individual who has adjusted gross income of \$1200, who is required to file a Federal income tax return. **NOTE: Missouri Law provides in part: "Resident means an individual who is domiciled in the state, unless he (1) maintains no permanent place of abode in this state; (2) does maintain a permanent place of abode elsewhere; and (3) spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in this state; . . ." Tax return should be completed through line 16(b). Affidavit re residency should be attached.	\$1200 for self, \$1200 for spouse, and \$400 each dependent claimed on federal return, \$800 additional if head of household or surviving spouse.	Missouri Department of Revenue, Income Tax Department, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101	Reasonable extensions of time upon request. Combat-zone postponement for filing and paying up to 180 days after return from combat zone. Abatement of taxes for year of death or prior years after he entered a combat zone if member died in a combat zone or as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred in a combat zone.
MONTANA: Gross income of: \$720 if single, \$1445 if married.	\$650 if single; \$1300 if married; \$650 each dependent.	Department of Revenue State Capitol Building, Helena, Mont. 59601	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion, effective 1 Jan 1964. First \$3600 of retired pay is exempt. Veterans' bonus is exempt.
NEBRASKA: If required to file a federal income tax return.	None, tax is 11% of federal tax. \$13 food sales-tax credit per person claimed on return only if physically present in Nebraska for more than 6 months of tax year.	Nebraska Department of Revenue, Box 94818, State Capitol, Lincoln, Neb. 68509	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing and paying.
NEW HAMPSHIRE: (1 May due date) Investment Income Tax—Any amount of taxable interest or dividends.	\$600 for each taxpayer.	State Department of Revenue Administration, Division of Interest and Dividends, Box 345, Concord, N. H. 03301	None.
Commuter Income Tax —An income tax is imposed upon nonresident commuters, but all military pay is exempt.			
NEW JERSEY An income tax is imposed on individuals who work in New Jersey but reside in N. Y. or Pennsylvania. All active-duty military pay is exempt.			
NEW MEXICO: Same as federal.	Same as federal. Low income-comprehensive tax credit to actual residents. Consult tax return instructions for amounts.	New Mexico Bureau of Revenue, Returns Processing Division, P.O. Box 630, Santa Fe, N. M. 87501	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion. Commissioner may defer filing and paying for 12 months for good cause. Extension automatic for Vietnam hospitalization or service.
NEW YORK: If federal income tax return is required, if New York adjusted gross income exceeds exemptions, or if, for minimum income tax purposes, you have any items of tax preference in excess of the specific deduction.	\$650 for each federal exemption.	New York State Income Tax Bureau, State Campus, Albany, N. Y. 12227. For a complete summary of tax information pertaining to military-service personnel, request New York State pamphlet MS-60.	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion. See note below for exemption of legal residents who satisfy all three conditions therein. Compensation for POW/MIAs is exempt. Taxes are abated in cases of death in action, in combat zone.

****NOTE:** Sec. 605(a) of the New York State Income Tax Law provides in part: "A resident individual means an individual: Who is domiciled in this state, unless he maintains no permanent place of abode in this state, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in this state . . ."

"Living in government quarters may qualify as maintaining a permanent place of abode. However, a place of abode is not deemed permanent if it is maintained only during a temporary stay for the accomplishment of a particular purpose. The New York State Income Tax Regulations defines a permanent place of abode as a dwelling place permanently maintained by the taxpayer, whether or not owned by him. A statement of facts should be submitted. Claims for refunds for open years should be submitted on Form IT-113X."



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferrals for United States Armed Forces Personnel
NORTH CAROLINA: Gross income in excess of personal exemption without inclusion of exemption for dependents.	\$1000 if single or a married woman; \$2000 if head of household, married man, widower or widow with a minor child, or divorcee with custody of a minor child and receiving no alimony or child support; \$2000 additional with a dependent having an I.Q. under 40; \$600 additional for dependent enrolled full time in an institution of higher learning; \$600 each dependent.	North Carolina Department of Revenue, Individual Income Tax Division, P. O. Box 25,000, Raleigh, N.C. 27640	Combat-zone exclusion same as federal. Abatement of taxes, if death as a result of action in combat zone. Interest or penalty will not be assessed for taxes due while member is in combat zone or hospitalized as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred while serving in such zone. The first \$3000 of retired pay is exempt effective 1 Jan 1973. Disability pay is exempt. Commencing 1974, reductions for RSFPP and SBP are excludable from gross income. All prior reductions previously included in gross income (if any) may also be recouped.
NORTH DAKOTA: If required to file a federal income tax return.	Same as federal plus one extra exemption of \$300 if married and filing a joint return, head of household, or surviving spouse.	North Dakota State Tax Dept., State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D. 58501	\$1000 military exclusion for active, and Reserve and National Guard service. Members serving outside the U. S. may defer filing and paying, without penalty or interest until the date the federal return is due.
OHIO: Adjusted gross income in excess of exemptions. Some cities impose income taxes; however, military pay is exempt.	\$500 for himself, wife and each dependent.	Ohio Department of Taxation, P. O. Box 2679, Columbus, Ohio 43216	Combat-zone exclusion same as federal. Retired military, regardless of age, up to \$4000.
OKLAHOMA: Same as federal.	\$750 if single; \$1500 if married; \$750 for each dependent.	Oklahoma Tax Commission, Income Tax Division, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73191	First \$1500 of active-service or retirement pay is excluded. Filing and paying by member outside the U. S. or hospitalized in the U. S. deferred without penalty or interest until 15th day of 3rd month following month of return or discharge from hospital. Extensions may also be granted. POW/MIA pay excluded from taxation.
OREGON: ** If federal return is required or income subject to Oregon income tax.	Same as federal as modified: \$675 per exemption; low income allowance limited to \$1050 on joint return. Child care deductions have pre-1972 limitations. \$50 credit for permanent loss of use of two limbs.	Oregon State Department of Revenue, Salem, Ore. 97310	\$3000 specific military-pay exclusion plus federal combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing. Taxpayer 65 or older may exclude \$2400 retired military pay—reduced dollar-for-dollar by earned income effective for tax years ending on or after 9 Sep 1971. See note below for exemption of domiciliaries who satisfy all three conditions therein.
PENNSYLVANIA:** Any income.	None.	Department of Revenue, Personal Income Tax Bureau, State Capitol, P. O. Box 8111, Harrisburg, Pa. 17129	All military compensation earned out of state is exempt effective 1/1/74. All other income is subject to note below. Any military pay received while serving in a combat zone is exempt. Reasonable extensions of time for filing returns may be granted. Retired members should check special tax provisions for economically underprivileged persons.

****NOTE:** Section 316.027 of the Oregon income tax law provides that a "resident of Oregon" means an individual who is domiciled in Oregon unless he (A) maintains no permanent place of abode in Oregon, (B) does maintain a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and (C) spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days in the taxable year in Oregon.

****NOTE:** Pennsylvania law provides that a resident means an individual who is domiciled in Pennsylvania unless he (A) maintains no permanent place of abode in Pennsylvania for the entire year, (B) maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere for the entire year, and (C) spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in Pennsylvania. Living in government quarters is not considered as maintaining a permanent place of abode.



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
PUERTO RICO: Gross income in excess of: \$800 if single, separated from spouse, or if head of family; \$2000 if married.	\$800 if single or separated from spouse, \$2000 if married or head of family, \$600 each non-university dependent, \$1000 for each university dependent, \$800 for each dependent mentally or physically defective, blind, or age 65 or over. Rent credit and child care. Check local instructions.	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Income Tax, P. O. Box 2501, San Juan, P. R. 00903	Mustering-out payments are exempt. Act of 15 May 1947, amended May 1967, allows active-service members of Armed Forces during Vietnam hostilities a qualified special \$500 deduction during 10 years following honorable discharge.
RHODE ISLAND:** If required to file a federal return.	Same as federal.	Division of Taxation, Income Tax Section, 289 Promenade Street, Providence, R. I. 02908	Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion. See note below for exemptions of domiciliaries who satisfy all three conditions therein.
<p>**NOTE: Rhode Island Law provides in part that a resident means an individual who is domiciled in this state, unless he maintains no permanent place of abode in this state, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate not more than 30 days of the taxable year in this state.</p> <p>The Tax Administrator advises that: "Rhode Island domiciliary servicemen are deemed to be subject even though they spend no time in Rhode Island during a tax year."</p>			
SOUTH CAROLINA: Gross income of \$800 or more. If 65 or older, tax does not apply if income is \$2800 or less without dependents, \$4000 or less with dependent spouse or other dependent.	\$800 if single; \$1600 if married filing jointly or only one spouse has income, or if head of household; \$800 each dependent.	South Carolina Tax Commission, Income Tax Division, Box 125, Columbia, S. C. 29214	Combat-zone exclusion same as federal. Drill and training-duty pay of National Guard and Reserve personnel is exempt. All National Guard pay is excluded. \$1200 of retired pay of members of uniformed services retired after 20 years' active duty is excluded. Portion of serviceman's retired pay attributable to National Guard or Reserve Drill is excluded. Pay of POW/MIAs is exempt; taxes abate if member dies as a result of combat-zone duty.
TENNESSEE: Income over \$25 consisting of dividends from stock and interest from bonds.	Income of blind persons.	Tennessee Department of Revenue, Inheritance, Gift, and Income Tax Division, 830 Andrew Jackson State Office Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 37242	May defer filing until 90 days after return from combat zone or hospitalization as a result of injury or disease incurred in such zone.
UTAH: If required to file a federal return.	Same as federal.	Utah State Tax Commission, State Office Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. 84134	Same as federal. Members outside the U. S. may obtain late filing penalty waiver if filing before earlier of 15th day of 4th month after return to U. S. or discharge.

- *This year, several states have tax laws which are new or unusual, that*
- *Many states have income tax provisions which give special*



Least Income Requiring Residents to File Returns	Personal Exemptions and Credits	Where to Obtain Forms and File Tax Returns	Exclusions and Deferments for United States Armed Forces Personnel
<p>VERMONT:** If required to file a federal income tax return and earned or received more than \$100 Vermont income.</p> <p>**NOTE: Vermont law provides that if a domiciliary (1) Maintains a permanent place of abode outside Vermont, (2) does not maintain one in Vermont during the entire taxable year, and (3) spends, in the aggregate, no more than 30 days of that taxable year in Vermont, he does not qualify for residency during any portion of that taxable year. "Vermont Income" of nonresidents is income from the taxpayer's business, profession, or occupation (other than military) carried on within the state and rents, royalties, or gains from property located within the state.</p>	<p>Same as federal, plus tax credits for students, sales and use taxes, low-income earners, and senior citizens.</p>	<p>Vermont Department of Taxes, Montpelier, Vt. 05602</p>	<p>All active-duty military pay exempt. Federal postponement provisions for filing and paying apply to Vermont. Commissioner may grant extension for filing and paying for good cause. See note below for exemption of legal residents who satisfy all three conditions therein.</p>
<p>VIRGINIA: (1 May due date) Same as federal.</p>	<p>\$600 for each personal exemption.</p>	<p>Commissioner of Revenue, Director of Finance of the county or city of which taxpayer is a resident.</p>	<p>Combat-zone exclusion same as federal effective 1 Jan 1965. Filing and paying deferred during combat-zone service or hospitalization outside the U. S. as a result of such service plus next 180 days. The first \$2000 of Armed Forces retirement benefits to retirees who reach age 60 before the close of the taxable year and the first \$1500 of retirement benefits received by surviving spouse regardless of age. Both exclusions are reduced by the amount that adjusted gross income exceeds \$12,000.</p>
<p>WEST VIRGINIA:** If federal return is required, or if West Virginia adjusted gross income exceeds exemptions.</p> <p>**NOTE: Effective January 1, 1974, a West Virginia domiciliary, if a member of the Armed Forces, is exempt from paying West Virginia income tax on his or her military pay if (1) he or she did not spend 30 days in this state within the taxable year, and (2) such Armed Forces member maintained a permanent place of abode outside this state. In connection with the second condition, it is the Tax Department's position that a permanent place of abode is maintained regardless of whether the serviceman lived in private or government quarters.</p>	<p>\$600 for each exemption on federal tax return.</p>	<p>West Virginia State Commissioner, Income Tax Division, Charleston, W. Va. 25305</p>	<p>Same as federal, including combat-zone exclusion and postponement for filing and paying. First \$4000 of active-duty pay and all retired pay regardless of age. See note below. Must satisfy all conditions therein.</p>
<p>WISCONSIN:** Gross income of: \$1950 if single (\$2150 if 65 or older), \$2600 if married (\$2750 if one spouse is 65 or older, \$2900 if both 65 or older).</p> <p>**NOTE: Declarations of estimated tax need not be filed by persons on active duty outside CONUS.</p>	<p>Tax credits of \$20 each for taxpayer and spouse under 64; \$20 for each dependent; and additional \$20 for head of household.</p>	<p>Wisconsin Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 59, Madison, Wisc. 53701</p>	<p>\$1000 exclusion of active OR active-reserve military pay OR Fleet Reserve retainer pay. Combat-zone exclusion and postponement same as federal. Income of POW/MIAs is exempt.</p>

should be noted by Navy men and women who are domiciled in them.
consideration to members of the armed forces.



- NEW TYPE IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO BE ISSUED

For the first time since 1959, all active duty Navy people will receive a new type of identification card. The new ID will combine the present one with the Geneva Convention card. Fingerprints, not required on the new IDs, will be replaced with a Geneva Convention code number. Recruits at training centers will be the first to receive the new cards; others will get them when they reenlist, are sent overseas, change pay grade, lose or damage their present card, or have had their present card four years. In any event, all Navy people will receive a new card by 1 Jul 1976.

Medical and dental personnel, and chaplains and their assistants will receive an additional ID card that will identify them in accordance with the Geneva Convention. The new regular IDs will still be green, while the additional cards for noncombatants will be white. There will be no change to dependents' ID cards.

- NAVY CAMPUS FOR ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM EXPANDS

Shelby State Community College, Memphis, Tenn., last week became the eighth school to offer Navy people degree opportunities through the Navy Campus for Achievement (NCFA). This program is a means to earn college degrees, vocational or technical certificates and high school diplomas. Participating degree-offering schools waive residency requirements for Navy people, and accept credits earned through "non-traditional" means such as service schools, examinations, the Program for Afloat College Education (PACE), correspondence courses, self-study programs and, in some cases, military on-the-job experience. Other educational institutions are expected to join the NCFA program in the future. (In addition to Shelby State, the other institutions participating in the NCFA as degree component schools include the University of West Florida at Pensacola; Pensacola Junior College; Tidewater Community College, Portsmouth, Va.; San Diego Community College; the University of San Diego; International University, San Diego; and Chapman College, Orange, Calif.)

- STANDARD ORGANIZATION AND REGULATIONS PUBLICATION BEING DISTRIBUTED

An important new publication is being distributed to the Fleet. Entitled "Standard Organization and Regulations of the U. S. Navy," OpNav Instruction 3120.32, it replaces "Shipboard Procedures," NWP 50 (A), and OpNav Notice 5000 of 14 Mar 1974; and supplements U. S. Navy Regulations, 1973.

This new pub puts forth regulations and guidance governing the conduct of all Navy members. It spells out in detail the organization of ships and aircraft squadrons, and the responsibilities and conduct of attached individuals. Chapters cover administration, unit and watch organization, general regulations covering personnel activities, administrative--operational--emergency and special bills, safety, training, and maintenance.

- PROGRESS MADE TOWARD APPRENTICESHIP CERTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION FOR RATINGS

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training has chosen three Navy ratings for study as possible apprenticeship occupations. If the study is successful, a Navy man or woman who completes "A" school and a certain number of on-the-job training hours can receive apprenticeship certification and be recognized by industry and the Department of Labor as having the

briefs navy navy navy navy

same status as his counterpart in the civilian community.

The initial study will apply to Mess Management Specialist (MS), Instrumentman (IM), and Aviation Machinist's Mate (AD). Officials at the Naval Education and Training Command anticipate expansion into other ratings if the Labor Department study is a success.

- CHAMPUS TEST BEING CONDUCTED IN THE SAN DIEGO AREA

Navy retirees and their dependents or survivors who live within 30 miles of the Naval Regional Medical Center San Diego now must obtain a "nonavailability of services" statement from that facility before they can receive routine, nonemergency inpatient care in civilian facilities under the CHAMPUS program. The new procedure is part of a limited test conducted by DOD, at the request of the House Appropriations Committee, to determine if CHAMPUS costs can be reduced. In the past, these persons were given a choice between military and civilian sources of health care.

The test will last until at least the end of June. If results show increased use of military medical services by retirees and their dependents, it can be expected that the nonavailability procedure will be implemented in other areas.

- REGIONAL DENTAL CENTERS CREATED TO EASE BRANCH BURDENS

Ten regional dental centers were recently established to serve the areas of San Francisco, Long Beach and San Diego, Calif.; Pearl Harbor; Guam; Charleston, S. C.; Washington, D. C.; Parris Island, S. C.; Camp Lejeune, N. C., and Newport, R. I. Regional centers were previously created for Norfolk and Great Lakes areas.

Designed to relieve branch facilities of administrative and fiscal burdens, the centers integrate branches under the command of a single regional dental officer. Establishment of the centers is expected to improve overall dental service and allow more efficient use of personnel. No increase in military personnel or relocation of civilian employees at branch facilities is involved.

- NOMINEES FOR 1975 SAILOR OF THE YEAR DUE SOON

Screening has begun for the FY 1975 "Sailor of the Year" nominees. The program is open to all active duty Navy men and women who are petty officers 3rd through 1st class. Nominee applications must be submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel by 5 May. Three individuals will be selected, one each from the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets and one from the Navy shore establishment. Winners will be meritoriously promoted to the next higher grade. Further details are contained in BuPers Notice 1700 of 3 Jan 1975.

- AVIATION OFFICER RETENTION GOOD; OTHER COMMUNITIES DOWN

A review of officer retention figures for the first half of FY 75 reveals a generally favorable trend in aviation officer communities and continuing shortfalls in surface warfare and nuclear submarine officer retention.

Pilot retention currently stands at 46 per cent, with an expected 44 per cent retention projected for the year. This is one per cent below the year's goal. Naval Flight Officer retention was 50 per cent with a 47 per cent

projection for this year--nine per cent above the year's goal.

Retention in the surface warfare community is of greatest concern with a current retention projection of 30 per cent against a 37 per cent FY goal. This, along with lower-than-desired retention in recent years, will add to the shortfall.

Submarine officer retention is anticipated to be 48 per cent this year, short of the 52 per cent goal.

- JUNIOR OFFICERS NEEDED FOR NUCLEAR POWER TRAINING

The Navy's extensive nuclear shipbuilding program of the next decade will increase the need for qualified unrestricted junior line officers with fleet experience to volunteer for nuclear power training. BuPers is now accepting applications from all interested officers for training and duty in the nuclear fleet. Applications are particularly desired from officers in year groups 1965-71 for nuclear surface assignment, and from year group 1971-73 for nuclear submarine assignment. Application information is contained in article 6610300 of BuPers Manual.

- NEW DESIGNATOR ESTABLISHED FOR ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

A new engineering duty officer category designated 141X has been established. The category is to be filled from officers now holding ship engineering (140X) or ordnance engineering (170X) designators, and affected officers will be contacted individually on the procedure for administrative transfer. The merger is expected to allow closer contact between engineers during all phases of the shipbuilding cycle.

- THREE SAN DIEGO-BASED SHIPS DUE TO HOMEPORT IN JAPAN

USS Lockwood (DE 1064), USS Francis Hammond (DE 1067) and USS Kirk (DE 1087) are changing home ports to Yokosuka, Japan, under the Overseas Family Residence program. They are slated to relieve USS Rowan (DD 782), USS Richard B. Anderson (DD 786) and USS Gurke (DD 783), units of Destroyer Squadron 15. Scheduled dates for the homeport changes are: Lockwood, 1 Mar 75; Hammond, 1 Nov 75; Kirk, 1 Jul 76. Two hundred and eighty dependent families are expected to make the move.

- CONSTRUCTION TO EXPAND FACILITIES AT NEW ORLEANS SUPPORT ACTIVITY

A contract for more than \$1.4 million has been awarded for construction to expand facilities at the Naval Support Activity, New Orleans. The addition of the 250-person enlisted dining hall and additional living quarters will complete a BEQ project which was begun in May 1974. When completed by Jan 1976, the BEQ will house 211 enlisted persons.

- POSTAL OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH MISUSE OF OFFICIAL MAIL

Navy postal officials have expressed concern that some individuals are using indicia (franked mail) to send greeting cards and invitations to social functions. They emphasized that invitations to change of command and retirement ceremonies are considered "official business" and are authorized for indicia mailing. However, Navy balls, calls made and returned, receptions and retirement party luncheons are social functions and indicia cannot be used to

briefs navy navy navy navy

mail such invitations. Misuse of indicia mail regulations makes offenders liable to a \$300 fine and possible disciplinary action under the UCMJ.

- NINE-YEAR CONTINUOUS DEPLOYMENT ENDS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIP

USNS Michelson (T-AGS-23) recently returned to the United States for overhaul following nine years of continuous service collecting geophysical data for WestPac Fleet operations. The Military Sealift Command ship, under direction of the Naval Oceanographic Office, has been manned on a yearly rotation basis by three U. S. Navy officers, 25 enlisted men, civilian scientists, and a civil service crew. Following overhaul, Michelson will perform surveys off the West Coast.

- E-1 RATING BADGES ELIMINATED

Because of the short time-in-grade between E-1 and eligibility for advancement to E-2, Navy recruits are no longer receiving the one-stripe rating badge. Wearing of the badge by seaman recruits is now optional.

- ONE OFFICER IN SIX NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY ADVANCED FROM ENLISTED RATES

A recent study made by the BuPers Strength Section shows that as of the end of 1974, among officers now serving on active duty, one out of six has served in enlisted status before reaching commissioned rank. Of the 65,927 naval officers on active duty as of 31 Dec 1974, approximately 10,000 or 15.11 percent, are former enlisted personnel.

- FOUR SHIPS PRAISED BY INSURV BOARD; OTHERS PASS EXAM ON FIRST TRY

A DLG, an LPD, a DE and a Brooklyn-based Reserve Force DD have all been praised for their excellence during recent inspections by the Navy's Board of Inspection and Survey (INSURV).

- USS Dyess (DD 880) was lauded for her crew's knowledge of equipment and maintenance procedures, as well as the ship's excellent overall condition.

- USS Macdonough (DLG 8), homeported in Charleston, S. C., was praised for her outstanding safety program, which cut the number of safety discrepancies to one-third the average usually found on a ship of her type.

- USS DENVER (LPD 9), homeported in San Diego, was cited for the excellent condition of troop spaces, troop cargo areas, ammunition and vehicle storage spaces and overall habitability. The ship was further praised for her electrical safety program which, according to inspectors, ranks among the best seen by the INSURV board.

- USS Paul (DE 1080), out of Mayport, Fla., was also cited by the INSURV board for excellence in use and management of her planned maintenance system (PMS). Her overall level of PMS was judged significantly higher than the Fleet average.

Six other ships recently examined by the 1200-psi propulsion examining boards (PEB) satisfactorily passed their exams on the first try. They were: USS Donald B. Beary (DE 1085), USS Edward McDonnell (DE 1043), USS McCandless (DE 1084), USS Bagley (DE 1069) and USS Capodanno (DE 1093). Additionally, USS Moinester (DE 1097) and Francis Hammond (DE 1067) passed an initial light-off exam during their fitting-out availability and overhaul.

from the desk of the **Master Chief Petty Officer** of the Navy

WE NEED NEOCS

Something is in the wind for the Navy which could benefit every enlisted member's career path.

In July 1973, a study group, established by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and headed by RADM Rowland G. Freeman, III, launched a comprehensive examination of the Navy Enlisted Occupational Classification System.

For the unfamiliar, this system is used by the Navy to identify enlisted personnel and billet requirements by rate, rating, and NEC. Proper utilization of the system provides the effective manpower and personnel management required for the accomplishment of the naval mission.

Under today's classification system there exist six general apprenticeships and 82 general ratings. By general rating, I mean a rating in which occupational content is consistent and a broad occupational field is formed. The ST (sonar technician) rating is an example. These 82 ratings compress into 63 master chief ratings, which are then arranged into 11 rating groups, which in turn have 1092 NECs.

Service ratings, on the other hand, are established within general ratings to satisfy the requirement for optimum utilization of minimally trained personnel at lower pay grades. The STG (surface sonar technician) and STS (submarine sonar technician) ratings are examples of service ratings within the broad sonar technician general rating.

While this system has been functional for many years, it has become increasingly obvious that the present system is in need of improvement. During the course of Admiral Freeman's study group, several major problem areas in the existing system were defined.

First, the study group discovered a tendency in



MCPON JOHN D. WHITTET

the current system to overspecify a billet. For example, to write a billet for a laboratory technician, one could specify rate and rating, as an HM1, one could specify E-6 and NEC-8506, or one could specify both. Obviously, this sort of procedure creates distribution problems which could compound.

Dual identity was established by the study as another area of confusion. To illustrate this problem, consider the situation which exists with the refrigeration mechanic specialty. There are three ratings—machinist's mate, engineman, and utilitiesman—which call for air-conditioning and refrigeration skills. To further complicate things, there are two NECs which describe this skill. This dual identity complicates both billet writing and distribution.

Another major problem identified by Admiral

Combined Staff Corps Training Program Set Up at Officer Indoctrination School

A new core (or basic) curriculum has been instituted at the Naval Education and Training Center's Officer Indoctrination School (OIS) in Newport, R. I. As a result, all staff corps students, with the exception of those from the Supply Corps, will train together and study the same basic subjects during their six-week indoctrination program. Those in the Supply Corps will

continue to be trained at Officer Candidate School (OCS).

The purpose of OIS training is to indoctrinate newly commissioned staff corps officers in naval subjects, concepts, ideals, customs and traditions. This indoctrination, coupled with their professional education, prepares them for careers as naval officers.

The new core subjects are naval traditions and seapower, administration and career development, human resources management, introduction to military law, health and physical fitness, close order drill and defensive driving.

In addition, track (or specialty) topics will be taught to the corps requiring them. They are: "The Nurse's

Freeman's study group can be illustrated by the *Asroc* gunner's mate (NEC 0891). This individual is drawn from two service ratings, sent to school, assigned an NEC, and is thereafter subject to "closed-loop detailing" within his own NEC by virtue of his special qualifications. What has been created is a rating within a rating. Again, management of the rating system is complicated, but more important the individual is often at a disadvantage when it comes to advancement exams which are based on his or her source rating.

Based on these findings, the study group proposed several recommendations which were approved in concept by the Chief of Naval Operations in December 1973. However, final approval has not yet been given by the Chief of Naval Personnel, the Chief of Naval Operations, or the Secretary of the Navy for full go-ahead.

Initially, the study group recommended that revision to the rating structure should result in 32 common core apprenticeships (now we have just six) and 73 ratings (down from our present 82). These would then consolidate at pay grade E-8 into 32 general ratings, aggregated into 23 occupational fields instead of our present old 11 rating groups. The study group also recommended that an occupational field structure be created which would allow for the consolidation of a number of presently independent ratings on the basis of commonality and similarity of skills. This would permit common training in shared skills, and provide increased flexibility in personnel assignment.

Another major proposal was that the present system of relating skill levels to the nine pay grades be eliminated in favor of distinct levels of responsibility and training.

The idea is to identify the skill required to perform in the billet rather than arbitrarily assigning a pay grade, presuming that one in that pay grade could perform the skill. This would put the horse before the cart where it should be; all nine pay grades however, are retained for pay purposes.

The study group emphasized that the role of the chief petty officer should be upgraded. The recommendation of the four-tier skill ladder accommodates the restoral of status to the chief petty officer and enhances the utilization of senior and master chief

petty officers in managerial capacities.

The last of the study group's recommendations encompassed a new training strategy. This would embody the creation of a career-long training structure, slightly shorter "A" schools but for *more* personnel and specialized en route training for apprentices as part of the normal pipeline before reaching an ultimate duty station. The study group has also recommended increased training and education in the second enlistment for the career member, more systematic on-board training in the fleet and ashore, and a simplification of instructional materials with supporting remedial reading programs.

Currently, an implementation group within the Bureau of Naval Personnel is working out the details of these proposals and is planning for their implementation. A phased, deliberate implementation is anticipated between fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1980 in order to deal with any difficulties which may arise prior to final conversion. A major consideration, of course, will be cost. Needless to say, start-up will cost money but, when implemented, the program will train more people, better, for less total dollars per year.

I strongly believe that the new system will be worth the extra start-up costs. Better personnel classification and job descriptions will help to get the right person in the right billet and give each Navy man and Navy woman a wider range of experience, plus more flexibility in assignment. Under the modern system, training will be more meaningful to the individual, more applicable to job description and functions, and less costly to the Navy. This training will be *systems-oriented* rather than *equipment-oriented* which will give all Navy members more latitude in skills, assignments, and experience.

Like any new project, updating of the classification system has encountered problems with rumors, myths and misinformation. Therefore, I strongly recommend that all Navy personnel help to dispel rumors by awaiting official notification of changes. Many people will be working many long hours to assure a smooth transition. They will need the full cooperation of forces at sea and ashore to meet implementation goals.

Role Within the Medical Department" for Nurse Corps students; "Introduction to Navigation for Engineering" for Judge Advocate General's Corps, Civil Engineering Corps students and Nuclear Power School instructors; and "Casualty Care" for Dental Corps students.

In the past, different curricula had been developed and used by separate schools over the years. A previous merger of OIS, which trained legal officers, dentists and civil engineers, with the Nurse Corps indoctrination program led to the concept of a common approach for all staff corps officers.

There are a number of distinct advantages envisioned for the core curriculum approach, according to Commander Jerald D. Jones, OIS director:

- A student may start the indoctrination program with a maximum delay of only a few weeks, rather than having to wait until sufficient students of his or her corps are available to convene a course.
- There will be a more effective utilization of the school staff, more level loading throughout the year.
- It is also believed that the intermingling of students from the various corps will provide a better, all-round appreciation of the problems faced throughout the Navy.
- The entire program is more closely geared to the routine currently employed by OCS, which means the students will be living in a more structured military environment than has been the case at OIS in the past.

Chronology V

The Cold War Years and the Emergence of the Electronic, Nucleonic, Sup

This installment of the Chronology of the Sea Service—the fifth in a continuing series—covers the period immediately following World War II, through the Korean conflict, and on to the threshold of the 1960s.

This is a period of transition in the midst of uneasy peace. The Cold War years see the Navy on guard throughout the world, while making new inroads in technology, development and, even, exploration.

The period begins immediately in 1946 with the launching of Operation Highjump in the Antarctic, which was followed in 1955 by an all-out assault against the White Continent by the ships, planes and men of Operation Deep Freeze. Technology made strides in the development of jet aircraft and—above all—the greatest step was taken with the harnessing of the atom's energy as a fuel source, first for submarines and then for surface ships.

Electrifying indeed was the message flashed by the world's first nuclear submarine, USS *Nautilus*, on 17 Jan 1955: "Underway on nuclear power." The message had the same impact as another one would have some 14 years later when man first stepped upon the surface of the moon.

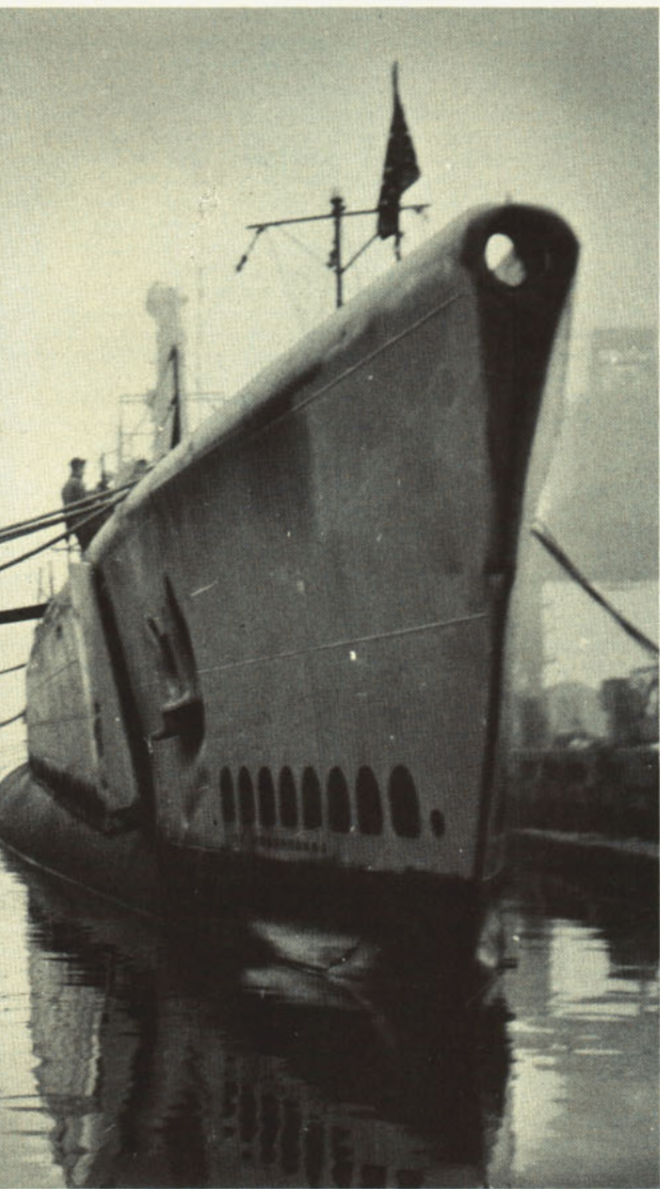
Here then is the U. S. Navy, making continual progress and, at the same time, coping with fast-paced change in an ever-shifting world situation. This was a time of standdowns and buildups. The Cold War years brought on one crisis upon another, covering the entire spectrum from the establishment of the United Nations, the transporting of displaced persons from the war-torn cities of Europe, to the relief of yet another area of the world during the Berlin Airlift.

The post-World War II years start off with continued emphasis in the area of research and development. Many "firsts" are recorded, particularly in the area of aviation and the submarine forces, and marking the emergence of the "Electronic, Supersonic, Nucleonic" Navy. And as the Cold War continued, the Navy played a vital role, typified by the slogan "Mobile Power for Peace."

Left: USS *Nautilus* and USS *Greenling*, the new and the old, moored at Boston Naval Shipyard. Right: President Truman, first president to travel underwater in a submarine, aboard USS *Tusk*.



ersonic Navy



MARCH 1975



1946

10 Jan—First General Assembly of United Nations opens in London.

23 Jan—First chaplain, LCDR Joseph T. O'Callahan, is awarded Medal of Honor.

1 Apr—Navy Resale System is established.

16 Apr—F-4D *Skyray* aircraft becomes operational, delivered to fleet.

1 Jul—The Naval Air Reserve Program is formally activated.

2 Jul—Navy's first jet aircraft operates from a carrier.

25 Jul—Navy places Naval Air Station at Cubi Point, R. P., into commission.

29 Sep—"Truculent Turtle," a P-2V *Neptune*, begins record, nonstop flight, without refueling, which lasted 55 hours, 17 minutes, over 11,235 miles from Australia to U. S.

1 Oct—Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif., is established.

3 Nov—Navy airship, XM-1, ends world record flight of 170.3 hours without refueling.

21 Nov—President Harry S Truman is first U. S. president to travel underwater in Navy submarine.

6 Dec—Navy equips first squadron with AD-1 *Skyraider* attack aircraft.



1947

12 Mar—Initiating the "Truman Doctrine," the President recommends use of U. S. money and military and civilian equipment to assure independence of Turkey; the same doctrine provided assistance for Greeks against Communist full-scale guerrilla aggression. Doctrine approved 15 May.

13 Mar—Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., receives first P2V-1 aircraft.

15 Mar—John Lee becomes first Black to be commissioned as an officer in Regular Navy, following those Black officers commissioned during the war in the Naval Reserve.

2 Apr—UN Security Council votes to place Trust Territory islands under trusteeship of U. S.

10 Apr—Submarine *Trumpetfish* becomes first craft to make an underwater telecast.

16 Apr—Congress passes act which gives permanent military rank to members of Navy Nurse Corps.

1 May—Submarine *Cusk* becomes first undersea craft to fire a *Loon* guided missile.

16 May—By act of Congress, Civil Engineering Corps' strength is increased to three per cent of that of Line.

23 Jul—First delivery of a "pure-jet" fighter, the FJ-1 *Phantom*, to a Navy squadron, VF-17A.

24 Jul—Adaptation of helicopters to amphibious warfare is initiated by CNO.

4 Aug—Medical Service Corps is established.

20 Aug—CDR T. F. Caldwell, in *Skystreak* D-558, sets new world speed record, 650.796 mph.

6 Sep—Carrier *Midway* launches first V-2 rocket at sea.

17 Sep—James Forrestal, at the time serving as



Top left: AD-1 *Skyraider*. Top right: Navy nurse on the job in Korea; nurses were given permanent military rank on 16 Apr 1947. Middle left: James Forrestal served as SecNav and first SecDef. Middle right: Regular Navy becomes available for women in the Naval Reserve. Bottom left: Groundcrewmembers of MATS Squadron VR-6 warm their hands over an open stove during the Berlin Airlift. Bottom right: A Navy R-5D prepares to take off in successful effort to break Berlin Blockade while another, in foreground, and a C-54 await their turn.

SecNav, becomes the nation's first Secretary of Defense.

14 Oct 1947—A U. S. military aircraft breaks through the sound barrier when the Bell X-1, piloted by Captain Charles E. Yeager, USA, flies faster than the speed of sound. Announcement of the first flight through the sonic barrier is made 10 Jun 1948.

24 Dec—Navy begins Operation Highjump, peaceful conquest of Antarctica.

31 Dec—Navy authorizes establishment of Seabee Organized Reserve.

1948

4 Mar—Test Pilot Training Division is established at NATC Patuxent River, Md., later known as the



U. S. Naval Test Pilot School.

1 Apr—Berlin Blockade begins as Soviets set up a land blockade of Allied sectors of Berlin and refuse to permit U. S. and British supply trains to pass through Soviet sector.

1 Apr—Navy commissions first helicopter utility squadron.

5 May—VF-17A, first "pure-jet" squadron, qualifies for carrier operations.

7 Jul—First enlisted woman is sworn into Regular Navy.

28 Aug—Seaplane, *Caroline Mars*, sets flight record in nonstop, 4748-mile hop from Hawaii to Chicago carrying 42 passengers and seven tons of cargo.

29 Sep 1948—The U. S. Navy's first supersonic aircraft, Douglas research plane D-558-1, breaks through the sound barrier for the first time, flown by test pilot Eugene F. May.

1 Oct—USS *Norton Sound*, after necessary alterations, is recommissioned as first guided-missile experimental and test ship.

15 Oct—First woman officer sworn into Regular Navy.

27 Oct—Navy Transport Squadrons 6 and 8 of the Military Air Transport Service are ordered to Germany to take part in the Berlin Airlift.

1949

26 Jan—USS *Norton Sound* launches first Loon missile.

3 Feb—On flight from Moffett Field, Calif., to Wash., D. C., R60 *Constitution* carries 78 passengers and crew of 18 for record nine-hour, 35-minute flight.

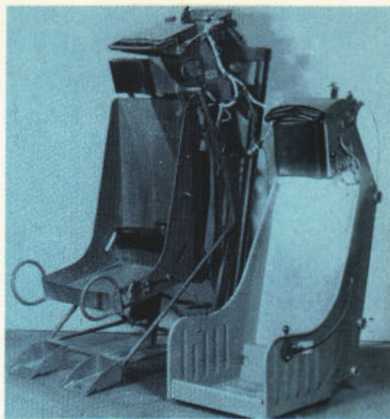
4 Mar—World record set by seaplane *Caroline Mars* (JRM-2) for passenger load of 269, including crew, on flight from San Diego to Alameda, Calif.

18 Mar—North Atlantic Treaty is adopted by member nations.

10 May—USS *Norton Sound* makes first shipboard launching of *Lark* guided missile.

3 Jun—John Wesley Brown becomes first Black to be graduated from Naval Academy.





1 Aug—The Naval Air Development Center is established at Johnsville, Pa.

9 Aug—Pilot-ejection seat first used in an emergency escape.

30 Sep—Berlin blockade and Allied counter-blockade are lifted after U. S. and British had airlifted 2,243,315 tons of food and coal into West Berlin. Among the U. S. Navy aircraft participating in the massive Berlin airlift were Navy MATS squadrons flying R5D cargo transports.

1 Oct—Navy takes over surface transportation from Army with formation of Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) now Military Sealift Command.

1950

1 Mar—Jet fighter, F7U-1 *Cutlass*, makes first flight from carrier.

8 Apr—Navy patrol bomber disappears during training flight over Baltic, 10 crewmembers lost.

21 Apr—An AJ-1 *Savage* long-range attack plane makes its first takeoff from a carrier, USS *Coral Sea*.

11 May—USS *Norton Sound* launches *Viking* rocket.

19 Jun—Seaplane *Caroline Mars* makes flight from Honolulu to San Diego with 144 aboard.

25 Jun—North Korea invades Republic of South Korea.

27 Jun—President Truman announces he has ordered sea and air support to the Republic of South Korea.

29 Jun—USS *Juneau* and USS *De Haven* open first bombardment in Korean waters. North Korean forces take Seoul.

30 Jun—President proclaims naval blockade of North Korea; commits certain supporting ground units to action.

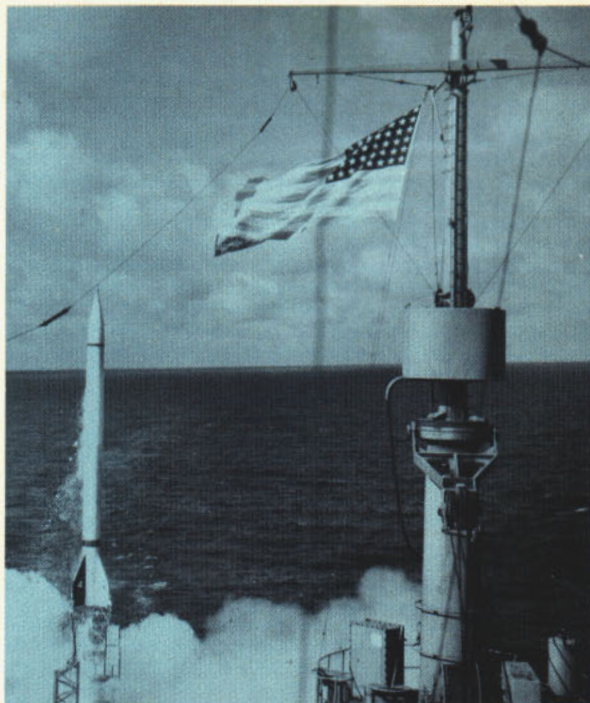
3 Jul—Planes from carrier *Valley Forge*, Air Group 5, launch first combat action in Korean conflict.

22 Jul—First U. S. carrier reinforcements arrive in Far East.

4 Aug—First helicopter evacuations in Korea are made by Squadron VMO-6.

7 Aug—Helicopter automatic pilot is tested at Mustin Field, Pa.

15 Sep—USS *Missouri* bombards coast of Korea. Naval amphibious forces carry out historic landing of U. S. forces at Inchon at a crucial period to help check North Korean drive.



12 Oct—USS *Missouri* fires on Chongjin in Korea.

9 Dec—Navy protects evacuation of United Nations' forces from Wonsan by providing protective bombardment curtain.

12 Dec—Marines fight their way through six Chinese divisions at Chosin reservoir.

24 Dec—Evacuation of Hungnam by Navy completed.

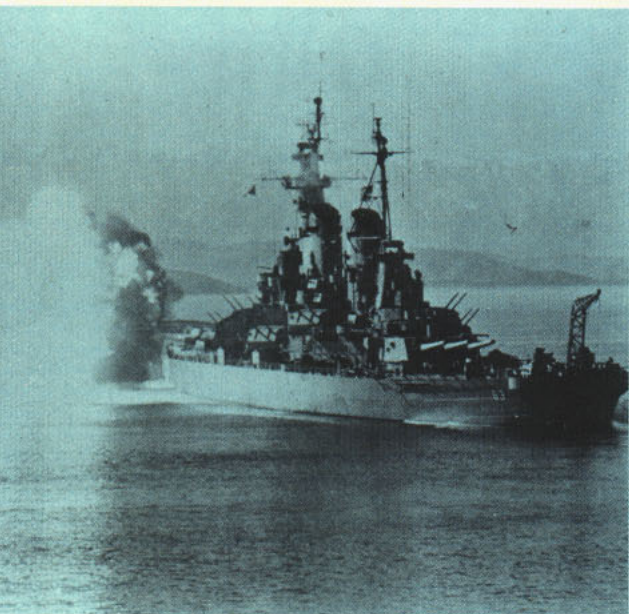
1951

26 Jan—American warships bombard Inchon.

29 Jan—Task Force 77 begins series of air attacks against rail and highway bridges on east coast of Northern Korea.

30 Jan—Kansong is bombarded by U. S. Navy ships.

1 Feb—UN names China as aggressor in Korea.



Top from left to right: Early ejection seats. Viking research rocket launched from USS Norton Sound. Operations off the coast of Wonsan. Middle left: United Nations delegation at Korean cease-fire talks in Kaesong, Korea. VADM Turner is in center and RADM Burke is at right. Middle right: USS Missouri (BB 63) bombards Wonsan. Bottom left: Entrance used by Communist delegates at site of Korean cease-fire talks, Kaesong, Korea. Bottom right: First Navy POW repatriated in Operation Big Switch from Korea, Aviation Ordnanceman 3rd Jess McElroy.

Navy establishes supply depot at San Pedro, Calif.

5 Feb—First trans-Atlantic flight by group of carrier-type aircraft.

9 Feb—New Zealand, British, Dutch, Australian and U. S. ships bombard both east and west coasts of Korea.

15 Mar—United Nations' forces reenter Seoul; Navy ships bombard Wonsan, kill 8000 enemy troops in seven minutes.

20 Mar—Wonsan bombarded by USS *Missouri*.

29 Mar—An all-Reserve group of the Naval Air Reserve enters combat in Korea.

2 Apr—Navy launches first jet with bomb loads from carrier in combat.

1 May—Aerial torpedoes, used for first and only time in Korean conflict, were fired to destroy a dam.

17 May—Battleship *New Jersey* enters Korean combat; planes from three carriers destroy six bridges between Wonsan and Hamhung.

12 Jun—Mine damages destroyer *Walke* off Korea.

14 Jun—Communist batteries hit USS *Thompson* near Songjin, Korea.

1 Jul—Marine aircraft destroys first enemy plane at night in Korean conflict.

7 Aug—*Skyrocket* jet aircraft flown by test pilot reaches speed of 1238 mph.

15 Aug—*Skyrocket* aircraft is flown to altitude of 79,494 feet.

22 Aug—Converted carrier USS *Essex* enters combat off Korea.

16 Sep—Enemy fire hits destroyer *Perkins*.

3 Oct—Navy places first antisubmarine helicopter squadron into commission.

17 Oct—Shore batteries hit destroyer escort USS *U. M. Moore*.

17 Dec—Helicopter successfully uses JATO for the first time.

21 Dec—Helicopter makes first landing aboard a hospital ship, USS *Consolation*.

1952

27 Feb—Shore batteries hit USS *Shelton*.

Mar—Enemy railway system cut at more than 250 points by Navy aircraft in Korea.

21 Apr—Cruiser USS *Saint Paul* is victim of explosion off Korea.

26 Apr—Total of 176 lost in collision of USS *Hobson* and *Wasp* as *Hobson* sinks.

28 Apr—U. S. Navy announces it will adopt British-developed steam catapult on its carriers.

25 May—Chongjin bombarded by battleship USS *Iowa*.

26 May—Testing of feasibility of angled deck concept is commenced aboard USS *Midway*.

14 Jun—Keel of first nuclear submarine, USS *Nautilus*, is laid.

17 Jun—Navy takes delivery of world's largest nonrigid airship, ZPN-1.

22 Jun—Both coasts of Korea bombarded by Navy ships.

23 Jun—Combined elements of Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps begin air attack which virtually destroys electric power potential of North Korea.

1 Jul—Navy establishes supply depot at Yokosuka, Japan.

14 Jul—Keel laid for carrier *Forrestal*.

15 Jul—By this date, UN naval forces had sunk nearly 10,000 enemy water craft in Korean conflict.

31 Aug—For first time in Korean conflict, drones are employed when planes from carrier USS *Boxer* attack bridge at Hungnam.

18 Sep—Floating mine damages destroyer USS *Barton* off Korea.

11 Oct—UN naval ships fire on supply areas near Wonsan.

24 Oct—USS *Helena* and *O'Brien* fire on enemy at Kosong, Korea.

25 Oct—USS *Missouri* fires on enemy troops near Tanchon.

20 Nov—Enemy battery hits minesweeper USS *Thompson* (DMS 38) near Wonsan.

17 Dec—First test of an aircraft equipped with hydro-skids.

1953

12 Jan—Test operations are initiated aboard Navy's first angled deck carrier USS *Antietam*.

22 Jan—Navy aircraft attack Hongwon-Hungnam area in Korea.

2 Apr—Enemy hits cruiser USS *Los Angeles*.

20 Apr—USS *New Jersey* enters and shells Wonsan harbor.

15 May—Enemy shore batteries at Wonsan hit destroyer USS *Brush*.

9 Jun—UN forces launch air and surface attacks against enemy in east control sector of Korean front.

20 Jun—Gunfire from destroyer USS *Gurke* stops enemy trains at Tanchon and Pukchong.

17 Jul—Launching of USS *T-1*, experimental submarine, smallest submarine constructed in the United States since 1913.

27 Jul—Korean conflict truce begins at 159th truce talk held in Panmunjom.

1 Aug—Navy establishes fuel depot at Casco Bay, Portland, Maine.

15 Sep—Keel of nuclear sub *Sea Wolf* laid.

18 Nov—Navy commissions Jim Creek Radio Station, near Seattle, Wash.

5 Dec—Navy commissions high-speed submarine USS *Albacore*.

1954

15 Jan—Opening of Supply Corps School at Athens, Ga.

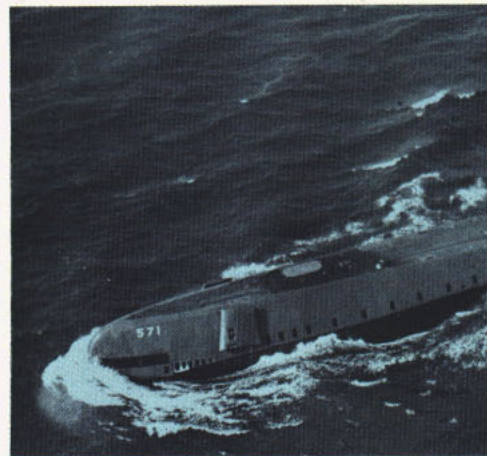
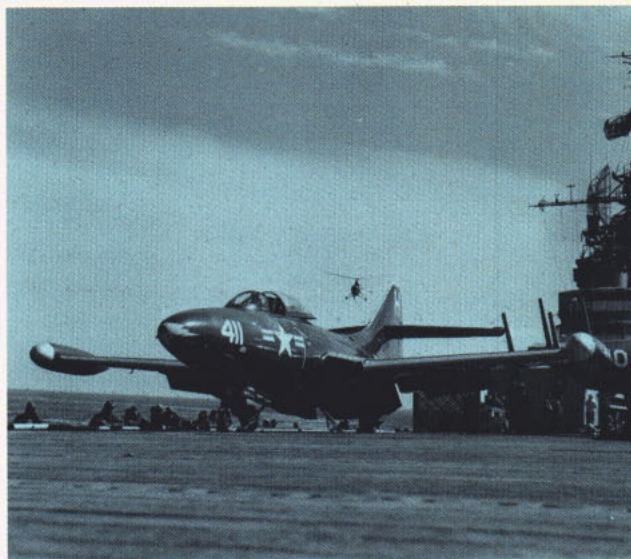
21 Jan—Submarine *Nautilus* is launched at Groton, Conn.

1 Feb—Navy establishes Task Force 43 for operations in Antarctica.

1 Apr—Three pilots in F-9F *Cougars* make less-than-four-hour transcontinental flights.

25 May—Endurance flight lasting 200.1 hours completed by airship ZP6-2.

11 Aug—Armistice is signed by Indochina and France, after extensive fighting in Southeast Asia. Following the armistice both French and Indochi-



Top left: Flight deck of USS *Antietam*. Top right: USS *Bennington*. Middle: USS *Nautilus*. Bottom left: Early artist's conception of Mirror Landing System. Bottom right: *Banshee* is catapulted from USS *Kearsarge*.

nese appeal to U. S. for aid in evacuation of all people who want to leave Communist-dominated North Vietnam. Forty ships of U. S. Pacific Fleet participate over period of 300 days in evacuation, called "Passage to Freedom."

31 Oct—An F2H-2 *Banshee* flies the 1900 miles between Los Alamitos, Calif., to Cecil Field, Fla., in two minutes short of four hours. Ensign D. L. Varner is pilot.

18 Nov—An ultrasonic seaplane, the experimental "Pogo," explodes in midair during demonstration.

3 Dec—Navy recommissions USS *Gyatt* as first *Terrier* missile destroyer, converted to support FBM program.

11 Dec—Carrier *Forrestal* launched at Newport News, Va.

1955

17 Jan—World's first atomic submarine, USS *Nautilus*, sweeps into Long Island Sound at start of maiden voyage, signaling back to New London, Conn., "Underway on nuclear power. . . ." Development Squadron VX-6 is commissioned to provide services for Operation Deep Freeze.

6 Feb—Navy begins evacuation of Chinese Nationalists from Tachen Islands near Formosa.

12 Feb—Evacuation by Navy from Tachen Islands completed, with 24,000 people transported.

16 Feb—Navy adopts gray and white color combination for its planes.

23 Feb—Navy *Skyray* is first airplane to reach altitude of 10,000 feet in less than a minute.

31 Mar—Navy places first high-speed target drone in operation for defense training.

1 Apr—Career Incentive Act becomes law.

2 May—Navy announces the Aviation Officer Candidate Program.

1 Jun—Navy places first electronic countermeasures squadron into commission.

1 Jul—Keel of *Independence* (CVA 62) is laid.

14 Jul—First flight of P6M jet-propelled seaplane.

22 Aug—Carrier *Bennington* employs mirror landing system for first time in U. S. Navy.

12 Sep—Navy announces all fighter aircraft in production will be fitted with equipment for in-flight refueling.

1 Oct—Aircraft carrier USS *Forrestal* commissioned.

7 Oct—Navy commissions its first midget submarine, USS *X-1*.

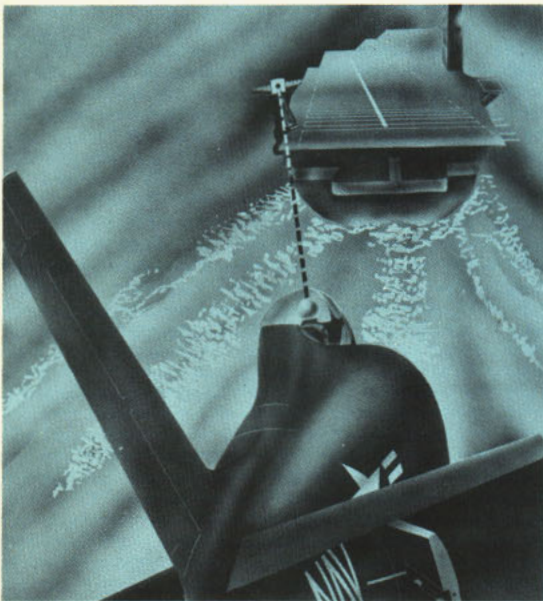
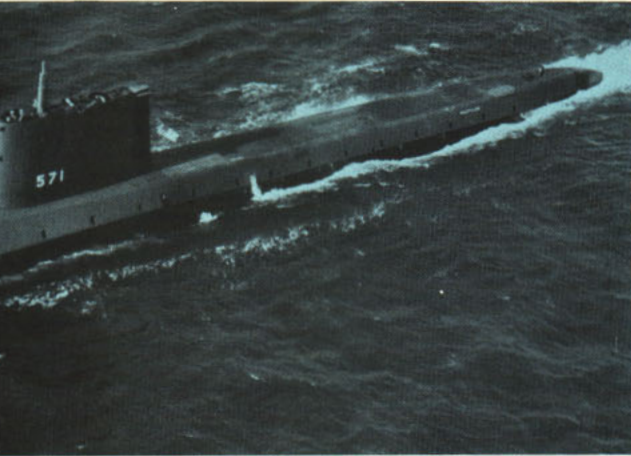
8 Oct—Carrier *Saratoga* (CVA 60) is launched in New York.

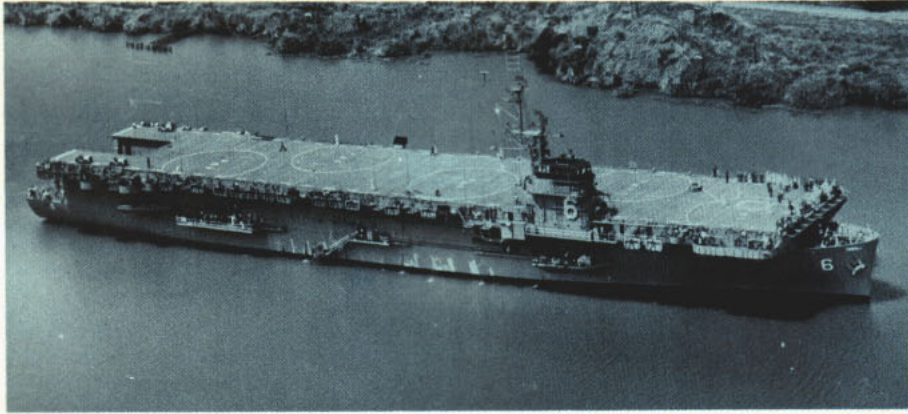
15 Oct—Navy *Skyhawk* sets speed record at 695.163 mph over 500-kilometer closed-circuit course, Muroc, Calif.

1 Nov—Navy commissions first guided missile cruiser, USS *Boston*.

4 Nov—Gioconda R. Saraneiro becomes first woman appointed to rank of captain in Medical Corps.

9 Nov—CNO announces decision to equip all angled-deck carriers with mirror landing systems.





2 Dec—First “Texas Tower”, radar-equipped platform supported on caissons sunk in the ocean floor and forming part of off-shore warning system against air attack, is turned over by Navy to the Air Force.

20 Dec—Two *Neptunes* and two *Skymasters* fly from Christchurch, N. Z., to McMurdo Sound in Antarctic.

1956

3 Jan—First landing aboard carrier USS *Forrester*.

10 Jan—Navy establishes Nuclear Power School at New London, Conn.

17 Jan—USS *Nautilus*, world’s first atomic submarine, completes first year in operation.

17 Feb—USS *Jallao* makes first visit by a U. S. Navy submarine to Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

3 Mar—F3H-2N *Demon* aircraft becomes operational.

7 Mar—First delivery of *Banshee* aircraft for fleet arrive at VF-14, Cecil Field, Fla.

12 Mar—VA-83 aircraft become first Navy planes to be equipped with *Sparrow* missiles while aboard carrier USS *Intrepid*; first missile squadron to be deployed in Mediterranean.

20 Mar—First HUK-1 helicopter is delivered to fleet.

31 Mar—First delivery of *Skywarriors* to a fleet unit.

14 Apr—Carrier USS *Saratoga* (CVA 60) is commissioned in New York.

21 Apr—First flight made by F-5D *Skylancer*.

23 Apr—Cognizance of Project *Vanguard* within OpNav is assigned to the Guided Missiles Division of DCNO (Air).

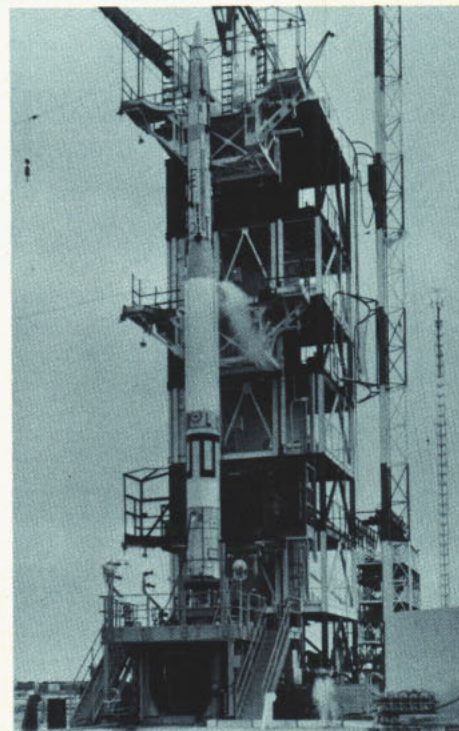
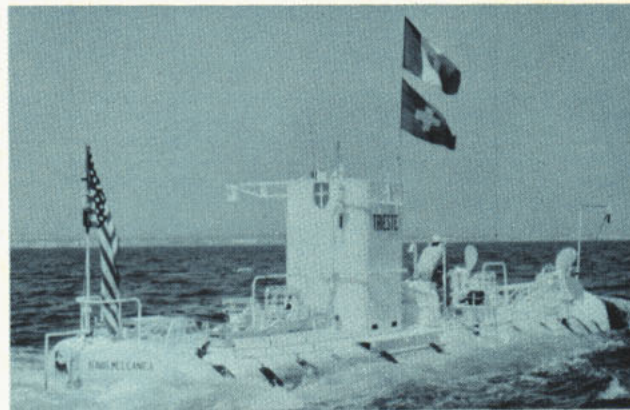
26 Apr—Naval Air Engineering Facility replaces Naval Aircraft Factory in Philadelphia, Pa.

15 Jun—USS *Canberra* (CA 70), first and only U. S. cruiser to be named for a foreign city, is commissioned at Philadelphia, Pa. She also honors Australian cruiser *Canberra*, lost in World War II.

14 Jul—After 41 years in operation, Navy Radio Station, Arlington, Va., is deactivated.

20 Jul—The first helicopter assault carrier, USS *Thetis Bay* (CVHA 1), is commissioned.

31 Jul—*Skywarrior* jet flies 3200 miles nonstop, without refueling, from Honolulu to Albuquerque, N. M., in five hours, 40 minutes.





Top from left to right: First helicopter assault carrier USS Thetis Bay. As summer comes, Operation Deep Freeze crew dig out Little America. Bust of RADM Richard E. Byrd, who died 11 Mar 1957, stands at McMurdo Station. Above: R-4D "Que Sera Sera" Skytrain, first plane to land at South Pole. Middle right: Trieste. Bottom: Vanguard launching vehicle in readied for launch.

21 Aug—CDR R. W. Windsor sets F8U-1 *Crusader* speed record—1015.428 mph; Military Petroleum Supply Agency established.

22 Aug—*Mars* seaplane makes last passenger flight from Honolulu to Alameda.

21 Sep—An F11F-1 *Tiger* jet is shot down in freak accident during test when it catches up to and flies into 20-mm shells it fired.

29 Sep—USS *Ranger* (CVA 61) is launched at Newport News, Va.

17 Oct—Turbo-prop seaplane, R-3Y *Tradewind*, makes first California-Hawaii flight in eight hours, 24 minutes.

29 Oct—All major fleet units to sea under maximum readiness as Suez crisis erupts into war.

31 Oct—First landing at geographic South Pole made by Navy LC-47 "Que Sera Sera" of VX-6.

8 Nov—LCDR M. D. Ross and LCDR M. L. Lewis break 1935 record for manned balloons by reaching altitude of 76,000 feet.

27 Dec—Keel of carrier *Kitty Hawk* is laid.

1957

3 Jan—Navy retires last operational *Catalina* PBV-6A at Atlanta, Ga.

10 Jan—Navy commissions Naval Air Mine Defense Unit at Panama City, Fla.

15 Jan—Naval Research Lab dedicates 100 KW Nuclear Research Center.

18 Jan—NAF Lages in Azores is commissioned.

22 Jan—126 passengers rescued from New Zealand merchant ship, SS *Natua*, in Pacific by four U. S. Navy destroyers.

23 Jan—Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station is dedicated by Navy.

1 Feb—LCDR F. H. Austin, Jr. (MC), becomes first flight surgeon to qualify as test pilot.

7 Mar—First turbine-powered catapult tested.

8 Mar—Navy announces that submarine USS *Nautilus* is being refueled for first time since undertaking maiden voyage on 17 Jan 1955; F-11F *Tiger* becomes operational.

15 Mar—Airship ZPG-2 completes flight from South Weymouth, Mass., to Portugal, to Key West, Fla., covering 9448 miles in 264 hours, 12 minutes, without refueling.

21 Mar—*Skywarrior* flown by CDR D. W. Cox, Jr., makes round trip from Los Angeles to New York in nine hours, 31 minutes and 25.4 seconds—east to west segment of flight was made in five hours, 12 minutes, 39.24 seconds.

25 Mar—F8U-1 *Crusader* becomes operational.

27 Mar—Navy takes delivery of first TV2-1 *Seastar* jet trainer.

11 May—South Pole Station records record cold of minus 101 degrees F.

1 Jul—Start of International Geophysical Year in Antarctic by 13 nations.

16 Jul—*Crusader* makes flight from Los Alamitos, Calif., to Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., in three hours, 23 minutes; two *Skywarriors* fly from Moffett Field, Calif., to Honolulu in four hours, 45 minutes.

30 Jul—First pilotless helicopter flight is made at Bloomfield, Conn.

10 Aug—USS *Ranger* (CVA 61) is commissioned.

12 Aug—First test of Automatic Carrier Landing System aboard carrier USS *Antietam*.

28 Aug—The ground level ejection seat is successfully tested at Patuxent River, Md.

19 Sep—Bathyscaphe *Trieste*, in Med, makes record dive of 3200 meters, or two miles.

28 Sep—USS *Alameda County* redesignated advance aviation base ship.

1958

9 Jan—Pacific Fleet air units begin delivery of emergency supplies to victims of typhoon in Marshall Islands.

20 Jan—YP-6M *Seamaster* seaplane makes first flight.

7 Mar—Navy commissions USS *Grayback* at Mare Island, Calif.

17 Mar—With an originally estimated life of 25 years, *Vanguard* satellite, developed by the Naval Research Laboratory, is successfully placed into earth orbit. Later reports indicate it will remain in orbit for up to 2000 years. It is the oldest man-made satellite now in orbit.

23 Mar—A dummy *Polaris* missile is sent into the air off San Clemente, Calif.

7 Apr—An F11F-1 sets world altitude record of 76,932 feet.

29 Apr—An HSS-1N makes first flight by helicopter cleared for instrument flight.

22 May—An F4D-1 *Skyray*, in series of flights, sets five speed-to-climb records: 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 thousand meters in 44.392, 66.095, 90.025, 111.224 and 156.233 seconds, respectively.

28 May—First *Talos* guided-missile cruiser, USS *Galveston*, commissioned.

2 Jun—First flight made by all-weather fighter F8U-3.

15 Jul—Sixth Fleet lands force of 1800 Marines (within seven hours of receiving the order) at Beirut, Lebanon, to support local government against rebel forces. Within three days 50 ships are in the area and 5400 Marines are ashore to help avert the crisis in Lebanon.

3 Aug—Nuclear submarine *Nautilus* becomes the first ship in history to reach the North Pole, en route to Hawaii from Atlantic.

6 Aug—President approves Department of Defense Reorganization Act.

7 Aug—Submarine USS *Sea Wolf* dives to begin underwater-cruising record of 60 days.

13 Aug—USS *Nautilus* passes under North Pole.

15 Aug—Navy's *Sparrow III* missile becomes operational.

19 Aug—In its first successful flight, a *Tartar* missile intercepts an F-6F drone.

25 Aug—Ships of Seventh Fleet move to area near Taiwan as Communist China steps up activity there. In following days Seventh Fleet is available to support Chinese Nationalists so they could maintain unbroken supply chain to their off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu that were under fire.

31 Aug—First flight of A3-J1 *Vigilante* aircraft.

16 Sep—Submarine *Grayback* makes first launch at sea of *Regulus II* missile.

6 Oct—Nuclear submarine USS *Sea Wolf* completes record 60-day submerged voyage.

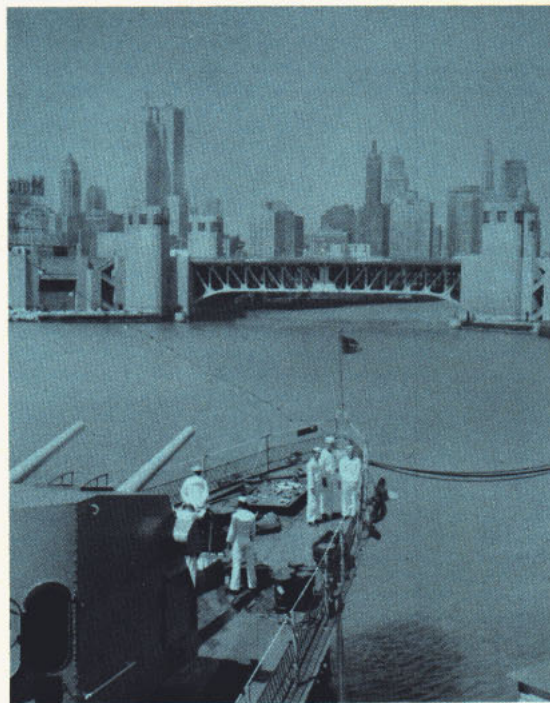
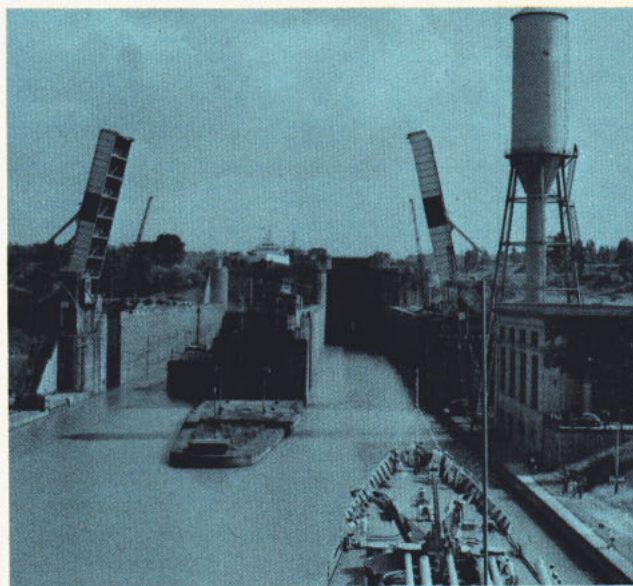
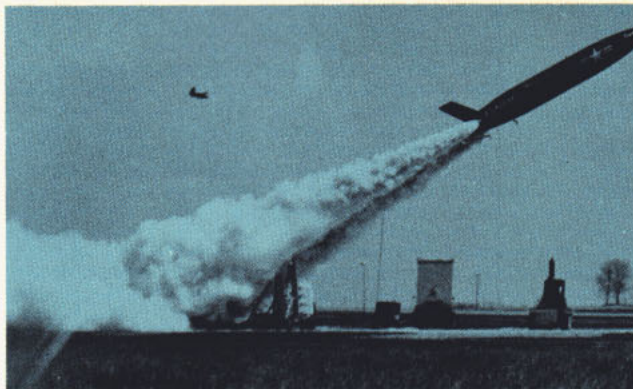
25 Oct—Last of U. S. Sixth Fleet forces leave Lebanon.

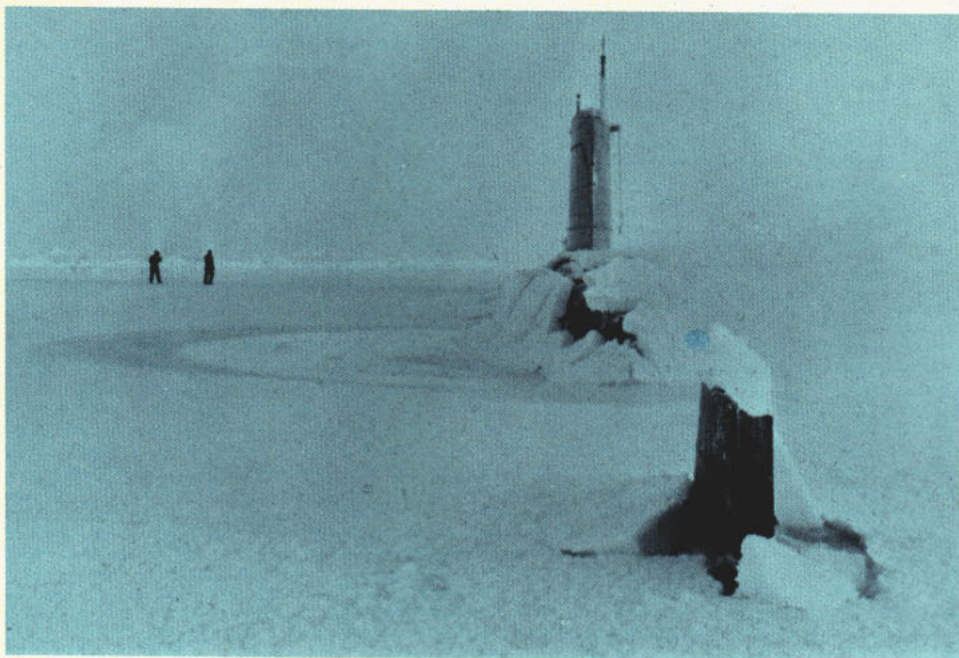
31 Oct—Navy scraps uncompleted hull of battleship *Kentucky*, which would have been the last of the battleships.

16 Nov—Pro pay becomes effective.

17 Nov—Oceanographic research ship USNS *Chain* placed in service.

25 Dec—U. S. Navy aircraft from Port Lyautey rescue 134 from Moroccan floods.





Top from left to right: Regulus type, radio-controlled, jet target drone. Tartar Missile. USS Skate surfaces at North Pole. Center: St. Lawrence Seaway opens. Bottom: USS Putnam of Task Force 47 nears Chicago.

28 Dec—Antisubmarine group, including carrier *Yorktown*, is diverted from operations at sea to assist homeless victims of a fire in Koniya, Japan.

1959

9 Jan—Nuclear submarine *Halibut* is launched.

11 Jan—Aircraft carrier USS *Independence* commissioned at New York.

4 Feb—Keel is laid for world's first nuclear aircraft carrier *Enterprise* at Newport News, Va.

24 Feb—Navy states that it will scrap battleships *Tennessee*, *California*, *Colorado*, *Maryland* and *West Virginia* and 38 other over-age or obsolete ships.

13 Mar—*Aerobee-Hi* rocket makes first ultraviolet photos of sun from altitude of 123 miles.

17 Mar—Nuclear sub USS *Skate* surfaces at North Pole.

20 Mar—Navy merges Bureau of Aeronautics and Bureau of Ordnance; new bureau is called Bureau of Weapons.

9 Apr—Four naval aviators are among seven persons selected as prospective astronauts under Project *Mercury*.

22 Apr—*Henry B. Wilson*, first guided missile destroyer, is launched.

25 Apr—St. Lawrence Seaway opens. To help commemorate this event, 28 Navy ships of Task Force 47 sail up the Seaway in following weeks, and travel

from one end of the Great Lakes to the other. Among them are the heavy cruiser USS *Macon* (CA 132), biggest ship to transit the Seaway up to that time, destroyers, amphibious ships and four snorkel submarines.

26 Apr—HU-2 pilots of USS *Edisto*, en route from Antarctica, complete 10 days of rescue operations in Uruguay, in which they carried 277 flood victims to safety.

9 Jun—First nuclear Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine, *George Washington*, is launched at Groton, Conn.

14 Jul—Nuclear cruiser *Long Beach* is launched at Quincy, Mass.

3 Aug—First successful flight test of *Subroc* is completed.

27 Aug—*Polaris* missile is fired for the first time from a ship at sea by USS *Observation Island*.

22 Sep—Nuclear sub *Patrick Henry* is launched at Groton, Conn., second FBM sub and sister ship of USS *George Washington*.

30 Sep—The airship training program (LTA) ends at NAS Lakehurst, N. J.

3 Oct—Nuclear sub Theodore Roosevelt, also an FBM, is launched at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.

10 Nov—Nuclear-powered attack submarine USS *Triton* (SSN 586), the only ship of its class, is commissioned, the longest submarine ever constructed.

30 Nov—Airship training group at NAS Glynco, Ga., ends LTA training in the U. S. Navy.

6 Dec—An F-4H fighter reaches altitude of 98,560 feet, flown by CDR L. E. Flint.

18 Dec—Fourth FBM nuclear sub *Robert E. Lee* is launched.

TAFFRAIL TALK

Last month Rear Admiral William Thompson retired. Since 1 Jul 1971 he held the job of Chief of Information. He was thus our boss and sponsor here when ALL HANDS was transferred to the Navy Internal Relations Activity, CHINFO, in May 1974.

The new Chief of Information is Captain David M. Cooney, USN, who has served with Admiral Thompson since July 1971, and as Deputy CHINFO for the past 18 months. He is, therefore, well prepared for the challenges of his new assignment.

The responsibilities of the Chief of Information are many, all demanding. RADM Thompson demonstrated how effectively he carried them out when he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (in June 1974) for "being directly responsible for the creation of the most effective and professional public affairs program in the history of the U. S. Navy."

RADM Thompson's years with the Navy span nearly a third of a century. He entered the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1942, and was commissioned in July 1945 after completing Midshipman School at the University of Notre Dame. He subsequently became a designated Naval Air Observer (Navigator), served as a navigator and instructor, and later in the operations and gunnery departments in USS *Midway* (CVA 41) and USS *John R. Craig* (DD 885).

His interest in—and concern with—the field of information and public affairs began in the early years of his naval career. He did graduate work in the University of Missouri School of Journalism and was a member of the first class of the Armed Forces Information School. In the mid-1950s, while attending the Naval Postgraduate School, he was designated an SDO officer in public affairs. He served as public information officer for ComCruDesPac, and as the first public information officer for ComFirstFleet. RADM Thompson won the Public Relations Society of America's "Silver Anvil" Award for the best press relations in 1962. In July 1964, he became Special Assistant for Public Affairs to the Secretary of the Navy, and, after serving three SecNavs, was awarded the Legion of Merit. RADM Thompson leaves his mark in the Navy as the first public affairs officer to be selected for flag rank.

Captain David Cooney, our new Chief of Information, has a long and distinguished record in the field of Navy public affairs and information. His association with the Navy began as a student at the University of Southern California when he joined the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps. Graduated from USC with a B.A. degree in Speech and an officer's commission in 1951, he went on to earn a graduate certificate in mass communications from the same university.

Coming on active duty in May 1954, he started his Navy PAO career as a public affairs officer and photo officer on the staff of Commander Seventh Fleet aboard USS *Helena* (CA 75). Since that time he has filled many public affairs assignments with both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

After attending the Naval War College in 1964, he continued his graduate work, receiving the degree of Master of Science in International Relations from George Washington University. CAPT Cooney is the author of a reference book, "A Chronology of the U. S. Navy: 1775-1965," and several papers and articles on seapower and military history.

The All Hands Staff

ALL HANDS The Magazine of the U. S. Navy, published for the information and interest of all members of the naval service, is issued monthly by the Navy Internal Relations Activity, Office of the Chief of Information, Room 2E329, Pentagon, Washington, D. C. 20350. Issuance of this publication is approved in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations, NAVEXOS P-35. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of the Navy. 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.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES and information of general interest may be forwarded addressed to the Editor, ALL HANDS, Navy Internal Relations Activity, Department of the Navy, Room 1044, Crystal Plaza No. 6, 2221 Jefferson Davis Highway, Washington, D. C. 20360.

DISTRIBUTION: ALL HANDS is distributed on the basis of one copy for each five naval officers and enlisted personnel on active duty. The Navy Internal Relations Activity (NIRA) invites requests for additional copies as necessary to provide adequate distribution on this basis. Note that distribution is based on the authorized number of members attached. NIRA should be kept informed of changes in the number of copies required and if the full number is not received regularly.

Normally, copies for Navy activities are distributed only to those on the Standard Navy Distribution List (SNDL) in the expectation that such activities will make further distribution as necessary; where special circumstances warrant sending direct to sub-activities, NIRA should be informed. Limited distribution to Marine Corps activities is effected by the Commandant U. S. Marine Corps. Requests from Marine activities should be addressed to the Commandant.

PERSONAL COPIES: The magazine is for sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The rate for ALL HANDS is \$1.65 per copy; subscription price is \$19.00 a year, domestic (including FPO and APO address for overseas mail); \$23.75 foreign. Remittances should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents and forwarded directly to the Government Printing Office at the above address. Subscriptions are accepted for one, two or three years.

Right: PROUD TRADITION—The intent expression of this Navy woman officer was captured by PH1 Richard Pendergast during a Navy Birthday ceremony at the Washington Navy Yard.



U.S. NAVY 1775-1975

BUILDING ON A PROUD TRADITION

