

Since a fracture is an injury beneath the skin surface it cannot be seen except in rare cases. Always question the individual, "Do you think you may have fractured it?" Look at the person; do they appear in shock? Is there point tenderness over the injury site, localized discoloration of the skin, numbness, throbbing pain, or obvious deformity? All are signs and symptoms of a fracture. When in doubt, treat as if it is a fracture. You should be aware that an individual may be able to move the body or body part with a fracture so this is not a conclusive test, and may produce further internal injury. If you suspect the person may be in or going into shock, treat for shock first. With a compound fracture, control the bleeding first and when the blood loss is under control secure the fracture.

### ***Treatment of Fractures***

Effective splinting and immobilization of the fracture site is key to prevent further injury. Keep in mind that any joint above and below the site of fracture must also be immobilized. Virtually anything that immobilizes the fracture is appropriate, be it rolled newspaper, sticks, magazines, cardboard, or a metal pipe. Whatever you use for splinting, it should be padded for the victim's comfort and secured with strips of cloth. The rule of thumb in treating fractures is, "*Splint it as it lays.*" Never attempt to straighten a fracture, this should only be attempted by trained medical professionals. Splinting supplies are provided on every naval vessel and installation.

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### **Poisoning**

Prompt action is paramount in poisoning cases. The objective is to dilute the poison as fast as possible or to induce vomiting, depending upon the kind of poison. This must be followed by swift medical evaluation at the nearest medical treatment facility. Great care must be given to assure the patient does not inhale any vomitus into the

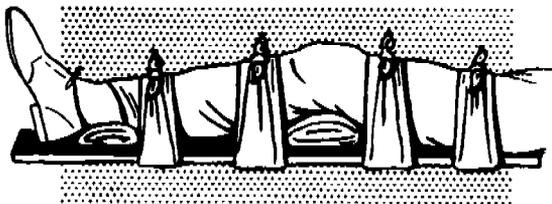


Figure 23.3. Effective splinting can prevent further injury once a fracture has occurred. Make sure splints are tied securely to immobilize the limb, but do not cut off blood circulation.

lungs. If this happens, immediate life saving professional medical intervention will be needed. All naval commands are required to have and maintain an antidote locker. In the locker you can find the "Handbook of Poison Antidotes," an antacid such as Maalox or Mylanta, vinegar, syrup of ipecac to induce vomiting, the phone number to the local Poison Control Center, activated charcoal to bind with the poison and prevent absorption in the intestine, a bottle of magnesium citrate to stimulate the bowel to allow for quick expulsion of the poison, medicine cups, ammonia capsules to arouse the unconscious patient, and your local emergency response phone numbers.

Caustic and corrosive poisons, such as ingested lye and strong acids, injure the lining of the food passages. The injury may be minimized when fluids are used to dilute the poison. First aid must be instantaneous as every second of delay will cause further injury. Water is usually the most readily available suitable substance. Four glasses of water will normally dilute the ingested caustic or corrosive enough to slow or subdue further damage to the lining of the food passage and stomach. For strong acids, glasses of water with several teaspoons of baking soda can be used. Mylanta or Maalox coats the lining of the food passages and stomach, preventing further injury.

Petroleum distillates such as gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, and the like present a particular danger if vomiting is induced. *Do not induce vomiting!* The victim may breathe the poison into the lungs which may cause severe lung damage and death. Victims with this type of poisoning may exhibit violent behavior and should be closely guarded until help can arrive. These victims require immediate professional medical attention.

Narcotics and barbiturates depress the central nervous system and can depress the breathing center in the body, causing the victim to lapse into a coma and die. Close observation of pulse and respirations is very important. Call for help immediately. Provide CPR if indicated. The victim's pupils may be constricted and you may see little or no reaction to light. Watch for any signs of vomiting. Position the patient on his or her side if vomiting occurs. Protect the victim against physical harm if convulsions occur and always protect the airway until help arrives. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If help is not readily available and the patient is awake and alert, syrup of ipecac may be given for ingested narcotics.

### **Heat Injuries**

Exposure to extreme heat conditions can cause problems ranging in severity and can ultimately lead to death.

### ***Dehydration***

Dehydration can be very harmful but is easily preventable. The speed at which dehydration develops depends on body weight, activity, and loss of body fluids. In heat conditions, you can monitor your own hydration status by observing the color of your urine. The clearer the urine the better. Dark yellow urine means your urine is very concentrated and you are more prone to dehydration symptoms, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Other signs of dehydration are dry mouth and thirst and an increased heart rate.

The main objective when treating dehydration is to take in as much fluid as possible without causing increased nausea and subsequent vomiting.

To prevent dehydration, drink more water during heavy work or warm weather. If you should develop symptoms of dehydration, first begin by taking sips of water. Slowly increase your intake as tolerated. Avoid all juices and dairy products while trying to hydrate yourself.

### ***Heat Exhaustion***

Heat exhaustion occurs after sustained dehydration and heat stress. Heat exhaustion may progress to heat stroke which can lead to death. Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are fatigue, muscular weakness, profuse sweating, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and cool moist skin.

Treatment consists of rapid cooling of the body and rehydration. Call for medical attention immediately.

### ***Heat Stroke***

Caused by an imbalance between heat production and heat dissipation, heat stroke occurs when core body temperature increases. The body normally dissipates heat from the skin by radiation, conduction, convection, and evaporation. When the surrounding temperature rises the body loses its ability to effectively control heat release. This is especially true in a hot, humid environment. Heat stroke kills about 4000 people a year in the United States.

The most telling symptom of heat stroke is confusion and dizziness. Other symptoms include an absence of sweating; hot, dry skin; and collapse with loss of consciousness.

For the most part, heat stroke is preventable by adhering to a graduated schedule of increasing performance requirements in hot conditions and ensuring unrestricted access to drinking water. Salt replacement tablets, once thought to be effective in preventing heat stroke, are no longer recommended.

First aid treatment of a heat stroke victim is immediate rapid cooling. The most efficient method to reduce core body temperature is to remove all clothing, induce evaporative heat loss by spraying the victim with cool water, and fanning with warm air. Keep the victim's head above the level of the heart and transport the victim to a medical treatment facility immediately. Heat stroke is a very serious medical emergency.

### **Cold Injuries**

Hypothermia, or abnormally low core body temperature, can result from exposure to cold weather or from total immersion in cold water. Signs and symptoms of severe hypothermia include unconsciousness, pale skin color, slow and shallow breathing, faint or undetectable pulse, and semirigid extremities. The victim may appear to be dead in these circumstances.

First aid consists mainly of bringing the body temperature back to normal. Wrap the patient in warm blankets in a warm room. Do not give the victim hot drinks or other stimulants until consciousness has been regained. Transport to a medical treatment facility immediately. Hypothermia is a very serious medical emergency.

Exposure to dry cold may cause frostbite, especially in the cheeks, nose, chin, ears, forehead, wrists, hands, feet, and genitalia. The skin turns white or gray, then bright pink.

Frostbite may also be caused by contact with certain chemicals that cause rapid freezing, such as liquid oxygen, carbon dioxide, Freon, and other industrial gases. Such injuries are often called chemical burns, but the body tissue is actually frozen.

When the frostbitten area is warmed up, it immediately becomes red and swollen. Large blisters develop. Severe frostbite causes gangrene, which destroys soft tissues and sometimes even bone. If deep tissue is destroyed, the injured part may have to be amputated. Do not thaw a frozen extremity until you can transport the patient to a medical treatment facility. *Do not rub or massage frostbitten tissues.*

### **Transporting Injured Personnel**

The condition of the victim and the immediacy of danger will dictate the appropriate method of transportation. If the victim does not need to be immediately transported, wait for proper medical assistance. *Remember to give all necessary first aid before moving the victim.* Relieve the victim's pain and make him or her as comfortable as possible. Use standard stretchers when available. Make sure that the victim is securely fastened to the stretcher so that he or she will not slip,

slide, or fall off. Use blankets, garments, or other available materials to pad the stretcher and to protect the victim from exposure.

Victims should usually lie on their backs while being moved, but a victim who is having difficulty breathing because of a chest wound may be more comfortable if the head and shoulders are slightly raised, or if he or she is placed on the side of injury. A victim with a severe injury to the back of the head should be kept on their side. A patient should always be carried *feet first* unless there is some special reason for carrying her or him head first, such as going up a ladder.

### ***Stretchers***

The most common method of transporting injured personnel is by using a stretcher. Because of the unique environments found in the Navy, there are several different types in use.

*Stokes stretcher.* This is a wire-basket type of stretcher that is adaptable to a variety of uses and is the most commonly used stretcher in the Navy. It will hold a person securely in place even when tipped or turned. The Stokes stretcher is generally used for transferring the injured to and from boats or ships. It can be used to rescue personnel from the water. Fifteen-foot handling lines are attached to each end. These lines should be secured to stanchions or other solid objects when transporting victims from deck to deck. The stretcher should be padded with two blankets placed lengthwise so that one will be under each of the victim's legs, and a third blanket folded in half and placed in the upper part of the stretcher to protect the victim's head and shoulders. The victim should be lowered gently into the stretcher and made as comfortable as possible. The victim must be fastened to the stretcher by straps over the chest, hips, knees, and feet to prevent sliding up and down. The straps go over the blanket or over the covering.

*Neill-Robertson stretcher.* This stretcher is specifically designed for vertically removing an injured person from enginerooms, holds, and other compartments where access hatches are too small to permit the use of regular stretchers. It is all wood and canvas construction, and completely encloses the victim. When firmly wrapped around the victim, it gives the needed support for vertical lifting. A guideline is tied to the bottom ring to keep the victim from swaying against bulkheads and hatches while being lifted.

*Army litter.* This consists of two wooden poles, approximately seven feet long, with canvas stretched across the poles. It is used for evacuation of the injured at land-based facilities. It is hard to secure a casualty onto the Army litter, and for this reason its use is limited aboard ship. Check it for deterioration before using it.

### Rescuer-Victim Carries

Some situations will require immediate transportation of an injured person. During these situations one of the following techniques may be used.

*Three-man lift.* One rescuer takes the head and shoulders of the victim, another takes the back and buttocks, and the third takes the legs and feet. The one with the victim's head says, "Ready, lift," and all lift together and keep the body straight.

*Fireman's lift.* Turn the patient face down. Kneel over the victim's head, facing the shoulders. Pass both your hands under the armpits and lift the victim to his knees. Then slide your hands down lower and clasp them around the victim's back. Raise the victim to a standing position, stick your right leg between the victim's legs, take the victim's right wrist in your left hand, and swing his or her arm around the back of your neck, holding the injured person close to you. Put your right arm between the victim's thighs, stoop quickly, pull his or her trunk across your shoulders, and straighten up.

To lower the patient, kneel on your left knee. Grasp the victim's left knee with your right hand. Slide the victim around in front of you



Figure 23.4. One person can transport an injury victim by using the fireman's lift.

and down your right thigh into a sitting position. Shift your hands to the victim's head and place the victim gently on his or her back.

*Tied-hands crawl.* Use this method when you must remain close to the deck or when you must have both hands free for climbing a ladder. Lay the victim on her or his back. Cross the wrists and tie them together. Kneel over the victim's stomach and lift the arms over your head so that the wrists are at the back of your neck. When crawling forward raise your shoulders high enough so that the victim's head will not bump against the deck.

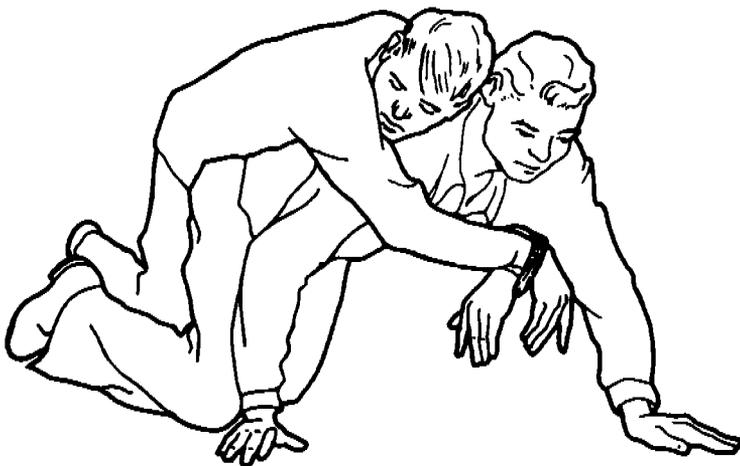


Figure 23.5. A variation of the tied-hands crawl.

# Navy Organization

The Navy, along with the Army and Air Force, is part of the Defense Department (DOD). Until 1947, the Navy and the Army were separate departments of the government and there was no such thing as DOD. The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Military Establishment (NME), which in 1949 became DOD. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) heads DOD and is an appointed civilian cabinet officer.

The original Department of the Navy (DON) was created in 1798 when Benjamin Stoddert was appointed the first Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV). In 1815, a three-man board of naval commissioners was created to manage the Navy. In 1842, this was changed to a bureau system, which lasted with minor changes until 1966. The position and title of Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) was created in 1915.

## Department of Defense

DOD is the largest government agency in the United States. It is composed of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), defense agencies, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), unified combatant commands, and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It provides for military security and supports national policies and interests.

## Secretary of Defense

The SECDEF is the principal defense policy adviser to the President of the United States and is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and the execution of approved policy. Under the direction of the President, the SECDEF exercises direction, authority, and control over the department.

The Deputy SECDEF supervises and coordinates the activities of the department and takes the place of the SECDEF when necessary.

## Appendix A **The Joint Chiefs of Staff**

The JCS consists of a Chairman, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC). The JCS also has a Vice-chairman as a nonvoting member. The Vice-chairman acts as Chairman in the latter's absence.

The Chairman of the JCS, assisted by other JCS members and supported by the Joint Staff, is responsible for strategic direction of the armed forces; strategic planning; contingency planning and preparedness; advice on department and combatant command requirements, programs, and budgets; doctrine, training, and education for the joint employment of the armed forces; United Nations representational duties; and other duties prescribed by law, the President, or the SECDEF.

### **Unified Combatant Commands**

Responsibility for military planning and operations in different parts of the world and for certain specialized aspects of the military establishment has been assigned to a number of unified commanders. A unified command, composed of elements of two or more services, has a broad continuing mission and a single commander. The current unified commands are Joint Forces Command, Central Command, European Command, Pacific Command, Southern Command, Space Command, Special Operations Command, Strategic Command, and Transportation Command. These commanders are responsible to the President and the SECDEF for accomplishing their assigned military missions and for exercising command authority over assigned forces. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the SECDEF to the unified combatant commanders through the Chairman JCS, who transmits orders to the commanders.

### **The Department of the Navy (DON)**

Since its formal beginning as a military department in 1798, DON has consisted of three distinctly separate bodies: the Navy Department, the shore establishment, and the operating forces.

#### **Navy Department**

The Navy Department (as opposed to the Department of the Navy) refers to the central executive offices of DON located at the seat of government. Organizationally, the Navy Department comprises the Office of the Secretary of the Navy; the Office of the Chief of Naval

Operations; Headquarters, United States Marine Corps; and, under the command of the CNO, the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Headquarters, United States Coast Guard, normally is part of the Department of Transportation but can be a part of the Navy in time of war or national emergency.

The Navy Department establishes policy, provides direction, and exerts control over the operations of the other two components of DON, the shore establishment and the operating forces of the Navy.

*Secretary of the Navy.* The head of the Department of the Navy is a civilian and is called the Secretary of the Navy, abbreviated "SECNAV." Like all service secretaries, under secretaries, and assistant secretaries, she or he is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Under the direction, authority, and control of SECDEF, SECNAV is responsible for the policies and control of DON, including its organization, administration, operation, and efficiency.

The Office of the Secretary of the Navy is composed of the Undersecretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, General Counsel of DON, Judge Advocate General (JAG) of the Navy, Naval Inspector General (IG), Chief of Naval Research, and other offices and officials established by law or by the Secretary. The Office of the Secretary of the Navy is responsible for the following functions within the DON: acquisition, auditing and financial management, legal and legislative affairs, and the dissemination of information to the government and the public.

*Undersecretary of the Navy.* The Undersecretary of the Navy is the deputy and principal assistant to SECNAV. She or he is responsible for internal auditing (through the Office of the Auditor General), counterintelligence, security, law enforcement, and related investigative activities.

*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs).* This assistant secretary supervises manpower and reserve component affairs of DON, including policy and the administration of affairs related to military (active and inactive) and civilian personnel.

*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment).* This assistant secretary is responsible to SECNAV for the formulation of policies and procedures related to the construction, management, maintenance, and repair of facilities.

*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition).* He or she serves as the Navy's acquisition and procurement executive, establishing policies and procedures related to research and development.

*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management).* This is the comptroller of the Navy, responsible for all matters related to the financial management of DON, including budgeting, accounting, disbursing, financing, internal review, progress and statistical reporting, and automatic data-processing systems and equipment (except for ADPE integral to a weapons system). He or she also serves as an advisor and assistant to the CNO and CMC with respect to financial and budgetary matters.

*General Counsel.* Reporting directly to SECNAV, the General Counsel provides legal advice and supervises matters relating to general legal issues, litigation, business and commercial law, real and personal property, civilian personnel law, patent law, the fiscal budget, accounting, and so on.

*Chief of Information.* Provides services to the public such as answering inquiries, assuring a prompt and accurate flow of information to the news media, and coordinating Navy participation in community events.

*Judge Advocate General.* Providing all legal services pertaining to functions of DON, except those areas of business and commercial law assigned to the general counsel of the Navy, the Judge Advocate General (JAG) supervises the administration of military justice (UCMJ) throughout DON and advises on matters involving admiralty law.

*Chief of Legislative Affairs.* Arranges and coordinates the presentation of statements, testimony, briefings, and reports to members and committees of Congress by military and civilian personnel of DON; monitors and evaluates congressional actions affecting DON; and arranges for congressional travel (an official responsibility of DON).

*Director of Program Appraisal.* Reporting directly to SECNAV, this office gives independent appraisals of existing and proposed Navy and Marine Corps programs. The office also analyzes DON objectives, and the validity, adequacy, feasibility, and balances of proposed programs to meet them, to help SECNAV assess the overall direction of DON's efforts.

*Auditor General.* Working under the direct supervision of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the auditor general is responsible for internal DON audits and commands the Naval Audit Service Headquarters and field regions.

*Naval Inspector General.* Serving as the principal advisor on all matters relating to inspection and investigation of importance to DON, with particular emphasis on readiness; identifies areas of inefficiency in DON and recommends improvement; and receives and

investigates, or refers for investigation, allegations of inefficiency, misconduct, impropriety, mismanagement, or violations of law.

*Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service.* Functioning as a kind of FBI for the Navy, this service commands an organization of people in more than 160 locations worldwide providing criminal investigative, counterintelligence, law enforcement, and physical and personnel security support to the Navy and Marine Corps, on land and sea.

*Office of the Comptroller.* This office, under the assistant secretary for financial management, is responsible for the Navy's budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, administrative organization, and related managerial tasks. The deputy comptroller advises both the CNO and the CMC.

*Office of the Chief of Naval Research.* Working for the assistant secretary for research, development, and acquisition, this office coordinates research programs for DON as well as administering activities within or on behalf of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, royalty payments, and other matters relating to the patent and copyright function.

*Chief of Naval Operations.* The CNO is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate to take precedence over all other officers of the naval service. As Navy representative of the JCS, the CNO keeps SECNAV informed on JCS activities and is responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for duties external to DON as prescribed by law. The CNO directs OPNAV (derived from "operations of the Navy" but is better thought of as simply the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations) and other major Navy headquarters and shore commands and activities, the operating forces of the Navy, and shore activities as assigned by SECNAV.

*Vice Chief of Naval Operations.* The VCNO is also appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Orders issued by the VCNO have the same effect as those issued by the CNO, who has delegated to the VCNO complete authority to act for him in all matters not specifically reserved by law to the CNO alone. The principal duty of the VCNO is to act as executive for the CNO.

*Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.* OPNAV is the headquarters of the CNO and is responsible for assisting in the execution of CNO duties. OPNAV also assists SECNAV, the Undersecretary, and the assistant secretaries of the Navy. Organizationally, OPNAV consists of the CNO, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO), and

Appendix A OPNAV principal officials (OPOs) as listed below. OPOs are responsible for the performance of assigned missions and functions within their respective areas of responsibility.

*OPNAV Principal Officials.* The CNO is assisted by a staff of principal officials, some of whom have the title of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) while others are directors or special assistants. The list that follows shows their codes and titles. It is by no means a complete listing and is subject to change, but it will give you an idea of how this is set up.

N1	DCNO Manpower and Personnel
N2	Director of Naval Intelligence
N3/N5	DCNO Plans, Policy, and Operations
N4	DCNO Fleet Readiness and Logistics
N6	Director of Space Information Warfare, Command and Control
N7	DCNO Warfare Requirements and Programs
N70	Warfare Integration
N74	Antisubmarine Warfare
N75	Expeditionary Warfare
N76	Surface Warfare
N77	Submarine Warfare
N78	Air Warfare
N79	Naval Training & Education
N8	DCNO Resources, Requirements, and Assessments
N09	Vice Chief of Naval Operations
N093	Surgeon General
N095	Director of Naval Reserve
N096	Oceanographer of the Navy (also Navigator of the Navy)
N097	Chief of Chaplains

*Chief of Naval Personnel.* Also known by the acronym CHNAVPERs, this officer directs the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) which directs the recruiting, assignment, training, and career development of Navy personnel. Other personnel-related activities, such as the Navy Recruiting Command (CRUITCOM) and Navy Civilian Personnel Center (NCPC), report to CHNAVPERs as well.

*Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* BUMED directs health care services for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and other authorized persons.

*Commandant of the Marine Corps.* Marine Corps equivalent to the CNO, the CMC is responsible, under SECNAV, for the administration, discipline, internal organization, training, efficiency, and readiness of the Marine Corps. As the Marine Corps representative on the JCS, the CMC keeps SECNAV informed on JCS activities and is responsible to the president and the secretary of defense for external duties as prescribed by law. The CMC's command includes Marine Corps headquarters, operating forces, support establishment, and reserve. The CMC is not a part of the command structure of the CNO; there is, however, close cooperation between the two.

### **The Navy Shore Establishment**

The Navy shore establishment consists of major shore commands and shore activities that have been established by the SECNAV. A major shore command is generally charged with a Navy-wide or an area-wide mission and includes subordinate shore facilities to carry out its mission. For example, the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command, a major shore command with headquarters in Washington, is responsible for the naval telecommunications system. Shore activities known as communications stations, located throughout the world, are included in this command.

Naval shore activities are formally organized installations with a prescribed mission for a specified local area. Naval shore activities include air stations, hospitals, submarine bases, amphibious bases, and shipyards. There are also many specified one-of-a-kind activities such as the Naval Academy and the Naval Observatory.

*Chief Of Naval Education and Training.* Also known as "CNET" (pronounced "seanet"), this officer is in charge of the Navy's education and training programs. CNET manages the funds that pay for education, the facilities that house classrooms, and the curricula used in naval training. Technical training at shore stations, at air stations, and at sea comes under CNET's jurisdiction. Under CNET are the Chief of Naval Air Training (CNATRA) and the Chief of Naval Technical Training.

*Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command.* COMNAVCOMTELCOM, under CNO, plans, operates, and maintains all Navy ashore communication resources and all non-tactical information resources for command, control, and administration of the Navy and those elements of the Defense Communication System assigned to the Navy.

*Office of Naval Intelligence.* The Director of Naval Intelligence, under the CNO, directs and manages ONI to fulfill intelligence requirements of the DON.

*Commander, Naval Space Command.* COMNAVSPACECOM, under the CNO, is responsible for all activities related to outer space that are conducted in conjunction with the accomplishment of the naval mission.

*Commander, Naval Security Group.* COMNAVSECGRU, under the CNO, is responsible for the Navy's cryptologic activities.

*Commander, Naval Oceanography Command.* COMNAV-OCEANCOM manages oceanographic activities (oceanography, meteorology, mapping, charting, geodesy, astronomy, and chronometry) under the Naval Oceanographic Program.

*Commander, Naval Legal Service Command.* COMNAVLEG-SVCCOM, under the CNO, administers the Navy's legal services program and provides command direction for all legal-service activities and resources.

*Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.* COMNAVSEA-SYSCOM provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for ships, submarines, other sea platforms, shipboard combat systems and components, other surface and undersea warfare and weapons systems, and ordnance expendables not specifically assigned to other systems commands.

*Commander, Naval Air Systems Command.* COMNAVAIR-SYSCOM is responsible for providing for material support to the operating forces of the Navy in the areas of aeronautical weapon systems, their associated subsystems, and related systems and equipment. COMNAVAIRSYSCOM provides similar material support to the Marine Corps, DON, DOD, Coast Guard, and other organizations as assigned. COMNAVAIRSYSCOM also operates shore facilities and ranges for the support of these needs.

*Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command.* COMSPAWARSYSCOM is responsible for providing material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps for space systems, command, control, communications, intelligence, electronic warfare, and undersea surveillance.

*Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command.* COMNAVSUP-SYSCOM is responsible for providing materials, supplies, and support services to the operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps.

*Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.* COMNAV-FACENCOM is responsible for providing material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps in the following areas: shore facilities, real property, utilities, fixed ocean systems and structures, transportation equipment, and energy. This officer also controls the Naval Construction Forces.

## Operating Forces

The operating forces of the Navy consist of fleets, seagoing forces, fleet marine forces, the Military Sealift Command, and other forces and activities assigned by the president or SECNAV.

Two chains of command apply to the operating forces. The *operational* chain of command runs from the president through the secretary of defense, to a commander of a unified or specified command, and then to those operational forces assigned to that commander. The *administrative* chain runs from SECNAV and the CNO to the operating forces.

It must be understood that the operating forces are permanently organized in the administrative chain of command, while the operational chain of command is task-oriented and can be structured as necessary to meet operational requirements.

The CNO commands the operating forces of the Navy and is responsible to SECNAV for their administration and use, including training and readiness.

Administratively, the Pacific and Atlantic fleets include ships and craft classified and organized into commands by type (for example, Surface Forces, Atlantic Fleet or Naval Air Forces, Pacific Fleet). Also included are the training commands and fleet marine forces. The operational chain of command can be a bit more complex.

To better understand these chains of command, let us look at a typical situation from the bottom up. Suppose you are assigned to the USS *Neversink*, which is homeported in Norfolk, Virginia. Administratively, your ship would be assigned to the Commander of Naval Surface Forces, Atlantic (COMNAVSURFLANT). While you are operating out of Norfolk—doing training exercises and getting important repairs completed—you would be operationally assigned to the Commander of the Second Fleet (COMSECONDFLT) as well. But when your ship deploys to the Mediterranean, you are no longer a member of the Second Fleet, but are transferred (operationally) to the Commander of the Sixth Fleet, who is the operational commander in the Mediterranean. He or she answers to CINCUSNAVEUR (Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces in Europe), who would be an admiral in charge of all naval forces in and around the European continent. That admiral would also have a boss—who might be another admiral or a general from one of the armed forces—whose title is CINCEUR (Commander-in-Chief, Europe), who is in charge of all American armed forces in Europe (this includes Army and Air Force as well as Navy and Marine Corps). This commander would in turn answer to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are working directly for the

Appendix A Secretary of Defense and the President of the United States (who is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States).

A similar situation would exist if you had been assigned to the USS *Sailwell*, homeported in San Diego. Your ship would be administratively assigned to COMNAVSURFPAC and operationally to COMTHIRDFLT while operating in and out of San Diego. Once you deployed to the Western Pacific, however, you would change your operational chain of command to COMSEVENTHFLT (who is responsible for the Western Pacific) and the chain would extend upward through CINCPACFLT to CINCPAC to JCS to SECDEF to the President.

*Task Force Organization.* An entire fleet is too large to be used for specific operations and yet a particular task may require more than one ship. To better organize ships into useful groups, the Navy developed a system that has been in use since World War II.

Using this system, a *fleet* can be divided into *task forces* and they can be further subdivided into *task groups*. If these task groups still need to be further divided, *task units* can be created and they can be further subdivided into *task elements*.

A numbering system is used to make it clear what each of these divisions is. The Seventh Fleet, for example, might be divided into two task forces and they would be numbered TF 71 and TF 72. If Task Force 72 needed to be divided into three separate divisions, they would be task groups and would be numbered TG 72.1, TG 72.2, and TG 72.3. If TG 72.3 needed to be subdivided, it could be broken into task units numbered TU 72.3.1 and TU 72.3.2. Further divisions of TU 72.3.1 would be elements and would be numbered TE 72.3.1.1 and TE 72.3.1.2.

## Regular Navy

The term "Regular Navy" refers to those people who serve in the Navy as a full-time job. The Navy also has a reserve component made up of men and women who serve in the Navy on a part-time basis, ready to serve full-time if war or other national emergency requires their help.

The regular Navy consists of officers, either in the line or in a staff corps, and enlisted men and women. The professional structure of enlisted Sailors has been covered extensively in other chapters, but some explanation of the officer part of the Navy is covered here.

*Line and Staff Corps.* All naval officers serve either in the regular line or in a special staff corps, according to their specialties. Depending on the uniform worn, officers wear the device of their

specialty on the sleeve above the stripes, or on the shoulder boards, or on the collar. A line officer wears rank devices on both collar points, but a staff corps officer wears a rank device on only the right collar point and wears a special corps device on the left. Line officers exercise military command; only line officers command at sea and, in general, only line officers exercise command on shore. Members of certain staff corps, such as the Medical, Supply, and Civil Engineer Corps, command shore activities and units and come under the control of their respective bureaus.

*Medical Corps (MC)*. Doctors in the Navy are commissioned staff corps officers. They provide medical services and administer hospitals, dispensaries, sick bays, and other medical units in the Navy. These doctors also serve the needs of the Marine Corps.

*Dental Corps (DC)*. Dentists in the Navy are also commissioned officers. They provide dental services and run dispensaries on board larger ships. The Dental Corps, like the Medical Corps, Nurse Corps, and Medical Service Corps, comes under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and serves the needs of both the Navy and Marine Corps.

*Medical Service Corps (MSC)*. This corps has specialists in optometry, pharmacy, bacteriology, biochemistry, psychology, sanitation engineering, and medical statistics.

*Nurse Corps (NC)*. Navy nurses are commissioned officers in the grades of ensign through admiral. They serve in a variety of settings, ranging from teaching hospitals to the relatively basic fleet hospitals and clinics.

*Supply Corps (SC)*. This is the business branch of the Navy; it receives and disburses funds for supply and pay, subsistence, and transportation and handles the acquisition and distribution of spare parts and consumables.

*Chaplain Corps (CHC)*. Officers of the Chaplain Corps are ordained ministers of various religions and denominations; they conduct religious services and promote the spiritual and moral welfare of the Navy and Marine Corps.

*Civil Engineer Corps (CEC)*. This corps is composed of graduate civil engineers, who supervise the buildings, grounds, and plants as well as all construction of shore stations. This corps includes the Construction Battalions (popularly called "Seabees") who can build advance bases in new areas in relatively short periods of time when the need arises.

*Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAG)*. Established in 1967, this staff corps is composed of lawyers certified to practice in the Navy.

As already mentioned, the Navy has an important reserve component. The mission of the Naval Reserve, like that of the other reserve components of the armed services, is to provide trained units and qualified individuals for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at other times required for national security.

Since its creation in 1915, the Naval Reserve has been a trained manpower source capable of rapidly augmenting active Navy forces to fill the gap between peacetime capability and wartime requirements. As part of the Navy's total force, the Naval Reserve—in addition to its wartime mobilization mission—is shouldering a greater share of day-to-day peacetime responsibilities. The integration of active and reserve forces ensures that Navy assets are fully utilized.

The Naval Reserve has many ships and air squadrons permanently assigned. The Commander, Naval Reserve Force (COMNAVRESFOR), headquartered in New Orleans, is responsible for the administration and management of Naval Reserve programs in accordance with policies prescribed by the CNO, for the management of assigned reserves, and for supervising Naval Reserve activities.

There are three subordinate commands in New Orleans to help carry out this mission: Commander, Naval Surface Reserve Force (COMNAVSURFRESFOR), Commander, Naval Air Reserve Force (COMNAVAIRESFOR), and Commander, Naval Reserve Recruiting Command (COMNAVRESCRUITCOM). The senior of these officers also serves as deputy commander of the naval reserve force.

The Naval Reserve has several personnel components that provide different services and degrees of readiness to the Navy.

*Selected Reserve.* Selected reservists are the core of the Naval Reserve program. They are subject to involuntary recall for war or national emergency, or by the President for up to 90 days to support operational requirements without the declaration of a national emergency. Most selected reservists are Navy veterans who continue their affiliation with the service while at the same time pursuing civilian careers. These men and women usually meet one weekend a month and serve for two weeks each year on active duty designed to enhance their readiness. They are paid for their weekend drills and for their two weeks active duty.

*Individual Ready Reserve.* This component is also subject to involuntary recall for war or national emergency, but members are not required to train. Many do train without pay in volunteer training units established at most surface and air reserve activities. This vol-

untary training not only allows them to serve their nation in an important way, it makes them eligible for certain retirement benefits.

*Training and Administration of Reserves (TARs).* TARs are reserve training specialists who serve on full-time active duty in support of the Naval Reserve. TARs receive full active-duty pay and allowances and the same benefits as regular Navy personnel. TARs enlist in the TAR program or convert from Regular Navy or Selected Reserve status.

### **United States Marine Corps**

The Marine Corps is a separate service under the Department of the Navy and consists of two fleet marine forces, one in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific. The Marine Corps' primary mission is to provide the U.S. Navy with landing forces for amphibious operations. The United States is a maritime nation with worldwide interests; the Corps supports its global national strategy. During peacetime, Marines serve as essential elements of U.S. deterrence and project U.S. influence abroad.

The ability to project sea power ashore is an essential element of a maritime strategy, and the ability to execute an amphibious assault is an integral part of power projection. The Marine Corps is charged expressly with these tasks.

An organization unique to the Corps is the Marine Security Guard Battalion. Small, select, specially trained groups of Marines guard posts at American embassies and consulates around the world. These Marines are responsible for safeguarding classified material as well as protecting embassy personnel and property. Their duties are defensive, the overall protection of diplomatic missions being the responsibility of the host government.

The Marine Corps Reserve maintains the same high standards of performance and readiness as the Regular Marine Corps. The reserve augments and reinforces the active forces with well-trained units and highly qualified individuals.

Naval personnel also serve in Marine units, most especially as hospital corpsman. These Sailors must train with Marines, wear some of their uniforms, and become familiar with Marine Corps methods and equipment.

### **United States Coast Guard**

The Coast Guard is the smallest of the nation's five military services. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; upon declaration of war or when the President directs, the

Appendix A Coast Guard operates within DON. Even though they are not normally part of the Department of Defense, Coast Guard personnel receive the same pay and benefits as DOD personnel and are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The Coast Guard mission encompasses a variety of responsibilities. Primary among them is search and rescue, the saving of lives and property at sea. The Coast Guard operates search-and-rescue stations along America's coasts and inland waters, and stands ready 24 hours a day to dispatch rescue vessels to answer distress calls. Its numerous air stations assist in searches when rescue by vessel is impossible or speed is essential. A network of communication centers handles the vital communications necessary to integrate the work of these units.

The Coast Guard coordinates Automated Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue (AMVER), an international program of volunteer merchant vessels that provides the location of participating vessels to any vessel needing help at sea.

The Coast Guard also participates in the International Ice Patrol, begun in 1913. Each year, with other nations, it patrols a 45,000-square-mile area in the North Atlantic tracking icebergs.

As the nation's seagoing police force, the Coast Guard is the principal federal agency responsible for ensuring marine safety and enforcing maritime laws covering customs and immigration, drug interdiction, commercial fishing, international treaties, the marine environment, and even the protection of endangered marine mammals. To do this job, the Coast Guard uses a fleet of vessels ranging from small utility boats to highly sophisticated cutters, as well as helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. When there is an oil or chemical spill, the Coast Guard deploys highly mobile "strike teams" of experts.

The Coast Guard is also responsible for recreational boating safety. It carries out a program that includes research in and development of safer boating practices and equipment, coordination and enforcement of industrial and water safety standards, cooperation with state boating authorities, and education of the boating public.

The Coast Guard maintains a volunteer auxiliary some 37,000 strong. Participants are trained in boat handling, sailing, rules of the road, marlinespike seamanship, weather, radiotelephone, search and rescue, navigation, meteorology, marine engines, and aids to navigation.

Keeping the nation's 40,000 miles of waterways safe for navigation is another Coast Guard responsibility. It maintains thousands of aids to navigation, from small buoys to large, sophisticated naviga-

tional buoys, offshore towers, lighthouses, and many other lesser lights. It also maintains and operates electronic navigation stations around the world.

The Coast Guard is also tasked with the safety of the nation's merchant marine fleet and ports. From design and construction to eventual scrapping, U.S. flag merchant vessels are under Coast Guard regulation. The Coast Guard approves new vessel designs and examines shipbuilders, prescribes a wide variety of safety and lifesaving equipment, licenses those who sail merchant ships, and investigates serious ship accidents.

Since its beginning in 1790 as the Revenue Marine, the Coast Guard has played a part in every national conflict. It participates in many DOD activities and in Navy fleet and interservice exercises. The Coast Guard is also involved in NASA launches and the Navy's maritime defense zone planning and operations in defense of coastal waters, ports, and harbors.

## **Navy History**

What follows is a chronological listing of some of the significant moments in the Navy's history. This listing is meant as a reference only. To better understand your heritage, you should read one of the excellent histories of the United States Navy at your earliest convenience.

As you read American naval history, you will find some low moments—some times when the people who were serving in the Navy were unable or unwilling to meet the challenges at hand—but you will also soon realize that this is overall a history in which you may take a great deal of pride. The U.S. Navy has been built on the skill, determination, and valor of a great many Americans just like you, who have risen to the occasion when times and circumstances were difficult, who have learned from the mistakes and built on the achievements of the past, and who found the courage to do what was needed in the face of great adversity. Keep in mind that by serving as a member of the U.S. Navy, you are following in the footsteps of a great tradition, and you are helping to write the American history of tomorrow.

### **The Earliest Years**

America was born of the sea. The people who made this nation came from over the sea, and they were sustained by goods exchanged by the shipload. Trade went on for 150 years before the desire to be master of their own destiny led the colonists to strike for independence. The first efforts at sea power were often feeble and fruitless, and yet they had their impact on the course of events. And at the critical juncture, it was the timely actions of the French Navy that resulted in the isolation of British General Cornwallis and his subsequent surrender.

12 Jun 1775

First engagement at sea during the Revolution. Citizens of Machias, Maine, under the command of Jeremiah O'Brien, seized a cargo sloop

- and with her captured the cutter HMS *Margaretta*. [TB 30 and DDs 51, 415, and 725 were named *O'Brien*.]
- 6 Sep 1775 The schooner *Hannah* sailed as the first unit of a number of armed fishing vessels sent to sea by the Continental Army to intercept British supply ships during the siege of Boston.
- 13 Oct 1775 The Continental Congress authorized the outfitting of a ten-gun warship "for intercepting such transports as may be laden with stores for the enemy." This marked the beginning of the Continental Navy (forerunner to the U.S. Navy).
- 3 Dec 1775 The first man-of-war of the Continental Navy, the *Alfred*, was commissioned at Philadelphia. Her "first lieutenant" (XO) was LT John Paul Jones.
- 3-4 Mar 1776 A Continental squadron under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins, composed of the *Alfred*, *Columbus*, *Andrea Doria*, *Cabot*, *Providence*, *Hornet*, *Wasp*, and *Fly*, successfully attacked the British at Nassau in the Bahamas. Captured were seventy-one cannon and fifteen mortars. This was also the first amphibious assault by American Marines, under the command of CAPT Samuel Nicholas. [DDs 311 and 449 were named for him.]
- 4 Apr 1776 The brig *Lexington*, under John Barry, defeated HMS *Edward* in lower Delaware Bay. This was the earliest of Barry's successes. [DDs 2, 248, and 933 were named for him.]
- 7 Sep 1776 Sgt. Ezra Lee of the Continental Army made the first "submarine" attack on a warship, an unsuccessful attempt to attach a powder charge to the hull of an anchored British ship from the submersible *Turtle*, designed by David Bushnell. [Submarine tenders AS 2 and AS 15 were named for Bushnell. The deep-submergence craft DSV 3 is also named *Turtle*.]
- 11 Oct 1776 A Continental Army squadron of gunboats under Col. Benedict Arnold fought a British force on Lake Champlain in the Battle of Valcour Island. This caused the British to delay the

- invasion of the Hudson River Valley for a year, by which time the Continental Army was able to prepare and achieve a vital victory.
- 15 Nov 1776 Continental Congress set pay rates for officers and men. Petty officer rates were prescribed, though these were not divided into classes until 1885.
- 16 Nov 1776 The U.S. flag was saluted for the first time by the Dutch governor of St. Eustatius Island in the West Indies.
- 24 Apr 1778 John Paul Jones, in command of the sloop *Ranger*, defeated the sloop HMS *Drake* off Belfast, Ireland. The *Drake* became the first major British warship to be taken by the new Navy.
- 4 May 1780 An insignia, adopted by the Board of Admiralty (which had been set up by the Continental Congress to direct naval operations), became the Navy's first official seal.
- 23 Sep 1780 John Paul Jones, now commanding the converted merchantman *Bonhomme Richard*, defeated the frigate HMS *Serapis* in a night fight off Flamborough Head, England. His ship badly battered (she would sink after the fight), Jones rejected the British surrender question with his defiant, "I have not yet begun to fight!" [DDs 10 and 230 and DDG 32 were named in honor of Jones, and DDs 4, 290, and 353, and CG 19 in honor of his gallant first lieutenant, Richard Dale.]
- 5 Sep 1781 The French fleet, under ADM Comte de Grasse, blockaded Hampton Roads to keep reinforcements from Gen. Charles Cornwallis's British Army at Yorktown, Virginia, under siege by Gen. George Washington's Continental troops and by French forces under Gen. Jean-Baptiste Rochambeau. The *Comte de Grasse* (DD 974) honors this ally.
- 17 Oct 1781 General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, thus ending the Revolutionary War.
- 19 Apr 1783 George Washington proclaimed the Revolution officially ended.

## Rebirth and the Second War of Independence

The newly formed United States did without a navy for nine years. It had been hoped that the world would leave the new country alone. But that was not to be. Barbary pirate states on Africa's north coast captured defenseless American ships, demanding ransom. When the United States finally began reacting to that problem, war broke out between France and Great Britain and U.S. neutral shipping (the United States had one of the largest merchant fleets in the world then) became a target for both sides.

America's tiny new Navy, whose first units were launched in 1797, first settled the French problem, then that of the Barbary pirates, and finally fought the British. By the time the last of these wars was over, the United States had become a significant sea power.

- 6 Jan 1791 A Senate committee reported that U.S. trade in the Mediterranean was impossible to protect without a naval force.
- 27 Mar 1794 President Washington signed into law "an act to provide a naval armament," which provided for the building of six frigates: the *Constitution*, *United States*, *Constellation*, *Congress*, *Chesapeake*, and *President*. The captains were to be paid 75 dollars a month, ordinary seamen 10 dollars. Rations were valued at 28 cents a day.
- May–Oct 1797 The frigates *United States*, *Constellation*, and *Constitution* were launched.
- 30 Apr 1798 The Navy Department was established. Up to then, the secretary of war, a distant predecessor of today's secretary of defense, had directed both the Army and Navy.
- May 1798 The converted merchantman *Ganges*, first warship to fit out and go to sea under the new federal constitution, put to sea to protect shipping off the U.S. East Coast.
- 18 Jun 1798 Benjamin Stoddert, first secretary of the Navy, took office. His salary was \$3000 a year. The first actions in the undeclared quasi-war with

- France occurred in June. [DD 302 and DDG 22 were named *Stoddert*.]
- 9 Feb 1799 The *Constellation*, under Thomas Truxtun, defeated the French frigate *Insurgente* in 30 minutes. The Frenchmen had one hundred casualties, the Americans four.
- 1 Feb 1800 The *Constellation*, still under Truxtun, battered the French ship *Vengeance* for five hours, but nightfall and damage to the American vessel allowed the French to get away. Midshipman James C. Jarvis was lost when the *Constellation*'s mainmast gave way. [DDs 14 and 229 and CGN 35 were named for Truxton, DDs 38, 393, and 799 for Jarvis.]
- 7 Feb 1800 The thirty-two-gun frigate *Essex* became the first U.S. man-of-war to cross the equator.
- 31 Oct 1803 The frigate *Philadelphia*, under CAPT William Bainbridge, ran aground on a reef off Tripoli (Libya) while pursuing Barbary pirate craft; his ship and crew were captured. The American crew spent 20 months in a Tripolitan prison before being freed.
- 16 Feb 1804 LT Stephen Decatur, with eighty-three volunteers from the frigate *Constitution* and the schooner *Enterprise*, entered Tripoli harbor at night in the ketch *Intrepid* and destroyed the *Philadelphia* without a single loss. English admiral Lord Nelson termed it "the most daring act of the age." [DDs 5 and 341 and DDGs 31 and 73 have been named for Decatur.]
- 3 Aug 1804 Commodore Edward Preble in the *Constitution* led the U.S. Mediterranean Squadron in the first of a series of attacks against Tripoli that ultimately ended the Barbary wars and freed Bainbridge and the other Americans. The peace treaty was signed 5 June 1805. [DDs 12 and 345 and DDG 46 were named *Preble*.]
- 16 May 1811 In the mistaken belief he was attacking the frigate HMS *Guerriere*, which had been conducting some high-handed operations off the American East Coast, CAPT John Rodgers in the *President* blasted the sloop HMS *Little Belt*

- 18 Jun 1812 in a night encounter begun by the smaller ship. [TB 4 and DDs 254 and 574 remembered him.] Pres. James Madison declared war on Great Britain over "free trade and sailors' rights." The U.S. Navy then had but 17 warships, the British over 600.
- 16-28 Jun 1812 The *Constitution*, under CAPT Issac Hull, escaped a five-ship British squadron in a classic 69-hour chase.
- 3 Aug 1812 The *Essex*, under David Porter, captured HMS *Albert* after one broadside.
- 19 Aug 1812 Isaac Hull and the *Constitution* defeated the frigate HMS *Guerriere* in a 35-minute slugfest that left the British vessel a hulk. This was the first time an American frigate had defeated a British frigate, and it greatly cheered the nation. As a result of the battle, the *Constitution* received her famous nickname Old Ironsides. [Hull has been remembered by DDs 7, 330, 350, and 945.]
- 18 Oct 1812 Jacob Jones, commanding the sloop *Wasp*, smashed the brig HMS *Frolic* off the Chesapeake Capes. [Jacob Jones was honored by DDs 61 and 130 and DE 130.]
- 25 Oct 1812 The frigate *United States*, sister ship of the *Constitution*, with Stephen Decatur in command, defeated the frigate HMS *Macedonian* in a two-hour combat that left more than 100 British casualties to twelve American. Taken into the U.S. Navy, the USS *Macedonian* served until 1828.
- 29 Dec 1812 The *Constitution*, now commanded by William Bainbridge, left HMS *Java* a shambles in a hard two and a half-hour fight off Brazil. With this third loss in three frigate-to-frigate actions in five months, the Royal Navy received orders not to take on such American 44s as the *Constitution* and the *United States* with less than squadron strength. [DDs 1 and 246 and CGN 25 have been named after Bainbridge.]
- 14 Feb 1813 The *Essex* became the first U.S. man-of-war to round Cape Horn and enter the Pacific Ocean.

Appendix B 24 Feb 1813

The sloop *Hornet*, under James Lawrence, defeated the brig HMS *Peacock* in two broadsides off Guyana.

1 Jun 1813

Rashly responding to a British captain's challenge, newly promoted Captain Lawrence, now commanding the frigate *Chesapeake* and a green crew, was defeated and killed off Boston in a fight with HMS *Shannon*, a frigate. Lawrence's dying words, "Don't give up the ship!" have lived on as one of the slogans of the U.S. Navy. [Lawrence was memorialized in TB 8, DD 250, and DDG 4.]

13 Aug 1813

The American brig *Argus*, under William Allen, was captured by the brig HMS *Pelican* in the Irish Sea after her raiding operations had taken twenty British merchantmen. [DD 66 was later named the *Allen*.]

5 Sep 1813

In a bloody engagement, William Burrows's brig the *Enterprise* (14) overcame HMS *Boxer*, a brig, off the coast of Maine. Both captains were killed, and they were buried side by side in Portland, Maine. [DD 29 and DE 105 honored Burrows.]

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10 Sep 1813

The Battle of Lake Erie. Oliver Hazard Perry, commanding an American squadron of nine ships, defeated a British six-ship squadron to ensure U.S. control of the Great Lakes and the Northwest Territory. Perry carried Lawrence's dying command, "Don't give up the ship," on his battle flag, and the opening phrase of his victory report is still remembered today: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours. . . ." [Perry's name has been carried by DDSs 11, 340, and 844, and FFG 7.]

28 Mar 1814

After cruising Pacific waters in a highly successful operation against British whalers, the *Essex*, under David Porter, was trapped and defeated at Valparaiso, Chile, by the frigate HMS *Phoebe* and the sloop HMS *Cherub*. [David Porter has been remembered by TB 6 and DDs 59, 356, and 800.]

29 Apr 1814

The new American sloop *Peacock*, named after the British unit defeated by the *Hornet* the pre-

- vious year, defeated the brig HMS *Epervier* off the Florida coast. The British ship was found to be carrying \$25,000 in gold bullion! [Lewis Warrington, the *Peacock*'s captain, was memorialized in DDs 30, 383, and 843.]
- 22 Jun 1814 The *Independence*, first ship of the line in the U.S. Navy, was launched. She served in one capacity or another until 1912.
- 28 Jun 1814 The second *Wasp* of the War of 1812, a twenty-two-gun sloop commanded by Johnston R. Y. Blakeley, bested the brig HMS *Reindeer* in just 19 minutes in the English Channel. [TB 27, DD 150, and DE 140 have been named for Blakeley.]
- 24 Aug 1814 British invaders burned Washington, D.C. Sailors and Marines under CAPT Joshua Barney formed part of the American force that fought a delaying action at Bladensburg, Maryland, just outside Washington. [TB 25 and DD 149 bore his name.]
- 11 Sep 1814 Battle of Lake Champlain. A bloody engagement between Commodore Thomas MacDonough's sixteen-ship squadron and a British one of like number ended in defeat for the invaders (this is reminiscent of the Battle of Valcour Island during the Revolution, 11 Oct 1776). [MacDonough has been honored by DDs 9, 331, and 351, and DDG 39.]
- 16 Sep 1814 A Navy force, with Marines and Army troops, destroys Jean Lafitte's pirate base at Baratavia, near New Orleans.
- 23 Oct 1814 A "floating steam battery" designed by Robert Fulton was launched for the Navy, which referred to her as the *Fulton* or *Fulton's* Steam Battery. Carrying her paddlewheel between twin catamaran hulls, she had twenty guns and made five knots. Never actively used, the *Fulton* was demolished by explosion and fire in 1829.
- 24 Dec 1814 The Treaty of Ghent formally ended the War of 1812. Communications were poor in that day, and all the following engagements occurred

- because one or both sides failed to receive information.
- 8 Jan 1815 The Battle of New Orleans. Gen. Andrew Jackson and an army made up largely of militia defeated a British regular-army invasion force. Jackson's defenses had time to organize because a Navy gunboat force under Commodore Daniel T. Patterson and LT Thomas C. Jones had fought a successful delaying action at Lake Borgne. [Patterson's name has been carried by DDs 36 and 392 and FF 1061.]
- 15 Jan 1815 The frigate *President* was run down and captured by a four-ship British squadron.
- 7 Feb 1815 The Board of Naval Commissioners was established to oversee the maintenance and operation of the Navy under the direction of the secretary.
- 20 Feb 1815 Charles Stewart, in the *Constitution*, defeated the frigate HMS *Cyane* and the corvette *Levant* off Madeira Island. The *Levant* was later recaptured by the British, but the *Cyane* served actively in the U.S. Navy until 1827. [DDs 13 and 224 and DE 238 have borne the name of *Stewart*.]
- 23 Mar 1815 James Biddle, in the *Hornet*, took the brig HMS *Penguin* in 22 minutes. [Biddle has been honored by TB 26, DD 151, DDG 5, and CG 34.]
- 30 Jun 1815 In the final naval action of the War of 1812, the sloop *Peacock* captured the brig HMS *Nautilus* (14) off Java, while under the command of Lewis Warrington.

## Until the Civil War

In the 45 years before the Civil War, the Navy fought in a small war with Mexico that gave it experience in amphibious and riverine operations. This was also a time of significant technological advances. Steam propulsion, iron hulls, exploding shells, and rifled guns all appeared in this period. U.S. men-of-war appeared in all corners of the world, showing the flag and protecting the rights of Americans overseas.

- 22 Mar 1820      CAPT James Barron killed the popular commodore Stephen Decatur in a duel at Bladensburg, Maryland. The resulting public outrage spelled the beginning of the end for duels.
- 23 Apr 1821      In an experiment typical of this time, the *Constitution* was propelled at three knots in Boston Harbor by hand-cranked paddlewheels. The experiment, which sought a way to power sailing ships in close quarters, was not repeated.
- 16 May 1821      The frigate *Congress* became the first U.S. warship to visit China.
- 2 Apr 1827      Construction of the first naval hospital was begun in Portsmouth, Virginia.
- 8 Jun 1830      The sloop *Vincennes*, under CAPT W. B. Finch, completed an around-the-world voyage—the first U.S. Navy warship to do so.
- 6 Dec 1830      The U.S. Naval Observatory—the first in the United States—was established.
- 17 Jun 1833      The ship of the line *Delaware* dry-docked in Gosport (now Portsmouth) Navy Yard. She was the first warship to be drydocked in the United States.
- 1838–42      CDR Charles Wilkes took a six-ship naval expedition around the world, exploring Antarctica and many places in the Pacific. [TB 35 and DDs 67 and 441 have borne the name *Wilkes*.]
- Feb 1841      The first regulations providing details for enlisted uniforms, including the first specifics on rating insignia, were issued.
- 1 Sep 1842      The Board of Naval Commissioners was superseded by five technical bureaus. With variations in number and titles, they continue in existence today as the naval systems commands.
- 10 Dec 1843      The *Princeton*, the Navy's first screw-propelled steam frigate, was launched.
- 29 Mar 1844      Uriah Levy, the Navy's first Jewish officer, was promoted to captain. [DE 162 honored his service.]
- 1845      A captain's annual pay was a maximum of \$4,500. The highest enlisted monthly pay was \$40 (for a yeoman) and a ship's boy received \$6 to \$8 monthly. The rum ration was valued at 20 cents a day.

Appendix B	10 Oct 1845	The U.S. Naval Academy was established in Annapolis, Maryland.
	18 Feb 1846	“Larboard” and “starboard” became “port” and “starboard” by general order.
	11 May 1846	War was declared on Mexico.
	20 Jul 1846	The <i>Columbus</i> became the first U.S. man-of-war to visit Japan.
	1847	“The Kedge-Anchor,” by Sailing Master William Brady, USN, was first published. This book was a forerunner of <i>The Bluejacket’s Manual</i> .
	9 May 1847	Twelve thousand Army troops under Gen. Winfield Scott made amphibious landings at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with the aid of the Navy. The city surrendered twenty days later, after a siege by Army and Navy forces.
	14 Jun 1847	A squadron under Commodore Matthew C. Perry captured the Mexican city of Tabasco after fighting its way 70 miles upriver.
<b>564</b>	2 Feb 1848	The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, with the United States gaining most of its present southwestern territory.
	28 Sep 1850	The punishment of flogging—whipping with a cat-o’-nine tails—was terminated in the Navy by Act of Congress.
	31 Mar 1854	Commodore Matthew C. Perry signed a treaty with the Japanese at Yokohama, opening that country to western trade.
	16 Jan 1857	An act of Congress established the rank of flag officer, the first actual rank higher than captain ever established in the U.S. Navy. Before this, commanders of forces and squadrons had held the operational title of commodore but the actual rank of captain.
	2 Mar 1859	The first Navy ship to be built on the West Coast, the paddlewheel gunboat <i>Saginaw</i> , was launched at Mare Island, California.

## The Civil War

The Navy’s principal roles in this struggle were to blockade the South’s coastline to prevent the export of cotton and the entry of

munitions, and to cooperate with the Army in amphibious operations. On western rivers, the Navy developed specialized craft to dominate the Mississippi and its tributaries, and thus cut the Confederacy off from other supply sources via Texas. In this war, revolving turrets, ironclads, steam power, observation balloons, submersibles, and mines were tried, often for the first time in battle.

- 9 Jan 1861 The steamer *Star of the West* was fired on by South Carolinians while attempting to resupply Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. This was one of the events leading to the American Civil War.
- 27 Aug 1861 In North Carolina, a squadron under Flag Officer Silas Stringham bombarded Forts Hatteras and Clark into submission. [*Stringham* was the name of TB 19 and DD 83.]
- 7 Nov 1861 Flag Officer Samuel DuPont led his squadron to victory over Port Royal, South Carolina. [TB 7 and DDs 152 and 941 were named *DuPont*.]
- 21 Dec 1861 The Medal of Honor was authorized by Congress.
- 6 Feb 1862 A squadron under Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote helped take Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.
- 7 Feb 1862 A squadron under Flag Officer Louis M. Goldsborough captured Roanoke Island, N.C. [TB 20, DD 188, and DDG 20 all honored Goldsborough.]
- 14–26 Feb 1862 Foote's squadron again participated in the assault on a Confederate fort, this time helping to take Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. [TB 3 and DDs 169 and 511 were named for Foote.]
- 9 Mar 1862 The *Monitor* (CAPT John L. Worden), first warship with a revolving gun turret, met the Confederate *Virginia* (ex-*Merrimack*) in the world's first battle of ironclads. The battle ended in a draw, but the *Virginia* never fought again. [DDs 16, 288, and 352 and CG 18 have been named *Worden*.]
- 14 Mar 1862 Flag Officer Goldsborough's squadron captured New Berne, N.C.
- 24 Apr 1862 Flag Officer David Glasgow Farragut led his

- squadron past Forts St. Phillip and Jackson up the Mississippi River to a commanding position above New Orleans, which surrendered the next day. [TB 11, DDs 300 and 348, and DDG 37 honor Farragut.]
- 10 Jun 1862 The *Red Rover*, the Navy's first hospital ship, went into operation on the Mississippi River.
- 16 Jul 1862 Congress established the ranks of rear admiral, commodore, lieutenant commander, master, and ensign. David Glasgow Farragut was appointed as one of the Navy's first four rear admirals. When the ranks of vice admiral (21 Dec 1864) and admiral (25 Jul 1866) were created, Farragut became the first officer appointed to them.
- 21 Aug 1862 The *New Ironsides*, the Navy's first seagoing armored ship, was completed. (The *Monitor*, mentioned above, was a shallow-draft ship designed for coastal operations.)
- 31 Aug 1862 The issuance of grog to ship's companies was ended, a year after being terminated for officers and warrant officers. Ship's wardrooms continued to operate "wine messes" until 1914.
- 17 Feb 1864 The Confederate submarine *H. L. Hunley*, commanded by Infantry LT G. E. Dixon, sank the Union steam sloop *Housatonic* with a spar torpedo, the first sinking of a warship by a submarine. The *H. L. Hunley* was also lost in the blast. [AS 31 recalls the builder of this craft, H. L. Hunley.]
- 19 Jun 1864 The Union steam sloop *Kearsarge* (CAPT John A. Winslow) sank the famed Confederate raider *Alabama* (CAPT Raphael Semmes) off Cherbourg, France. [Winslow has been honored by TB 5 and DDs 53 and 359 and Semmes by DD 189 and DDG 18.]
- 5 Aug 1864 A Union squadron under Vice Admiral Farragut assaulted Confederate forces in Mobile Bay and won a decisive victory. It was here, when mines (then called torpedoes) endangered his forces, that Farragut ordered, "Captain Drayton, go ahead! Damn the torpedoes! Go on!"

- 27 Oct 1864 A steam launch, commanded by LT William B. Cushing, sank the large Confederate ironclad *Albemarle* with a spar torpedo. [Cushing was remembered by TB 1 and DDs 55, 376, and 797.]
- 15 Jan 1865 A squadron under Rear Admiral David D. Porter cooperated with an Army force under Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry in capturing Fort Fisher, N.C. [LSD 40 recalls the event.]

## Decline and Rebirth

After the Civil War, a combination of war weariness and westward expansion resulted in the Navy's decline. For nearly 20 years the Navy languished. Finally, in the mid-1880s, as nationalism gripped the country, the Navy once again received attention. On this wave of enthusiasm, the nation was swept into the Spanish-American War, the Great White Fleet was built, and the Panama Canal was constructed.

- 17 Apr 1866 Congress appropriated \$5,000 to test the use of "petroleum oil" as fuel for ships' boilers.
- 1869 New regulations prescribed an enlisted working uniform for the first time. (Before, old dress uniforms were used.)
- 28 Jun 1869 William M. Wood was appointed first surgeon general of the Navy. [DD 715 was named for him.]
- 10 Jun 1871 A Navy-Marine Corps assault force made a landing in Korea in a punitive operation against a Korean fort that had fired on a peaceful American ship. LT Hugh W. McKee was killed in the attack and honored by TB 18 and DDs 87 and 575.
- 11 Sep 1872 James Henry Conyers became the first black to enter the Naval Academy.
- 9 Oct 1873 A meeting held by a group of naval officers resulted in the formation of the U.S. Naval Institute, publisher of *The Bluejacket's Manual*.
- 28 Jun 1874 The *Jeanette*, a supply ship, received the first Navy shipboard electrical system. While proceeding on a mission to the Arctic, she was crushed in an ice pack on 13 Jun 1881.

Appendix B 31 Jul 1874

The *Intrepid*, first experimental Navy torpedo boat to carry self-propelled torpedoes, was commissioned.

3 Mar 1883

The Navy appropriation act for Fiscal Year 1884 authorized construction of the cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*, and the "dispatch vessel" *Dolphin*. These were the first steel ships built for the U.S. Navy, and thus they mark the beginning of the transition from wood and sail to steel and steam. In these ships, the rank of master was changed to that of lieutenant (junior grade).

6 Oct 1884

The Naval War College was established.

8 Jan 1885

Petty officers were divided into first, second, and third class. For more than a hundred years there had been only the single grade of petty officer.

14 Feb 1885

Congress approved a military retirement act, the first formal retirement program for U.S. armed forces, but an oversight omitted the Navy, and it wasn't until 1899 that Sailors were included.

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8 Dec 1885

The gunboat *Dolphin*, first steel warship for the U.S. Navy, was commissioned.

24 Sep 1894

The rate of chief petty officer was established by General Order No. 431.

15 Feb 1898

The battleship *Maine* was sunk by internal explosion (due to spontaneous combustion) in Havana Harbor. Belief that she had been attacked by Spaniards, encouraged by the press of the day, inflamed American public opinion and resulted in a declaration of war on 25 Apr 1898.

1 May 1898

Commodore George Dewey's Asiatic Squadron defeated the Spanish in Manila Bay. The battle had been begun by Dewey's order to his flagship captain, "You may fire when ready, Gridley." [DD 349 and DDG 45 were named for Dewey, and DDs 92 and 380 and CG 21 for Gridley.]

3 Jul 1898

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson's squadron defeated a Spanish force attempting to break out of Santiago, Cuba. Every Spanish ship was sunk

- or run ashore. [Sampson has been honored by DDs 63 and 394 and DDG 10.]
- 13 Aug 1898 Spain asked for peace.
- 2 Mar 1899 George Dewey was promoted to Admiral of the Navy, a rank held by him alone. The act creating this rank also abolished the rank of commodore.

## The Twentieth Century

In the last 95 years, the United States has been involved in two world wars, two Asiatic wars, and a variety of lesser incidents. At the end of World War II, the U.S. Navy was the mightiest the world had ever seen. Since then, other calls to duty have been met in a variety of ways, including a naval quarantine that took the United States to the brink of nuclear war, combat on the rivers and canals in Southeast Asia, and an assault on a desert nation, to name but a few. During this century, the Navy was a leader in technological development and contributed significantly to the exploration and utilization of the frontiers of both inner and outer space.

- 12 Oct 1900 The *Holland* (SS 1), the Navy's first submarine, was commissioned.
- 19 May 1902 The *Decatur* (DD 5), the Navy's first active destroyer, was commissioned. She was 250 feet long and carried two 3-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes.
- 4 Oct 1902 The first edition of *The Bluejacket's Manual* was published by the U.S. Naval Institute.
- 7 May 1903 The secretary of the Navy established thirteen Naval Districts, area shore commands intended to expedite defense, intelligence, and communications.
- 8 Jan 1907 By executive order, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt directed that all U.S.-commissioned ships be called United States Ship (USS). No standard existed before this, and usage varied widely.
- 16 Dec 1907 The four battleship divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, called the Great White Fleet by the press from the white peacetime color scheme then in use, began a round-the-world voyage, which ended in 1909.

Appendix B 6 Apr 1909

CDR Robert E. Peary became the first man to reach the North Pole. [DE 132 and FF 1073 have honored him.]

4 Jan 1910

The *Michigan* (BB 27), the first American "all-big-gun" or "dreadnought" battleship to enter service, was commissioned.

17 Sep 1910

The *Roe* (DD 24), the first destroyer of the *Paulding* (DD 22) class to enter active service, was commissioned. The ten *Pauldings*, completed in 1910-11, were the first American warships to use oil rather than coal for fuel.

14 Nov 1910

Eugene Ely, a civilian contract pilot, flew a plane off a temporary 57-foot wooden deck built over the bow of the cruiser *Birmingham*—the first aircraft launch from a ship.

18 Jan 1911

Ely landed on a platform built over the stern of the armored cruiser *Pennsylvania* in San Francisco Bay—the first shipboard landing.

Oct 1911

The Navy received its first aircraft. One was built by the Wright Brothers, and two others were built by Glen Curtiss.

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5 Mar 1912

The Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, commanded by LT Chester W. Nimitz (see 31 Dec 1941), was established.

26 Jul 1912

The letter "D" in Morse code was sent by a plane to the destroyer *Stringham* a mile away—the first radio message received from an aircraft.

1 Jul 1914

Liquor was prohibited on all ships and stations.

6 May 1916

The first ship-to-shore radiotelephone conversation took place between the *New Hampshire* (BB 25) and Washington, D.C.

6 Apr 1917

The United States entered World War I.

4 May 1917

The first U.S. destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown, Ireland, to help the British escort convoys. Asked by the English admiral when his ships would be prepared for duty, CDR Joseph K. Taussig replied, in a manner characteristic of "tin-can" Sailors, "We will be ready when fueled, sir."

17 Nov 1917

Germany's U-58 became the first submarine sunk by the U.S. Navy. She was done in by the

- destroyers *Fanning* (DD 37) and *Nicholson* (DD 52).
- 11 Nov 1918 An armistice ended World War I. Celebrated for years as Armistice Day, 11 Nov is now observed as Veterans' Day.
- 28 Feb 1919 The *Osmond Ingram* (DD 255), the first Navy ship named for an enlisted man, was launched. Ingram was the first enlisted man killed in action in World War I, lost when the destroyer *Cassin* (DD 43) was torpedoed in October 1917.
- 17 Jul 1920 General Order No. 541 established a system of letter-type symbols for ship designations (CV, DD, BB, AO, etc.). Continually modified to suit changes in the Navy's ship types, the system is still in use.
- 21 Aug 1920 The first radio message heard around the world was broadcast from a Navy radio station near Bordeaux, France.
- 20 Mar 1922 The *Jupiter*, a former collier (coal-carrier), was converted to be the Navy's first aircraft carrier, USS *Langley* (CV 1).
- Feb 1923 Fleet Problem I was carried out in the Panama area. Through 1940 the annual fleet problem, an elaborate fleet-wide war game, was an important element of the Navy's strategic and tactical preparation for war.
- 17 Aug 1923 The Washington Treaty went into effect. This naval limitation pact placed limits on the size of naval forces of the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy. The later London Treaty, in force 31 December 1930, placed additional restrictions. These treaties were attempts to prevent a naval arms race of the sort that preceded World War I.
- 8 Sep 1923 Seven destroyers and 23 men of Destroyer Squadron 11 were lost when the squadron ran aground at Devil's Jaw on the Southern California coast.
- 8 Aug 1925 The first night carrier landing took place aboard the *Langley*.
- 27 Feb 1928 CDR T. G. Ellyson, the Navy's aviator no. 1, was killed in an air crash.

Appendix B 28 Nov 1929

LCDR Richard E. Byrd flew over the South Pole. He had previously flown over the North Pole in 1926.

17 Sep 1936

Squadron 40-T was organized to protect American lives during the Spanish Civil War.

Apr 1937

The first sea trials of an experimental radar were conducted in the destroyer *Leary*.

1 Sep 1939

World War II began as German and Soviet troops invaded Poland. The president proclaimed neutrality but ordered the Navy to form a "neutrality patrol" to track and report belligerent ships near the United States or West Indies.

20 Jun 1940

The Bureau of Construction and Repair (ship design and construction) was merged with the Bureau of Engineering to form the Bureau of Ships, ancestor of today's Naval Sea Systems Command.

19 Jul 1940

Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Two-Ocean Navy Act, authorizing 1,425,000 tons of new ships and 15,000 naval aircraft, an unprecedented increase in the size of the peacetime Navy.

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3 Sep 1940

The "destroyers-for-bases" agreement was signed. The United States transferred fifty older DDs to Britain in exchange for base rights in British territories in the Western Hemisphere.

7 Dec 1941

In a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese inflicted severe damage on units of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and killed 2008 Navy men.

13 Dec 1941

Guam was captured by the Japanese.

23 Dec 1941

The Marines on Wake Island finally surrendered, after fierce resistance, to vastly superior Japanese forces.

31 Dec 1941

ADM Chester W. Nimitz took command of the Pacific Fleet. Nimitz commanded in the Pacific through V-J day and later became chief of naval operations.

26 Jan 1942

The Japanese submarine I-173 was sunk by the *Gudgeon* (SS 211), the first enemy naval vessel destroyed by a U.S. submarine.

27 Feb 1942

A combined American-British-Dutch-Australian

- 1 Mar 1942 naval force was defeated by a Japanese force in the Battle of the Java Sea. U.S. forces at Bataan in the Philippines surrendered to the Japanese.
- 4–8 May 1942 The Battle of the Coral Sea was fought, resulting in the end of Japanese advances in the southwest Pacific. The USS *Lexington* (CV 2) was lost, as was the Japanese light carrier *Shoho*. This was the first battle fought solely by air groups—the ships of the opposing fleets never saw each other.
- 6 May 1942 Corregidor surrendered.
- 4–6 Jun 1942 At the Battle of Midway, four Japanese carriers were sunk and only one American (the *Yorktown*) was lost, ending the period of Japanese initiative in the Pacific War.
- 3 Aug 1942 Mildred McAfee was commissioned as the first woman naval (line) officer.
- 7 Aug 1942 U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal in the first American offensive action in the Pacific.
- 9 Aug 1942 A Japanese cruiser force smashed a similar U.S.-Australian force in the Battle of Savo Island, sinking four cruisers in a half-hour night action.
- 11–22 Oct 1942 The Americans won a night action in the Battle of Cape Esperance, sinking two Japanese warships and damaging two more, while sustaining one loss.
- 8 Nov 1942 The U.S. Navy and Army participated in simultaneous amphibious landings in North Africa—at Algiers and Oran, Algeria, and Fedala, Morocco.
- 12–25 Nov 1942 In two furious night actions, U.S. naval forces slugged it out with the Japanese in the Battle of Guadalcanal. The Japanese lost two battleships and three destroyers, the Americans two cruisers and seven destroyers—but the U.S. Navy had begun receiving new units at an increasing rate and so had more muscle left than the Japanese. [Five Sullivan brothers, who died in one of the lost cruisers, were honored by *The Sullivans* (DD 537), the first destroyer named

- for more than one person. It is now a memorial at Buffalo, New York. A second USS *The Sullivans* (DDG 68) was commissioned in 1997.]
- 30 Nov 1942 The Battle of Tassafaronga was the last Japanese try to save Guadalcanal. The *Northampton* was lost and so was a Japanese destroyer. The *Rogers* (DD 876) was named for three brothers lost with the cruiser.
- 9 Feb 1943 The last Japanese troops were evacuated from Guadalcanal, ending the six-month battle for that island.
- 9 Apr 1943 The rank of commodore was reestablished (but discontinued again after the war).
- 5 May 1943 The first antisubmarine hunter-killer group was formed, consisting of the escort aircraft carrier *Bogue* (CVE 9) and destroyers *Belknap* (DD 251) and *George E. Badger* (DD 196). During 1943, hunter-killer groups of jeep carriers, destroyers, and destroyer escorts went into widespread operation and effectively contributed to victory in the battle of the Atlantic. The *Bogue* and her consorts earned a Presidential Unit Citation for their antisubmarine work during 1943–44.
- 10 Jul 1943 The U.S. Navy participated in the invasion of Sicily.
- 13 Jul 1943 The Battle of Kolombangara resulted in the sinking of a Japanese light cruiser and the loss of the *Gwin* (DD 433).
- 25 Jul 1943 The *Harmon* (DE 678) was launched, the first ship to be named for an African-American.
- 6 Aug 1943 The Japanese lost three destroyers in the Battle of Vella Gulf. There were no U.S. Navy losses.
- 9 Sep 1943 U.S. naval forces landed the Allied Fifth Army at Salerno, Italy.
- 2 Nov 1943 At Empress Augusta Bay, U.S. Navy forces defeated a Japanese attack, sinking a cruiser and a destroyer.
- 25 Nov 1943 Five U.S. destroyers under CAPT Arleigh Burke, commander, Destroyer Squadron 23, defeated five Japanese destroyers off Cape St.

- George, New Ireland Island, sinking three and damaging another.
- 21 Jan 1944 The assault at Anzio was the last amphibious attack on Italy.
- 2 Feb 1944 Amphibious assaults were conducted against Kwajalein, Roi, and Namur Islands in the Marshalls. The islands were conquered quickly despite fierce resistance.
- 18 Feb 1944 Amphibious landings secured Eniwetok and Engebi Islands.
- 29 Feb 1944 The Navy landed Army forces in the Admiralty islands.
- 22 Apr 1944 U.S. landings at Hollandia, New Guinea, met little opposition.
- May-Jun 1944 The *England* (DE 635) sank a record six Japanese submarines during this period. Three were killed in the first four days, and five of the six were downed without assistance! [CG 22 was later given the name *England*.]
- 4 Jun 1944 The U-505 was captured by a hunter-killer group of destroyer escorts led by the *Guadalcanal* (CVE 60).
- 6 Jun 1944 The Allies invaded Normandy. Nearly 2500 U.S. Navy ships and craft were involved in the largest amphibious assault ever. At one beach alone, 21,328 troops, 1742 vehicles, and 1695 tons of supplies were landed in 12 hours.
- 15 Jun 1944 The Second and Fourth Marine Divisions landed on Saipan and completed operations three weeks later.
- 19-20 Jun 1944 In the Battle of the Philippine Sea, also called the Marianas Turkey Shoot, naval aviators downed 426 Japanese aircraft while themselves losing only 95 planes.
- 21 Jul 1944 Marines and Army troops landed on Guam and took complete control of the island by 10 Aug 1944.
- 24 Jul 1944 The Marines landed on Tinian Island against light resistance.
- 15 Aug 1944 The Navy participated in amphibious landings in southern France, the last ones conducted in Europe.

Appendix B	15 Sep 1944	The Navy-Marine team assaulted Peleliu Island in the western Carolines.
	20 Oct 1944	U.S. forces returned to the Philippines in an amphibious assault on Leyte Island.
	23–26 Oct 1944	In three connected sea-air battles, known collectively as the Battle of Leyte Gulf, the Imperial Japanese Navy was virtually destroyed. The Japanese lost three battleships, one attack carrier, three light carriers, six heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, eight destroyers, and a submarine. U.S. Navy losses were one light carrier, two escort carriers, two destroyers, one destroyer escort, a submarine, and a torpedo boat.
	14 Dec 1944	The five-star rank of fleet admiral was created. Fleet Admirals William Leahy, Ernest King, Chester Nimitz, and William Halsey have held this lifetime rank.
	15 Dec 1944	The U.S. Army landed on Mindoro Island in the Philippines.
	9 Jan 1945	Army forces landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon.
	19 Feb 1945	The Marines landed on Iwo Jima. It took twenty-six days of bloody fighting to secure the island.
	1 Apr 1945	In the final major amphibious assault of World War II, Army units landed on Okinawa on this Easter Sunday. In the heaviest use of Japanese kamikaze attacks in the war, thirty-four ships were lost, 288 others were damaged. The Japanese lost 1228 planes and pilots in this suicidal effort. Resistance finally ended on 21 June.
	7 May 1945	Germany surrendered. Submarine losses by the Germans in the Battle of the Atlantic totaled more than 800.
	6 Aug 1945	The first atomic bomb was detonated over Hiroshima, Japan. The weaponeer on the bomber <i>Enola Gay</i> was Navy CAPT W. S. Parsons. [DDG 33 was named after him.]
	9 Aug 1945	A second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.
	14 Aug 1945	V-J (Victory over Japan) Day. Hostilities ceased in the Pacific, putting an end to World War II.

- 2 Sep 1945 Japan formally surrendered on board the *Missouri* (BB 63).
- 2 Jul 1946 A jet aircraft operated from an aircraft carrier for the first time.
- 17 Sep 1947 James Forrestal became the first secretary of defense. The next day the National Military Establishment (NME) came into being. The NME coordinated service policies; in 1949 it became the Department of Defense (DOD), with the various services as its components.
- 3 Jun 1949 John Wesley Brown became the first African-American to graduate from the Naval Academy.
- 1 Oct 1949 The Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) was established, under Navy operation, as the consolidated sealift service for the Department of Defense. It absorbed the sea transportation services previously operated by the Army and Navy.
- 26 Jun 1950 U.S. forces ordered to support South Korea against invading North Korean troops.
- 3 Jul 1950 Panther fighter-bombers from the *Valley Forge* (CV 45) attacked Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, in the first strike by carrier-launched jet aircraft.
- 15 Sep 1950 Marines landed at Inchon, near Seoul, Korea, in a surprise thrust deep behind the front lines. This attack compelled the Communist invaders to fall back northward.
- 9 Nov 1950 The first dogfight involving a Navy jet and an enemy jet was fought. LCDR W. T. Amen, in a Panther, shot down a MiG-15, a Soviet-built fighter.
- 28 Aug 1952 First use of carrier-launched guided missiles. Pilotless, radio-controlled (via a TV guidance system) Hellcat fighters with high explosives were used against land targets from the *Boxer* (CV 21).
- 3 Nov 1952 Marine Maj. W. Stratton, in a Skyknight, scored the first kill by an airborne intercept radar-equipped fighter, shooting down a Soviet-built YAK-15.
- 27 Jul 1953 The Korean Armistice went into effect.

Appendix B 3 Dec 1954

The *Gyatt* (DD 712) was recommissioned as DDG 1, the first combatant Navy ship with anti-aircraft missiles.

17 Jan 1955

The *Nautilus* (SSN 571), the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, began operations.

7 Mar 1958

*Grayback* (SSG 574), built to carry Regulus II missiles, was commissioned as the Navy's first strategic missile submarine.

17 Mar 1958

The Navy's Vanguard I satellite was placed in orbit, where it should remain for 2000 years. It is the oldest manmade object in orbit today.

3 Aug 1958

*The Nautilus* became the first ship in history to reach the North Pole.

20 Dec 1959

*George Washington* (SSBN 598), the first Polaris missile submarine, was commissioned.

1960

The *Triton* (SSN 586) became the first submarine to circumnavigate the world submerged. The voyage covered 41,500 miles in 83 days at an average speed of 18 knots.

20 Jul 1960

The *George Washington* made the first submerged launching of Polaris ballistic missiles off Cape Canaveral.

15 Nov 1960

The first deterrent Polaris patrol was begun by the *George Washington*. It lasted 66 days, 10 hours.

5 May 1961

CDR Alan B. Shepard became the first American in space, riding Mercury capsule *Freedom 7* on a 15-minute suborbital flight.

9 Sep 1961

The *Long Beach* (CGN 9), the world's first nuclear-powered surface warship, was commissioned.

20 Feb 1962

Marine Maj. John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth in *Friendship 7*.

Oct 1962

Pres. John Kennedy quarantined Cuba with naval forces to keep the Soviets from sending in strategic nuclear missiles. After a period of tension, in which nuclear war appeared very possible, the issue was resolved.

10 Apr 1963

The *Thresher* (SSN 593) was lost with all hands east of Portsmouth, N.H., because of material failure during a test dive. She was the first nuclear submarine to be lost.

- May 1964 Seventh Fleet carriers deployed off northern coast of South Vietnam (Republic of Vietnam) in an area to be called Yankee Station.
- 19 May 1964 The *Kitty Hawk* (CVA 63) began her first period of service off North Vietnam. She was the first U.S. carrier on station in the Tonkin Gulf during the Vietnam conflict.
- Aug 1964 The destroyer *Maddox* was attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Tonkin Gulf on 2 Aug. Two nights later, the *Maddox* was joined by the destroyer *Turner Joy* and, in a confused melee in the dark of night, both ships believed they were attacked a second time by North Vietnamese patrol craft. Carrier planes from the *Ticonderoga* and *Constellation* later struck military targets in North Vietnam. On 7 Aug, Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, the legal basis for U.S. armed support for South Vietnam.
- Mar 1965 Combined U.S.-Vietnamese patrol established to counter North Vietnamese coastal infiltration, soon named Market Time. This patrol also provided fire support to land forces, transported troops, and evacuated civilians from combat areas.
- 8 Mar 1965 Ninth Marine Expeditionary Brigade landed at Da Nang, the first battalion-sized ground combat unit to RVN.
- 15 Apr 1965 Carriers struck Viet Cong forces in RVN from operating area southeast of Cam Ranh Bay, soon called Dixie Station.
- May 1965 Seventh Fleet ships began strike and fire-support missions in RVN.
- 18 Dec 1965 River Patrol Force (TF 116) established to carry out Operation Market Time on South Vietnamese rivers.
- Oct 1966 Operation Sea Dragon began. Cruisers and destroyers, aided by carrier spotter planes, struck North Vietnamese military targets; the battleship *New Jersey* joined them for a short while in 1968. The operation ended in October 1968.

Appendix B 13 Jan 1967

GMCM Delbert D. Black was sworn in as senior enlisted adviser of the Navy. This billet became master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON) on 28 Apr 1967.

28 May 1967

The *Long Beach* (CGN 9) fired a Talos missile at North Vietnamese MiG-21 in Tonkin Gulf, making it the first Navy ship to fire a surface-to-air missile at hostile aircraft.

30 Jan 1968

The Tet Offensive began as Communist forces threatened most population centers and captured the city of Hue, retaken by RVN troops and U.S. Marines in heavy fighting. North Vietnamese besieged the Marine base at Khe Sanh; massive Navy/Air Force air strikes helped defeat the attackers. The Communists suffered heavy losses. Large main-force units were pushed toward border areas. RVN control was extended.

6 Apr 1968

The battleship *New Jersey* (BB 62) was recommissioned for Vietnam service.

30 Sep 1968

The *New Jersey* fired her first mission off Vietnam, the first battleship combat firing since the Korean War.

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Oct 1968

Beginning of Operation SEALORDS, a concerted U.S.-Vietnamese land/sea/air effort to cut supply lines from Cambodia and disrupt base areas in Mekong Delta.

20 Jul 1969

The lunar module *Eagle* landed on the moon's Sea of Tranquillity after detaching from Apollo 11. The commander of the mission and the first man to set foot on the moon was Neil Armstrong, who had been a Navy fighter pilot in the Korean War.

1 Aug 1970

The Military Sea Transportation Service was retitled the Military Sealift Command (MSC).

30 Mar 1972

North Vietnamese Easter offensive began. RVN forces prevailed with the help of U.S. naval forces providing naval gunfire, logistic support, and air/surface strikes on North Vietnam.

18-29 Dec 1972

Operation Linebacker II: Navy/Air Force planes conducted major strikes on North Vietnamese military targets in the Hanoi/Haiphong area after peace negotiations stalled and the North

- Vietnamese strengthened defenses and built up supply lines and stockpiles.
- Mar 1973 Last U.S. forces withdrawn from RVN after extended transfer of resources and missions to RV Navy.
- 22 Jun 1973 The Skylab I team, operating the world's first orbiting space laboratory, completed a 30-day operation. Its members were all naval aviators.
- 1 Jul 1973 The traditional Sailor's white hat, broad collar, and bell-bottomed trousers were superseded by a more conventional, suit-like, CPO-type uniform.
- 18 Jul 1973 Operation End Sweep, a clearance of mines from North Vietnamese waters, was completed by minesweepers and helicopters. Seventh Fleet ships departed Vietnamese waters.
- Mar-Apr 1975 Naval ships/aircraft evacuated U.S. allied personnel from Cambodia as that country was overrun by the Khmer Rouge (Operation Eagle Pull). As RVN fell to a full-scale North Vietnamese invasion, Operation Frequent Wind evacuated Americans, Vietnamese, and others from South Vietnam.
- 12 May 1975 American containership *Mayaguez* was seized in the Gulf of Siam by Khmer Rouge gunboats and taken to Koh Tang Island. Marines boarded *Mayaguez* from USS *Harold E. Holt* (FF 1074) on 16 May as helicopter-landed Marines held a beachhead on Koh Tang against heavy opposition. *Mayaguez's* crew was rescued.
- 1 Jan 1978 The Navy returned to the traditional bell-bottom jumper uniform for Sailors in grades E-1 through E-4. On 1 May 1980, the Navy began issuing these uniforms to all male recruits, and by 1 Oct 1983 all enlisted men, E-1 through E-6, had resumed wearing them.
- 30 Sep 1980 Naval Districts, established in 1903, were disestablished except for Naval District Washington. Facilities within previous district areas were transferred to area naval bases.
- 22 Dec 1980 The aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* completed 152 consecutive days at sea, setting a new record.

Appendix B 27 Jun 1981	The <i>James K. Polk</i> (SSBN 645) completed the two-thousandth ballistic-missile deterrent patrol.
15 Sep 1981	The one-star flag rank of commodore was reestablished by an act of Congress. "Commodore" was an operational command title from the earliest days until 1862, when it became an actual officer rank. Abolished on 3 Mar 1899, it was restored on 9 Apr 1943 for use during World War II but was allowed to lapse in 1949. (See Nov 1985.)
11 Nov 1981	The USS <i>Ohio</i> (SSBN 726), the first of the Trident-firing ballistic-missile submarines, was commissioned.
2 Apr 1982	Argentine Marines and special forces captured the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and nearby South Georgia Island from British defenders. Britain formed a task force to retake the islands; the United States announced its support. The islands were recaptured after a land-sea-air campaign in which ships and aircraft were lost or damaged by missiles, and the Argentine cruiser <i>General Belgrano</i> was sunk by submarine torpedoes.
28 Dec 1982	The USS <i>New Jersey</i> (BB 62), newly armed with missiles in addition to her five- and sixteen-inch guns, was placed in commission for the third time by President Reagan. Her three sister ships— <i>Iowa</i> , <i>Missouri</i> , and <i>Wisconsin</i> —later followed her into service.
23 Oct 1983	A terrorist truck bomb crashed into the headquarters and barracks building of Marines assigned to the Multinational Peacekeeping Force at Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 Marines.
23 Oct 1983	U.S. forces landed on the Caribbean island of Grenada, expelling Cuban forces and capturing a quantity of Soviet-supplied arms.
Nov 1985	By act of Congress, the title of the Navy's one-star flag rank was changed from commodore to rear admiral (lower half). (See 15 Sep 1981.)
24–25 Mar 1986	In response to terrorist attacks on civilians, a Sixth Fleet force organized around the carriers

- Saratoga*, *Coral Sea*, *America*, and the new Aegis missile cruisers *Ticonderoga* and *Yorktown*, engaged Libyan forces in the Gulf of Sidra. Several Libyan missile patrol craft were sunk or damaged, and a missile battery at Sidra was hit.
- 14 Apr 1986 In coordination with Air Force F-111s flying from England, Sixth Fleet carrier planes struck military targets in Libya.
- 7 Mar 1987 Responding to Kuwait's request, the U.S. agreed to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf during the Iraq-Iran War.
- 17 May 1987 The USS *Stark* (FFG 31), on patrol in the Persian Gulf, was damaged by two missiles fired from an Iraqi aircraft; thirty-seven of her crew were killed.
- 22 Jul 1987 Kuwaiti tankers began transiting the Persian Gulf under U.S. flag and Navy escort. The tanker *Bridgeton* was damaged by an Iranian mine.
- 12 Sep 1987 The *Avenger* (MCM 1) was commissioned. A wood-hulled ship designed to locate and sweep contact and influence mines, she was the first new USN mine countermeasures ship since 1960.
- 21 Sep 1987 Armed helicopters from the *Jarrett* (FFG 33) and Navy SEALs capture the Iranian craft *Iran Ajr* laying mines in the gulf.
- 8 Oct 1987 Iranian patrol craft fired on U.S. helicopters. U.S. forces sank at least one of the attackers.
- 19 Oct 1987 In retaliation for an Iranian missile attack on a U.S. flag tanker, the destroyers *Hoel* (DDG 13), *Kidd* (DDG 993), *Leftwich* (DD 984), and *John Young* (DD 973) bombarded two offshore oil platforms housing military radar and communications gear used in attacks on shipping. Navy SEALs finished the job with explosives, then destroyed a third platform.
- 14 Apr 1988 The USS *Samuel B. Roberts* (FFG 58) struck a mine in the Persian Gulf, though severely damaged, she was saved by the aggressive efforts of her professional crew.

In response to the mining of USS *Samuel B. Roberts*, American ships shelled Iranian oil platforms. Iranian frigates fired missiles at U.S. aircraft. Patrol craft fired on the *Wainwright* (CG 28). Planes and the *Joseph Strauss* (DDG 16) engaged patrol craft and two Iranian frigates. The Iranian patrol craft *Joshan* was sunk. The frigates *Sahand* and *Sabalan* were also severely damaged. An A-6 from the *Enterprise* (CVN 65) sank one, possibly more, Iranian patrol craft attacking commercial shipping.

3 Jul 1988

The cruiser *Vincennes*, while engaged in a skirmish with Iranian gunboats, mistook an Iranian airliner for a fighter on an attack run and shot it down.

Sep 1988

The Navy began to scale down its Persian Gulf presence after an Iraq-Iran ceasefire of 20 Aug ended fighting. Tanker escort operations were replaced by a general "zone defense."

19 Apr 1989

A powder explosion in Turret II of battleship *Iowa* (BB 61) killed forty-seven crewmembers. It was the first "cold-gun" turret explosion since the Navy began using large-caliber breech-loading bag guns in 1895.

16 Jul 1990

A new service dress white jumper-style uniform with slacks/skirt became available in Navy uniform centers and was authorized for wear by all female E-6 and below.

2 Aug 1990

Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait. The UN Security Council condemned the Iraqi invasion.

8 Aug 1990

Iraq declared annexation of Kuwait. President Bush ordered the commencement of Operation Desert Shield, deploying major U.S. forces to Saudi Arabia to assist in defending that country against possible Iraqi incursion. U.S. land and air forces were ordered in, reserves were recalled to active duty, and additional naval forces were deployed to reinforce those already in the Middle East area.

17 Aug 1990

U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf were ordered to intercept commercial shipping to and from Iraq and Kuwait to enforce UN sanctions.

- 25 Aug 1990 The United Nations authorized the use of armed force to enforce sanctions.
- 29 Nov 1990 The UN Security Council authorized use of "all necessary means" if Iraq refused to withdraw from Kuwait and release foreign hostages. This was the second UN resolution calling for forcible resistance to aggression; the first came when North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- 27 Dec 1990 Navy blue pullover sweater was authorized as part of service dress blue uniform for all hands.
- Jan 1991 The secretary of defense recommended a comprehensive scheme to acquire sealift ships to support overseas deployment of American troops.
- 12 Jan 1991 Congress authorized President Bush to use military force if Iraq refused to withdraw from Kuwait. Deadline set for unconditional withdrawal by United Nations and Congress as 15 Jan.
- 16 Jan 1991 Operation Desert Storm began with allied aircraft striking targets in Iraq and Kuwait. The *Wisconsin* and *Missouri*, followed by other ships, began first combat use of Tomahawk cruise missiles. Throughout Desert Storm, Navy surface and air forces supported air and land operations with strike missions using both cruise missiles and aircraft, fighter cover, search and rescue, mine countermeasures, and intercepts of Gulf shipping.
- 19 Jan 1991 U.S. carrier planes fired first SLAM ground attack missile in combat. The *Louisville* (SSN 724), operating in the Red Sea, fired first submerged Tomahawk combat strike.
- 3 Feb 1991 The *Missouri* fired her first combat rounds since the Korean War, destroying prefabricated concrete command-and-control bunkers being moved into Kuwait. The *Nicholas* used sonar to guide the *Missouri* through hazards into the northern Gulf for the most advantageous firing.
- 8 Feb 1991 The *Wisconsin* supported Marine reconnaissance into Kuwait by attacking Iraqi artillery

- sites, spotting fall of shots by television images transmitted by her remotely controlled aircraft. The *Wisconsin* fired in combat for the first time since Korea on 6 Feb, destroying an artillery battery.
- 18 Feb 1991 The *Princeton* (CG 59) and *Tripoli* (LPH 10) were damaged by mines in the northern Gulf. The *Tripoli* continued as flagship of mine-clearance operations. The *Princeton* proceeded to port.
- 21 Feb 1991 Marine AV-8B Harriers flew bombing strikes from the *Nassau* (LHA 4)—the first Marine combat air strikes from a helicopter landing ship.
- 24 Feb 1991 Ground war began after Iraq failed to respond to a 1200 EST 23 Feb deadline to comply with all UN resolutions and make large-scale withdrawal from Kuwait.
- 25–26 Feb 1991 Allied forces quickly defeated Iraqi troops in an unprecedented ground war.
- 27 Feb 1991 President Bush announced ceasefire effective 0800 28 Feb (Iraqi time). Defeated and forced out of Kuwait, Iraq accepted.
- 4 Jul 1991 *Arleigh Burke* (DDG 51), lead ship of a new class of missile destroyers, designed for battle group operations well into the twenty-first century, was placed in commission. Aegis, advanced sonar, LAMPS III, ASW torpedoes, five-inch, fifty-four guns, and a varied battery of missiles give the new ships formidable ability to operate against air, surface, and submarine targets.
- 27 Sep 1991 Pres. George Bush announced that all tactical nuclear weapons would be removed from Navy ships.
- Nov 1991 The cruiser *Yorktown* (CG 48) conducted exercises with Bulgarian ships in the Black Sea, the first American operations with a navy of the former Warsaw Pact.
- 9 Nov 1992 An amphibious ready group (ARG) led by the helicopter carrier *Tripoli* (LPH 10) arrived off Somalia, supported by the carrier *Ranger* (CV

- 61), and landed troops at Mogadishu to oversee famine relief operations.
- 13 Jan 1993 During a period of tension between Iraq and allied forces, carrier *Kitty Hawk* launched a strike at Iraqi missile sites that had been playing their radars on patrolling allied aircraft. On 17 Jan, three U.S. destroyers launched Tomahawk missiles at a suspected Iraqi nuclear plant.
- 15 Apr 1993 U.S. naval forces begin participation in Operation Sharp Guard, a blockade of shipping into the former Yugoslavia in support of UN sanctions. This operation will continue until 18 Jun 1996.
- 26 Jun 1993 Responding to information of an Iraqi attempt to assassinate President Bush during his 1992 visit to Kuwait, two U.S. ships launched Tomahawk missiles at Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad.
- 11 Sep 1993 The aircraft carrier *Forrestal* commissioned on 1 Oct 1955 as the first of the post-World War II-designed "supercarriers," was decommissioned at Philadelphia. She ended her service as a training aircraft carrier at Pensacola, designated AVT 59.
- Oct 1993 Navy and Coast Guard ships, with those of other navies, began an international quarantine of Haiti.
- Mar 1994 Marines boarded ships off Mogadishu, ending U.S. operations in Somalia.
- Oct 1994 President Clinton sent *George Washington* (CVN 73) to the Red Sea to protect Kuwait from threat of Iraqi troop concentration. Iraq withdrew from the Kuwaiti border.
- Oct 1994 *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69) was the first carrier to deploy with women as part of its crew.
- Jan-Dec 1995 Throughout the year, U.S. forces played vital peacekeeping and "show the flag" roles in several of the world's trouble spots, including the Balkans, North Korea, and the Middle East. Navy and Marine units also joined the Coast Guard and other governmental agencies in counterdrug operations.

Appendix B	Jun 1995	A joint/multinational task force involving Marine and Navy units rescued Air Force CAPT Scott O'Grady after his F-16 was shot down by a Serb surface-to-air missile.
	1 Jul 1995	A Fifth Fleet was designated for operations in the Middle East and Indian Ocean region. (There had been a Fifth Fleet operating in the Pacific during World War II.)
	Aug 1995	Navy and Marine aircraft attacked Bosnian Serb surface-to-air missile sites to assist a UN peace-keeping contingent caught in the middle of an artillery exchange.
	Aug-Sep 1995	During Operation Deliberate Force, aircraft from the carriers <i>Theodore Roosevelt</i> and <i>America</i> launched intense air strikes on various positions in war-torn Bosnia.
	10 Sep 1995	The cruiser <i>Normandy</i> launched thirteen Tomahawk land-attack cruise missiles against targets in Bosnia.
	1 Jan 1996	ADM Arleigh Burke, one of the great heroes of World War II and later a long-term Chief of Naval Operations who helped shape the Navy for the dawning nuclear age, passed away. At his request, his tombstone was inscribed with the single word "Sailor." [DDG-51 was named for him.]
	Jan-Feb 1996	In response to Chinese threats to close the Straits of Taiwan, the carriers <i>Independence</i> , <i>Nimitz</i> , and <i>George Washington</i> and their supporting battle groups moved into the area as a deterrent show of force.
	8-28 Feb 1996	Navy divers used their advanced technology to recover the flight data and voice recorders of a Dominican airliner crash in extremely deep and hazardous waters.
	5-24 Mar 1996	In a classic example of deterrence and forward presence, two battlegroups centered around the carriers <i>Nimitz</i> and <i>Independence</i> were sent to patrol Chinese waters in response to a Communist threat to close part of the Taiwan Strait.
	Apr 1996	U.S. warships and Marines were rushed to Monrovia, Liberia in the aftermath of an assault on

- the U.S. embassy there. Many U.S. citizens were evacuated to safety in an operation dubbed "Assured Response."
- 16 May 1996 Chief of Naval Operations Jeremy "Mike" Boorda, the first former enlisted man to rise to the Navy's highest position, amid much turmoil and difficult times for himself and the Navy he loved, took his own life.
- 21 May 1996 In "Operation Quick Response" the *Guam Amphibious Ready Group* evacuated several hundred people from the land-locked Central African Republic using Marine aircraft.
- 10 Jul 1996 Patricia Tracey was promoted to vice-admiral, the first woman in the U.S. armed forces to wear three stars.
- Jul–Oct 1996 Navy salvage vessels and divers recover the debris and victims from the depths of the Atlantic after TWA Flight 800 crashed into the waters off Long Island.
- 3–4 Sep 1996 The cruiser *Shiloh*, destroyers *Laboon*, *Russell*, and *Hewitt*, and the submarine *Jefferson City* launched Tomahawk missiles into Iraq in response to treaty violations there.
- March 1997 In Operation Silver Wake, Marines from the amphibious ships *Nassau* (LHA-4), *Nashville* (LPD-13), and *Pensacola* (LSD-38) evacuated 877 Americans and foreign nationals from war-torn Tirana, Albania. Marine helicopters received and returned hostile fire during the operation.
- May 1997 RTC Great Lakes introduced "Battle Stations" as the culminating challenge of Boot Camp [see Chapter 1].
- 21 Jul 1997 The 44-gun frigate USS *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"), the Navy's oldest commissioned warship celebrated her 200th anniversary by getting underway under her own power (sails). During the War of 1812, she was undefeated in 30 engagements.
- 6 Aug 1997 Navy Sea Knight helicopters were among the first to arrive on the crash scene of Korean Air Lines Flight 801 and rescued 30 survivors from

- the Guam jungle. Sailors from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133 ("SeaBees") cut through the dense jungle to permit rescue, medical, and investigative personnel to reach the site.
- Feb-Apr 1998 In Operation Noble Response, naval forces join the other armed services in providing more than 800 tons of food and supplies to the flood-ravaged African nation of Kenya.
- 20 Aug 1998 Navy surface ships and submarines in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea launched a barrage of Tomahawk missiles against a suspected chemical weapons facility in Khartoum, Sudan and terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan in response to terrorist bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed some 200 people, including 12 Americans.
- 9 Sep 1998 USS *Grapple* (ARS-53) and members of Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 2 arrived off Nova Scotia to assist in recovery operations after the crash of Swissair Flight 111.
- 7 Nov 1998 SeaBees from Gulf Port, Mississippi deployed to Honduras to support an international relief effort in the wake of Hurricane Mitch.
- Dec 1998-Jan 1999 The carrier *Enterprise* and seven other ships (one CG, two DDs, three DDGs, and one SSN) launched aircraft and Tomahawk missile strikes against Iraq as part of Operation Desert Fox. An FFG, LHA, LPD, LSD, and two MCMs also played vital support roles in the campaign.
- 17 Feb 1999 After supporting U.S. operations in Antarctica for nearly 44 years, the final flight of the Navy's VXE-6 squadron departed the icy continent, ending the Navy's official presence there.
- 24 Mar 1999 Operation Allied Force (air strikes against Yugoslav targets) began. Many Navy ships and aircraft played major roles in the 78-day campaign that ultimately ended the killing in Kosovo.
- 22 Jul 1999 USS *Briscoe* (DD-997) buried the cremated remains of John F. Kennedy, Jr. at sea after a massive at-sea search effort by the Navy, Coast

- Guard, and Air Force recovered the 35th president's son's remains from his downed aircraft off Martha's Vineyard.
- Aug-Sep 1999 The *Kearsarge* amphibious ready group provided massive humanitarian support in the wake of a devastating earthquake in northwestern Turkey.
- October 1999 Several Navy ships, including the amphibious assault ship USS *Belleau Wood* (LHA-3), took part in vital peacekeeping operations off East Timor.
- Oct-Nov 1999 Several Navy and MSC ships, including *Grapple* (ARS-53), *Austin* (LPD-4), *Oriole* (MHC-55), and *Mohawk* (T-ATF-170), participate in recovery operations off the coast of Nantucket following the crash of EgyptAir Flight 900.
- 8 Aug 2000 The Confederate submarine *Hunley* was recovered from the bottom of Charleston harbor. [See 17 Feb 1864.]
- 12 Oct 2000 Seventeen sailors died and 42 others were injured when suicide-terrorists blew a huge hole in the side of the guided-missile destroyer *Cole* (DDG-67) while the ship was refueling in Aden, Yemen. Through proficiency, determination, and courage the crew managed to save the ship.
- 9 Feb 2001 In a tragic accident that cost the lives of nine Japanese crewmen, the attack submarine *Greeneville* surfaced directly under the 190-foot fishing trawler *Ehime Maru*. The trawler sank within minutes and 26 crewmen were rescued.
- 1 Apr 2001 A VQ-1 (Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron 1) EP-3E Orion aircraft equipped with the Aries II electronic surveillance system was struck by a harassing Chinese fighter and forced to make an emergency landing on Hainan Island. All 24 crewmembers survived and were returned to the United States after being held 11 days by the Chinese.
- 11 Sep 2001 United States homeland was attacked by terrorists. The World Trade Center towers in New York were destroyed, and the Pentagon was severely damaged with many casualties. Presi-

Appendix B

- dent Bush promised that terrorists will be brought to justice, pledging “we will not tire, we will not falter, we will not fail.”
- 7 Oct 2001 U.S. forces began attacking targets in Afghanistan as the first military operation in the War on Terrorism. Among the many forces involved, U.S. aircraft carriers commenced air strikes; submarines and surface ships launched Tomahawk missiles; and Navy SEALs moved into positions to seek terrorist strongholds.
- 4 Oct 2002 The 100th anniversary of *The Bluejacket's Manual*.

*Note:* Future entries in this list may depend upon you.

## Ranks and Rates

### OFFICERS

	0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	0-7	0-8	0-9	0-10	SPECIAL
<b>ARMY</b>	PRIVATE 1ST GRADE	PRIVATE 2ND GRADE	PRIVATE 3RD GRADE	PRIVATE 4TH GRADE	CAPTAIN	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	GENERAL GENERAL OF THE ARMY
<b>NAVY</b>	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	CAPTAIN CAPTAIN
<b>AIR FORCE</b>	AIRMAN 1ST GRADE	AIRMAN 2ND GRADE	AIRMAN 3RD GRADE	AIRMAN 4TH GRADE	CAPTAIN	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	GENERAL GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE
<b>MARINE CORPS</b>	PRIVATE 1ST GRADE	PRIVATE 2ND GRADE	PRIVATE 3RD GRADE	PRIVATE 4TH GRADE	CAPTAIN	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	MAJOR	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COLONEL	
<b>COAST GUARD</b>	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	ENSIGN	

### WARRANT OFFICERS

	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY	COAST GUARD	
<b>WO1</b>	Warrant Officer 1	Warrant Officer 1	Warrant Officer 1	Warrant Officer 1	<b>W-2</b>
<b>WO2</b>	Warrant Officer 2	Warrant Officer 2	Warrant Officer 2	Warrant Officer 2	
<b>WO3</b>	Warrant Officer 3	Warrant Officer 3	Warrant Officer 3	Warrant Officer 3	<b>W-3</b>
<b>WO4</b>	Warrant Officer 4	Warrant Officer 4	Warrant Officer 4	Warrant Officer 4	
<b>WO5</b>	Warrant Officer 5	Warrant Officer 5	Warrant Officer 5	Warrant Officer 5	<b>W-4</b>

**ENLISTED**

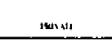
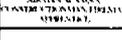
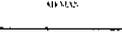
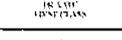
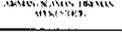
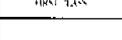
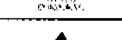
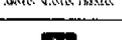
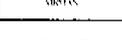
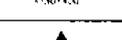
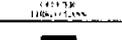
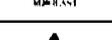
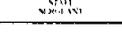
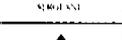
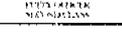
**ARMY**

**NAVY**

**AIR FORCE**

**MARINE CORPS**

**COAST GUARD**

<b>E-1</b>	 PRIVATE	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT	 PRIVATE (PARA)	 PRIVATE	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT
<b>E-2</b>	 PRIVATE	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT (FIRST CLASS)	 PRIVATE	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT
<b>E-3</b>	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT (SECOND CLASS)	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 PRIVATE (SECOND CLASS)	 ARMYMAN, MARINES, FIREMAN, BOYCOTT
<b>E-4</b>	 PRIVATE (SECOND CLASS)	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 PRIVATE (SECOND CLASS)	 PRIVATE (THIRD CLASS)	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)
<b>E-5</b>	 PRIVATE	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 PRIVATE (THIRD CLASS)	 PRIVATE (THIRD CLASS)	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)
<b>E-6</b>	 SERGEANT	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)	 SERGEANT	 SERGEANT	 PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS)
<b>E-7</b>	 SERGEANT	 SERGEANT	 SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 SERGEANT
<b>E-8</b>	 MASTER SERGEANT	 SERGEANT	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)
<b>E-9</b>	 MASTER SERGEANT	 MASTER SERGEANT	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)	 MASTER SERGEANT (FIRST CLASS)
	 SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY	 MASTER COOK, PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS) OF THE NAVY	 CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT OF THE AIR FORCE	 SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE MARINE CORPS	 MASTER COOK, PRIVATE (FIRST CLASS) OF THE NAVY

"Courtesy of Military Times"

# Navigational Aids

Aids to navigation are lighthouses, lightships, minor lights, buoys, and day beacons. Aids are located so as to provide a nearly continuous and unbroken chain of charted marks for coast and channel piloting.

## Buoys

Navigational buoys are floating markers, moored to the bottom, that guide ships in and out of channels, warn them of hidden dangers, lead them to anchorage areas, and the like. They are somewhat like road signs along a highway. Their location is usually shown by symbols on the area navigational chart. Buoys may be of various sizes, shapes, and colors. Color, markings, and to a lesser degree shape are the main means of identifying a buoy and correlating its location with that of the symbol on the chart. The following are the principal types of buoys used in U.S. waters:

*Spar:* A large floating pole, trimmed, shaped, and appropriately painted. It may be made of wood or metal. You will not see these very often in U.S. waters, but they are fairly common in other parts of the world.

*Can and nun:* Cylindrical and conical, respectively.

*Spherical:* Shaped like a ball. Used only as safe water marks (see below) and painted with red and white vertical stripes.

*Bell:* This buoy has a flat top surmounted by a framework supporting a bell. Older bell buoys are sounded by the motion of the sea. Newer types are operated automatically by gas or electricity.

*Gong:* Similar to the bell buoy except that it has a series of gongs, each with a different tone.

*Whistle and horn:* Usually cone-shaped with a whistle sounded by the sea's motion, or horns sounded at regular intervals by mechanical or electrical means.

*Lighted:* Surmounted by a framework supporting a light and powered by batteries or gas tanks.

*Combination:* Light and sound signals are combined in this type of buoy.

*Large navigation buoys:* Known as LNBs (and sometimes as LANBYs), these buoys were designed primarily to replace lightships and lighthouses. They are discs that may be as large as 40 feet in diameter and are equipped with lights, fog-signaling equipment, radio beacons, and meteorological sensors. They are normally placed relatively far from shore and therefore will not be encountered in navigational channels as are the other types discussed here.

In the United States, red buoys mark the right side of the channel and green buoys mark the left side when you are coming from seaward. Remember the saying, "Red-right-returning," to help you keep it straight. It means that if you are returning to port from sea, you should leave the red buoys on the right side of the ship to stay in the channel. If unlighted, red channel buoys are cone-shaped nun buoys, and green channel markers are cylindrical can buoys. If the buoys are lighted, it is their color that is most important.

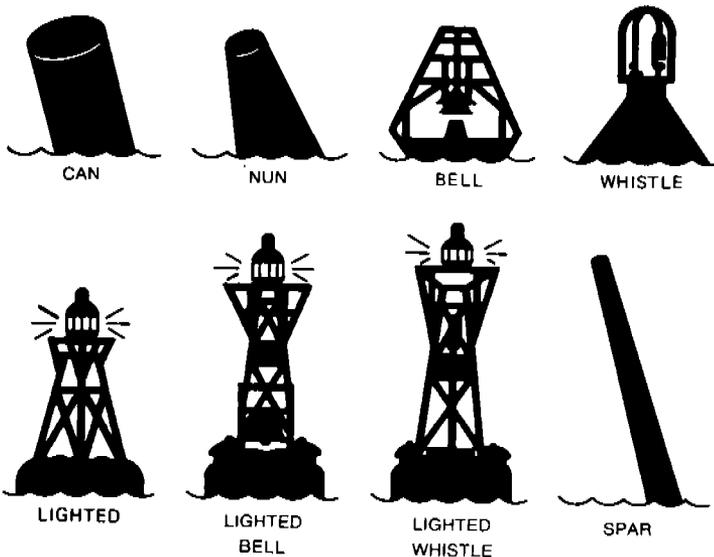


Figure D.1. Some of the buoys you may encounter.

Horizontal banded red and green buoys are used to mark obstructions or to indicate a fork in the channel and to show you which is the preferred way to go. If the top band is red, the preferred channel is to the left of the buoy coming from seaward; if the top band is green, the preferred channel is to the right. Buoys with red and white vertical stripes mark the middle of a channel and are called *safe water marks*. Black and red horizontally banded buoys are called *isolated danger marks* and are used to warn of such things as shipwrecks.

Buoys are valuable aids to navigation, but never depend on them exclusively. They may drag their moorings or go adrift. Lights on buoys are sometimes out of commission. Whistles, bells, and gongs that depend upon the sea's motion to sound may fail to function in smooth water. Anyone navigating by buoys must be alert to these possibilities.

Red buoys marking the right side of a channel bear *even* numbers, starting with the first buoy from seaward. Green channel buoys, to the left of the channel coming from seaward, have *odd* numbers. Banded or striped buoys are not numbered, but some have letters for identification.

Red lights are used only on red buoys or on ones that are horizontally banded in red and green, with the topmost band red. Green lights are only for green buoys, or for green and red horizontally banded buoys, with the topmost band green. Red and white vertically striped buoys that mark the middle of a channel or fairway have white lights.

The buoys discussed above are the ones you would expect to encounter in U.S. waters and some other parts of the world. In years past, mariners had to be familiar with many different buoyage systems in the world, but in the mid-1970s the International Association of Light Authorities reduced these many systems to two that have gained international acceptance. *IALA System A* is used in Europe, Africa, and much of Asia, including Australia and New Zealand. *IALA System B* is used in North, Central, and South America, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. Many of the conventions discussed above regarding U.S. waters (and therefore fall within IALA System B) are the exact opposite in IALA System A. *Green* buoys mark the *starboard* side of the channel when returning from sea in this system, for example. It is therefore essential for a mariner to know which system applies before attempting to navigate in the various waters of the world.

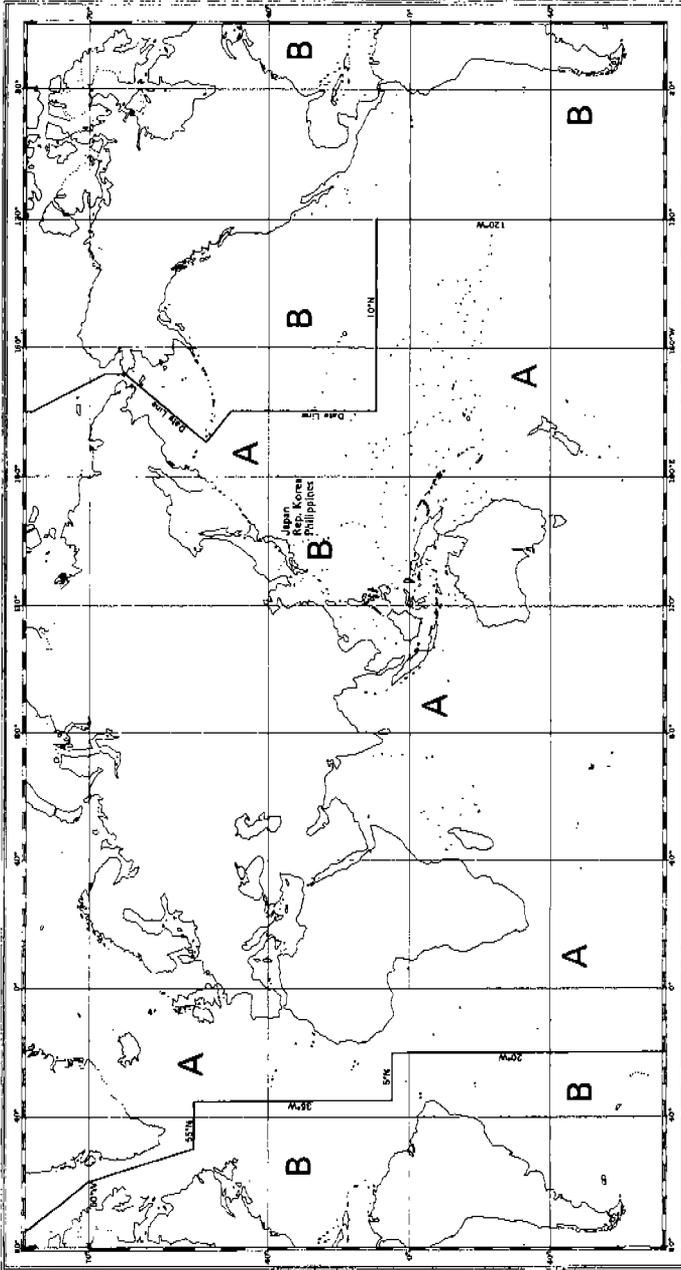


Figure D.2. IALA buoyage systems A and B. Note that U.S. waters are system B.

## Day Beacons

In narrower waterways, structures that are fixed in place—either on shore or in shallow water—instead of floating and moored to the bottom like buoys are called day beacons. They usually consist of a piling with a colored and numbered or lettered geometric shape called a day mark near the top, triangular shapes to the right, and square shapes to the left (when you are returning from seaward). Their reflective colors and markings correspond to those a buoy would have at the same position. Often a night light is affixed to the top.

Two day beacons, located some distance apart on a specific true bearing, constitute a day-beacon range. When you can see two beacons positioned in line, your ship is “on the range,” which means that you know you are somewhere along that bearing. Ranges are especially valuable for guiding ships through very narrow channels because it is a way of keeping exactly on track.

## Storm-Warning Information

In the United States, information regarding weather and the approach of storms is furnished by the Weather Bureau. This information is disseminated by means of bulletins, reports furnished by newspapers, television and radio broadcasts, and, in certain ports, by flags during the day and lanterns at night.

If bad weather is approaching and it is expected that the winds will reach a speed up to 33 knots (approximately 38 miles per hour), one red pennant is displayed by day, and a red light over a white light is displayed at night to warn mariners. This is called a *small-craft warning*.

If the winds are expected to range somewhere between 34 and 47 knots (approximately 39 to 54 miles per hour) two red pennants are displayed by day and a white light above a red light at night. This is called a *gale warning*.

If the forecast calls for winds of 48–63 knots (55–73 miles an hour), a single, square red flag with a black center is displayed by day, and two red lights at night. This is called a *storm warning*.

Two square red flags with black centers displayed by day, and a white light between two red lights at night, forecast winds of 64 knots (74 miles per hour) or more and is called a *hurricane warning*.

# **E** **Morse Code**

International Morse code is standard for all naval communications transmitted by flashing light. The code is a system in which letters, numerals, and punctuation marks are signified by various combinations of dots (.) and dashes (-). A skilled signalman sends code in evenly timed dots and dashes, in which a dot is one unit long, a dash three units long. There is a one-unit interval between dots and dashes in a letter, a three-unit interval between letters of a word, and a seven-unit interval between words.

**600**

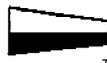
A	Alfa	· -
B	Bravo	- · · ·
C	Charlie	- · - ·
D	Delta	- · · ·
E	Echo	·
F	Foxtrot	· · - ·
G	Golf	- - - ·
H	Hotel	· · · ·
I	India	· ·
J	Juliett	· - - - -
K	Kilo	- - - -
L	Lima	· - · ·
M	Mike	- - -
N	November	- ·
O	Oscar	- - - -
P	Papa	· - - - ·
Q	Quebec	- - - - -
R	Romeo	· - · ·
S	Sierra	· · ·
T	Tango	-
U	Uniform	· · -
V	Victor	· · · -
W	Whiskey	· - - -
X	X-ray	- · · -
Y	Yankee	- - - - -
Z	Zulu	- - · ·

1	One	.-----
2	Two	..-----
3	Three	...-----
4	Four	....-----
5	Five	.....
6	Six	-----.
7	Seven	-----..
8	Eight	-----...
9	Nine	-----....
10	Ten	-----.....
.	Period	.....-
,	Comma	-----.
?	Question Mark	..-....
;	Semicolon	-----.
:	Colon	-----..
-	Hyphen	-----.
'	Apostrophe	.....-

# Navy Flags and Pennants

# F

Flag	Name - Written Spoken	Flag	Name - Written Spoken	Flag	Name - Written Spoken
	A ALFA "AL-FA"		M MIKE "MIKE"		Y YANKEE "YANG-KEY"
	B BRAVO "BRAH-VOH"		N NOVEMBER "NO-VEH-BER"		Z ZULU "ZOO-LOO"
	C CHARLIE "CHAR-LEE"		O OSCAR "OSS-CAH"		ONE - 1 "WUN"
	D DELTA "DEL-TAH"		P PAPA "PAH-PAH"		TWO - 2 "TOO"
	E ECHO "ECK-OH"		Q QUEBEC "KAY-BECK"		THREE - 3 "THUH-REE"
	F FOXTROT "FOKS-TROT"		R ROMEO "ROW-ME-OH"		FOUR - 4 "FO-WER"
	G GOLF "GOLF"		S SIERRA "SEE-AIR-RAH"		FIVE - 5 "FI-YIV"
	H HOTEL "HOH-TEL"		T TANGO "TANG-GO"		SIX - 6 "SIX"
	I INDIA "IN-DEE-AH"		U UNIFORM "YOU-NEE-FORM"		SEVEN - 7 "SEVEN"
	J JULIETT "JEW-LEE-ETT"		V VICTOR "VIK-TAH"		EIGHT - 8 "ATE"
	K KILO "KEY-LOH"		W WHISKEY "WISS-KEY"		NINE - 9 "NINER"
	L LIMA "LEE-MAH"		X XRAY "ECKS-RAY"		ZERO - 0 "ZERO"

Pennant and Name	Written and Spoken	Pennant	Written and Spoken	Pennant	Written and Spoken
 1	<b>PENNANT ONE</b> "WUN"		<b>CODE of ANSWER</b> CODE or ANS		<b>PORT</b> PORT
 2	<b>PENNANT TWO</b> "TOO"		<b>SCREEN</b> SCREEN		<b>SPEED</b> SPEED
 3	<b>PENNANT THREE</b> "THUH-REE"		<b>CORPEN</b> CORPEN		<b>SQUAD</b> SQUAD
 4	<b>PENNANT FOUR</b> "FO-WER"		<b>DESIG</b> DESIG		<b>STARBOARD</b> STBD
 5	<b>PENNANT FIVE</b> "FL-YIV"		<b>DIV</b> DIV		<b>STATION</b> STATION
 6	<b>PENNANT SIX</b> "SIX"		<b>EMERGENCY</b> EMERG		<b>SUBDIV</b> SUBDIV
 7	<b>PENNANT SEVEN</b> "SEVEN"		<b>FLOT</b> FLOT		<b>TURN</b> TURN
 8	<b>PENNANT EIGHT</b> "ATE"		<b>FORMATION</b> FORM		<b>FIRST SUB</b> 1st.
 9	<b>PENNANT NINE</b> "NINER"		<b>INTER-ROGATIVE</b> INT		<b>SECOND SUB</b> 2nd.
 0	<b>PENNANT ZERO</b> "ZERO"		<b>NEGAT</b> NEGAY		<b>THIRD SUB</b> 3rd.
			<b>PREP</b> PREP		<b>FOURTH SUB</b> 4th.

# Awards and Decorations

**G**



**MEDAL OF HONOR**



**NAVY CROSS**



**DEFENSE  
DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE MEDAL**



**LEGION OF MERIT**



**DISTINGUISHED FLYING  
CROSS**



**NAVY AND MARINE  
CORPS MEDAL**



**MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL**



**AIR MEDAL**



**JOINT SERVICE  
COMMENDATION  
MEDAL**



**COMBAT ACTION  
RIBBON**



**PRESIDENTIAL UNIT  
CITATION**



**JOINT MERITORIOUS  
UNIT AWARD**



**POW MEDAL**



**GOOD CONDUCT  
MEDAL**



**NAVAL RESERVE  
MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL**



**NAVY OCCUPATION  
SERVICE MEDAL**



**NATIONAL DEFENSE  
SERVICE MEDAL**



**KOREAN SERVICE MEDAL**



**SOUTHWEST ASIA  
SERVICE MEDAL**



**HUMANITARIAN  
SERVICE MEDAL**



**MILITARY OUTSTANDING  
VOLUNTEER SERVICE  
MEDAL**



**NAVY AND MARINE  
CORPS OVERSEAS  
SERVICE RIBBON**



**NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE  
RIBBON**



**ARMED FORCES RESERVE  
MEDAL**



**REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
PRESIDENTIAL UNIT  
CITATION**



**REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
GALLANTRY CROSS  
UNIT CITATION**



**REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
CIVIL ACTIONS UNIT  
CITATION**



**INTER-AMERICAN  
DEFENSE BOARD MEDAL**



**REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
CAMPAIGN MEDAL**



**KUWAIT LIBERATION MEDAL  
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)**

**DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE MEDAL****SILVER STAR****DEFENSE SUPERIOR  
SERVICE MEDAL****BRONZE STAR****PURPLE HEART****DEFENSE MERITORIOUS  
SERVICE MEDAL****NAVY/MARINE CORPS  
COMMENDATION MEDAL****JOINT SERVICE  
ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL****NAVY/MARINE CORPS  
ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL****NAVY UNIT  
COMMENDATION****MERITORIOUS UNIT  
COMMENDATION****NAVY "E" RIBBON****FLEET MARINE FORCE  
RIBBON****NAVY EXPEDITIONARY  
MEDAL****CHINA SERVICE MEDAL****ANTARCTICA SERVICE  
MEDAL****ARMED FORCES  
EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL****VIETNAM SERVICE  
MEDAL****SEA SERVICE  
DEPLOYMENT RIBBON****NAVY ARCTIC SERVICE  
RIBBON****NAVAL RESERVE SEA  
SERVICE RIBBON****NAVAL RESERVE MEDAL****PHILIPPINE  
PRESIDENTIAL UNIT  
CITATION****REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
PRESIDENTIAL UNIT  
CITATION****UNITED NATIONS  
SERVICE MEDAL****UNITED NATIONS  
MEDAL****MULTINATIONAL FORCE  
AND OBSERVERS MEDAL****KUWAIT LIBERATION MEDAL  
(KUWAIT)****EXPERT RIFLEMAN  
MEDAL****EXPERT PISTOL SHOT  
MEDAL**

## The Navy's Service Song

The Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy says, "Do more than learn the words; study them, understand them, and appreciate them. Stand crisply each time it is played."

### *Anchor's Aweigh*

Stand, Navy, out to sea, fight, our battle cry;  
We'll never change our course, so vicious foe steer shy.  
Roll out the TNT, anchor's aweigh. Sail on to victory  
And sink their bones to Davy Jones, Hooray!

Anchor's aweigh, my boys, anchor's aweigh.  
Farewell to foreign shores, we sail at break of day, of day.  
Through our last night on shore, drink to the foam,  
Until we meet once more, here's wishing you a happy voyage home.

Blue of the mighty deep; gold of God's great sun,  
Let these our colors be till all of time be done, be done.  
On seven seas we learn Navy's stern call:  
Faith, courage, service true, with honor over, honor over, all.

# Internet Sources

The following is just a few of the many internet sites you can use to gather important information and stay on top of all you need to know to be a squared-away Sailor. This list is by no means complete but will get you started. Explore the many links that are available at these sites and you will be surprised how much information you can find. For example, at the Navy Directives website listed below you will be able to find the latest versions of Navy Regulations, the Ships Organization and Regulations Manual, Uniform Regulations, and many, many more.

## Useful Internet Websites

All Hands Magazine	<a href="http://www.mediacen.navy.mil/pubs/allhands">www.mediacen.navy.mil/pubs/allhands</a>
American Red Cross	<a href="http://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a>
Bureau of Naval Personnel	<a href="http://www.bupers.mil">www.bupers.mil</a>
Catalog of Naval Training Courses	<a href="http://www.cnet.navy.mil/netpdtc/cantrac">www.cnet.navy.mil/netpdtc/cantrac</a>
Chief of Naval Information Commissioning Programs	<a href="http://www.chinfo.navy.mil">www.chinfo.navy.mil</a>
Defense Financing and Accounting	<a href="http://www.neds.nebt.daps.mil/1420.htm">www.neds.nebt.daps.mil/1420.htm</a> <a href="http://www.dfas.mil">www.dfas.mil</a>
Defense News	<a href="http://www.defenselink.mil">www.defenselink.mil</a>
Delta Dental	<a href="http://www.ucci.com">www.ucci.com</a>
LifeLines Quality of Life	<a href="http://www.lifelines4qol.org">www.lifelines4qol.org</a>
Naval Education and Training	<a href="http://www.cnet.navy.mil">www.cnet.navy.mil</a>
Naval Historical Center	<a href="http://www.history.navy.mil">www.history.navy.mil</a>
Naval Vessel Register	<a href="http://www.nvr.navy.mil">www.nvr.navy.mil</a>
Navy College Program	<a href="http://www.navycollege.navy.mil">www.navycollege.navy.mil</a>
Navy Directives	<a href="http://neds.nebt.daps.mil">neds.nebt.daps.mil</a>
Navy Fact File	<a href="http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/factfile/ffiletop.html">www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/factfile/ffiletop.html</a>

Appendix I	Navy/Marine Corps Relief Society	<a href="http://www.nimcrs.org">www.nimcrs.org</a>
	Navy Mutual Aid Society	<a href="http://www.nmaa.org">www.nmaa.org</a>
	NavyOnLine	<a href="http://www.navy.mil">www.navy.mil</a>
	Navy Personnel Locator	<a href="http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/faq/.www/locate.html">www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/faq/.www/locate.html</a>
	Navy Ships	<a href="http://www.ncts.navy.mil/navpalib/ships/">www.ncts.navy.mil/navpalib/ships/</a>
	Task Force Excel	<a href="http://www.excel.navy.mil">www.excel.navy.mil</a>
	Tricare	<a href="http://www.tricare.osd.mil">www.tricare.osd.mil</a>
	U.S. Naval Institute	<a href="http://www.navalinstitute.org">www.navalinstitute.org</a>
	U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation	<a href="http://www.lonesailor.org">www.lonesailor.org</a>
	Veteran Affairs	<a href="http://www.va.gov">www.va.gov</a>

# Official Publications and Directives

While the Constitution, various treaties, and Congress supply the fundamental laws governing the Navy, they are really only broad outlines. The Navy has various publications and official directives setting forth specific procedures for the daily operation of the Navy Department and for the administration of personnel.

Complete familiarity with these publications and directives is required for yeomen (YNs) and personnelmen (PNs), but to help you determine important policies and programs affecting your Navy career, regardless of your rating, you should have a working knowledge of many of them.

## Important References

A very important publication that affects nearly everything you do—including application for various educational programs, transfers, discharges, and separations—is the *Naval Military Personnel Manual* (MILPERSMAN). Also of importance is *United States Navy Regulations* (NAVREGS), which outlines the organizational structure of the Department of the Navy and sets out the principles and policies by which the Navy is governed. The *Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy* (SORM) (OPNAVINST 3120.32) sets forth regulations and guidance governing the conduct of all members of the U.S. Navy and sets the standards for the organization of naval units.

The *Manual for Courts-Martial, United States* (MCM) describes the types of courts-martial established by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), defines their jurisdiction, and prescribes their procedures. It also covers such matters as nonjudicial punishment (NJP) and reviews court-martial proceedings, new trials, and limitations on punishment.

The *Manual of the Judge Advocate General* (JAGMAN) (JAGINST 5800.7) covers legal and judicial matters that apply only to the naval service. Included among these are instructions regarding boards of investigation and examining boards—their composition, authority, and procedures.

*U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations* (NAVPERS 15665), or Uniform Regs for short, describes uniforms for personnel in all categories and contains lists of articles worn or used together. It tells you when various uniforms should be worn; how to wear medals, decorations, ribbons, rating badges, and special markings; and how to care for your uniforms.

*Joint Federal Travel Regulations* (JFTR) is issued in three volumes; only the first volume deals with actual travel. JFTR interprets the laws and regulations concerning the manner in which transportation is furnished, travel for family members, the transportation of household goods, reimbursement for travel expenses, and similar information.

*U.S. Naval Travel Instructions* (NAVSO P-1459) amplifies the rules laid down in volume 1 of the JFTR.

The *Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowance Entitlements Manual* (DODPM) covers statutory provisions for entitlements, deductions, and collections on military pay and allowances.

The *Navy Pay and Personnel Procedures Manual* (PAY-PERSMAN) (NAVSO P-3050) contains detailed information about the procedures of the military pay system for members of the Navy.

The *Enlisted Transfer Manual* (TRANSMAN) (NAVPERS 15909) is the official manual for the distribution and assignment of enlisted personnel; it supplements the MILPERSMAN.

The *Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual* (SECNAVINST 1650.1), or simply Awards Manual, is issued by the secretary of the Navy for guidance in all matters pertaining to decorations, medals, and awards, including how they are worn.

The *Bibliography for Advancement Study* (NAVEDTRA 10052), published annually, is a list of training manuals and other publications used to prepare advancement examinations.

The *Manual of Advancement* (BUPERSINST 1430.16) addresses the administration of the advancement system. It explains the basic policies outlined in MILPERSMAN on eligibility requirements for advancement; the preparation of forms; the ordering, custody, and disposition of Navy-wide exams; the administration of examination for advancement; changes in rate of rating; and procedures for advancement.

The abbreviations used in identifying the originators of publications and directives can be confusing at times. A list of the common ones you will encounter is provided below.

BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
BUPERS	Bureau of Naval Personnel
CNET	Chief of Naval Education and Training
COMNAVAIRLANT	Commander, Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet
COMNAVAIRPAC	Commander, Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet
COMNAVCRUITCOM	Commander, Navy Recruiting Command
DOD	Department of Defense
GPO	Government Printing Office
JAG	Judge Advocate General
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVCOMP	Comptroller of the Navy
NAVEDTRA	Chief of Navy Education and Training (Command)
NAVMAT	Naval Material Command
NAVMILPERSCOM	Navy Military Personnel Command
NAVSO	Executive Offices of the Secretary of the Navy
NAVSUP	Naval Supply Systems Command
NAVTRA	Chief of Naval Training
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs

## Deciphering the Numbers

All of those confusing numbers you see attached to Navy publications and directives can be very confusing. You will note, for example, that many of the publications we have talked about and some that you will use to study for your advancement in rate are listed by the abbreviation "NAVEDTRA" followed by a series of numbers. These are publications issued by the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) and are tracked by their own numbering system. Other commands sometimes use their own numbering systems as well.

## Instructions and Notices

Most directives of an official nature within the Navy follow a consistent system that will help you to identify them and what they are about if you understand the system. These directives are either *instructions* or *notices*. The difference between the two is that instructions are more permanent (once put into effect they remain in effect until superseded or canceled), while notices are short-lived (they contain a self-cancellation date to indicate when they are no longer in effect). Both instructions and notices use the Navy's *Standard Subject Identification Code* (SSIC) system.

To understand this system and how it is used, you must begin with a publication identified as SECNAVINST 5210.11, which is a listing of the Navy's *Standard Subject Identification Codes* (SSIC). This publication (which is an instruction) lists four- or five-digit codes that are linked to particular subjects. The general divisions of these codes are as follows:

1000-1999	Military personnel
2000-2999	Telecommunications
3000-3999	Operations and readiness
4000-4999	Logistics
5000-5999	General administration and management
6000-6999	Medicine and dentistry
7000-7999	Financial management
8000-8999	Ordnance material
9000-9999	Ships' design and material
10000-10999	General material
11000-11999	Facilities and activities ashore
12000-12999	Civilian personnel
13000-13999	Aeronautical and astronautical material

You may have noticed that many of the publications listed above have the issuing authority followed by the abbreviation "INST," which tells you that this publication is an instruction. For example, the *Awards Manual* is identified by "SECNAVINST 1650.1," which tells us that this is an instruction issued by the secretary of the Navy.

Suppose that your ship wants to issue an official instruction establishing policies relating to tuberculosis testing of the crew. A closer look in the SSIC manual would show you that the 6000-999 (Medicine and Dentistry) codes are further broken down as follows:

6000-6099	General
6100-6199	Physical fitness

6200-6299	Preventive medicine
6300-6399	General medicine
6400-6599	Special fields
6600-6699	Dentistry
6700-6899	Equipment and supplies

This means that a directive addressing the subject of tuberculosis testing would best fall in the numbers assigned to "communicable diseases" and would therefore have a number somewhere between 6200 and 6299. In fact, the SSIC manual further breaks down the numbers as follows:

6200	General
6210	Quarantine
6220	Communicable diseases
6222	Venereal disease
6224	Tuberculosis
6230	Prophylaxis
6240	Hygiene and sanitation
(and so on)	

So you would know that a directive addressing communicable diseases would use a number in the 6220 series, and that if it was about tuberculosis, it would be assigned the number "6224." The ship's instruction addressing the subject of tuberculosis testing of the crew would therefore be numbered 6224. The number "6224.1" would further identify it as the first instruction on this subject issued by your ship. If the ship then issued another separate instruction that discussed the administering of tuberculosis tests to refugees brought aboard during evacuation operations, that directive would have the number "6224.2" to show that it is similar to, but different from, the first (6224.1). Any other instructions that might follow on the same subject would be given sequential numbers following the decimal point to tell them apart (6224.3, 6224.4, and so on).

If the ship later decided to make some changes to the original instruction (6224.1), the change would be identified by the letter A, making the new instruction 6224.1A instead of just 6224.1. Another change later would make the new instruction 6224.1B instead.

So, with the aid of the SSIC manual and an understanding of how these procedures work, you would be able to identify SECNAVINST 1650.1F as having been issued by the secretary of the Navy on the subject of "decorations, medals, and awards" and that this is the sixth

Appendix J change to the original instruction ("F" is the sixth letter of the alphabet).

If your ship wanted to put out a directive announcing when tuberculosis testing for the crew would take place, your ship would use a *notice* rather than an instruction. This notice would be numbered 6224 but would not have any decimals or change letters. This is because a notice is temporary. Included as part of the notice would be the date it would no longer be in effect (in other words, when it would be canceled). Any reference to it would include the date it was issued to identify it.

## Glossary of Navy Terms and Acronyms

A person entering a new trade must learn the vocabulary of that trade. As you have probably already surmised, the Navy has a language all its own. In the list below, you will find many commonly used naval terms and acronyms. Words in *italic* appear elsewhere in the glossary.

Most of the terms you will have to learn pertain to shipboard life, but you should be aware that you will hear these terms used ashore in naval establishments as well. For example, Sailors will, more than likely, call a floor in a hallway at the Pentagon “a *deck* in the *passageway*.”

**Abaft**—Farther aft, as in “abaft the beam.”

**Abeam**—Abreast; on a relative bearing of 090 or 270 degrees.

**Aboard**—On or in a ship or naval station.

**Accommodation ladder**—A ladder resembling stairs that is suspended over the side of a ship to facilitate boarding from boats.

**Adrift**—Loose from moorings and out of control (applied to anything lost, out of hand, or left lying about).

**AFFF**—Aqueous film-forming foam.

**Aft**—Toward the *stern* (not as specific as *abaft*).

**After**—That which is farthest *aft*.

**Afternoon watch**—The 1200 to 1600 *watch*.

**Aground**—That part of a ship resting on the bottom (a ship “runs aground” or “goes aground”).

**Ahoy**—A hail or call for attention, as in “Boat ahoy.”

**Alee**—Downwind.

**All hands**—The entire ship’s company.

**Aloft**—Generally speaking, any area above the highest deck.

**Alongside**—By the side of the ship or *pier*.

**Amidships**—An indefinite area midway between the *bow* and the *stern*; “rudder amidships” means that the rudder is in line with the ship’s centerline.

- Appendix K** Anchorage—An area designated to be used by ships for anchoring.
- Anchor cable—The line, wire, or chain that attaches a vessel to her anchor.
- Armament—The weapons of a ship.
- Ashore—On the beach or shore.
- Astern—Behind a ship.
- Athwart—Across; at right angles to.
- Auxiliary—Extra, or secondary, as in “auxiliary engine”; a vessel whose mission is to supply or support combatant forces.
- Avast—Stop, as in “avast heaving.”
- Aweigh—An anchoring term used to describe the anchor clear of the bottom (the weight of the anchor is on the cable).
- Aye, aye—Reply to a command or order, meaning “I understand and will obey.”
- Barge—A blunt-ended craft, usually nonself-propelled, used to haul supplies or garbage; a type of motorboat assigned for the personal use of a flag officer.
- Barnacles—Small shellfish attached to a vessel’s undersides, pilings, and other submerged structures, the accumulation of which can slow a vessel down.
- 616** Batten down—The closing of any watertight fixture.
- Battle lantern—A battery-powered lantern for emergency use.
- Beam—The extreme width (breadth) of a vessel, as in “a CV has a greater beam [is wider] than a destroyer.”
- Bear—To be located on a particular bearing, as in “the lighthouse bears 045 degrees.”
- Bear a hand—Provide assistance, as in “bear a hand with rigging the brow”; expedite.
- Bearing—The direction of an object measured in degrees clockwise from a reference point (true bearings use true north as the reference, relative bearings use the ship’s bow as the reference, and magnetic bearings use magnetic north).
- Belay—To secure a line to a fixed point; to disregard a previous order or to stop an action, as in “belay the last order” or “belay the small talk.”
- Below—Beneath, or beyond something, as in “lay below” (go downstairs); or “below the flight deck.”
- Berth—Bunk; duty assignment; mooring space assigned to a ship.
- Bight—A loop in a line.
- Bilge—Lowest area of the ship where spills and leaks gather; to fail an examination.
- Billet—Place or duty to which one is assigned.

- Binnacle—A stand containing a magnetic compass.
- Binnacle list—List of persons excused from duty because of illness.
- Bitt—Cylindrical upright fixture (usually found in pairs) to which mooring or towing lines are secured aboard ship.
- Bitter end—The free end of a line.
- Block—Roughly equivalent to a pulley.
- BMOW—Boatswain's mate of the watch.
- Board—To go aboard a vessel; a group of persons meeting for a specific purpose, as in "investigation board."
- Boat—A small craft capable of being carried aboard a ship.
- Boat boom—A *spar* rigged out from the side of an anchored or moored ship to which boats are tied when not in use.
- Boatswain's chair—A seat attached to a line for hoisting a person aloft or lowering over the side.
- Boatswain's locker—A compartment, usually *forward*, where line and other equipment used by the deck force are stowed.
- Bollard—A strong, cylindrical, upright fixture on a *pier* to which ships' mooring lines are secured.
- Boom—A *spar*, usually movable, used for hoisting loads.
- Boot topping—Black paint applied to a ship's sides along the waterline.
- Bow—The forward end of a ship or boat.
- Bow hook—Member of a boat's crew whose station is *forward*.
- Break out—To bring out supplies or equipment from a stowage space.
- Breast line—Mooring line that leads from ship to *pier* (or another ship, if moored alongside) at right angles to the ship and is used to keep the vessel from moving laterally away from the *pier* (another ship).
- Bridge—Area in the superstructure from which a ship is operated.
- Brig—Jail.
- Brightwork—Bare (unpainted) metal that is kept polished.
- Broach to—To get crosswise to the direction of the waves (puts the vessel in danger of being rolled over by the waves).
- Broad—Wide, as in "broad in the beam."
- Broad on the bow or quarter—Halfway between *dead ahead* and *abeam*, and halfway between *abeam* and *astern*, respectively.
- Broadside—Simultaneously and to one side (when firing main battery guns); sidewise, as in "the current carried the ship broadside to the beach."
- Brow—"Gangplank" used for crossing from one ship to another, and from a ship to a *pier*. (Note: "Gangplank" is not a naval term.)

- Bulkhead—A vertical partition in a ship (never called a wall).
- Buoy—An anchored float used as an aid to navigation or to mark the location of an object.
- BUPERS—Bureau of Naval Personnel.
- C M/C—Command master chief.
- Cabin—Living compartment of a ship's commanding officer.
- Camel—Floating buffer between a ship and a *pier* (or another ship) to prevent damage by rubbing or banging (similar to a *fender* except that a camel is in the water whereas a fender is suspended above the water).
- Can buoy—A cylindrical navigational *buoy*, painted green and odd-numbered, which in U.S. waters marks the port side of a channel from seaward.
- Carry away—To break loose, as in “the rough seas carried away the lifelines.”
- Carry on—An order to resume previous activity after an interruption.
- Chafing gear—Material used to protect lines from excessive wear.
- Chain locker—Space where anchor chain is stowed.
- Chart—Nautical counterpart of a road map, showing land configuration, water depths, and aids to navigation.
- Chart house—The navigator's work compartment.
- Chip—To remove paint or rust from metallic surfaces with sharp-pointed hammers before applying paint.
- Chock—Deck fitting through which mooring lines are led.
- Chow—Food.
- CO—Commanding officer.
- Colors—The national ensign; the ceremony of raising and lowering the ensign.
- Combatant ship—A ship whose primary mission is combat.
- Commission pennant—A long, narrow, starred and striped pennant flown only on board a commissioned ship.
- Companionway—Deck opening giving access to a ladder (includes the ladder).
- Compartment—Interior space of a ship (similar to a “room” ashore).
- Conn—The act of controlling a ship (similar to “driving” ashore); also the station, usually on the bridge, from which a ship is controlled.
- Course—A ship's desired direction of travel, not to be confused with *heading*.
- Cover—To protect; a shelter; headgear; to don headgear.
- Coxswain—Enlisted person in charge of a boat.

- CPO—Chief petty officer.
- Crow's nest—*Lookout* station aloft.
- Cumshaw—A gift; something procured without payment.
- Darken ship—To turn off all external lights and close all openings through which lights can be seen from outside the ship.
- Davits—Strong arms by means of which a boat is hoisted in or out.
- Davy Jones' locker—The bottom of the sea.
- DCC—Damage Control Central.
- Dead ahead—Directly ahead; a relative bearing of 000 degrees.
- Dead astern—180 degrees relative.
- Deck—Horizontal planking or plating that divides a ship into layers (floors).
- Deck seamanship—The upkeep and operation of all deck equipment.
- Decontaminate—To free from harmful residue of nuclear or chemical attack.
- Deep six—To throw something overboard (see also *Jettison*).
- Dinghy—A small boat, sometimes equipped with a sail, but more commonly propelled by outboard motor or oars.
- Dip—To lower a flag partway down the staff as a salute to, or in reply to a salute from, another ship.
- Distance line—A line stretched between two ships engaged in replenishment or transfer operations under way (the line is marked at 20-foot intervals to aid the conning officer in maintaining the proper distance between ships).
- Division—A main subdivision of a ship's crew (1st, E, G, etc.); an organization composed of two or more ships of the same type.
- Dock—The water-space alongside a *pier*.
- Dog—A lever, or bolt and thumb screws, used for securing a watertight door; to divide a four-hour *watch* into two two-hour watches.
- Dog down—To set the dogs on a watertight door.
- Dog watch—The 1600–1800 or 1800–2000 *watch*.
- Double up—To double mooring lines for extra strength.
- Draft—The vertical distance from the keel to the waterline.
- Dress ship—To display flags in honor of a person or event.
- Drift—The speed at which a ship is pushed off course by wind and current.
- Drogue—Sea anchor.
- Dry dock—A dock, either floating or built into the shore, from which water may be removed for the purpose of inspecting or working on a ship's bottom; to be put in dry dock.

Appendix K EAOS—End of active obligated service.

Ebb—A falling tide.

Eight o'clock reports—Reports received by the *executive officer* from department heads shortly before 2000.

Ensign—The national flag; an O-1 paygrade officer.

Executive officer—Second officer in command (also called “XO”).

Eyes—The forward most part of the *forecastle*.

F/MC—Fleet (or Force) master chief.

Fake—The act of making a line, wire, or chain ready for running by laying it out in long, flat *bights*, one alongside and partially overlapping the other.

Fantail—The *after* end of the main *deck*.

Fathom—Unit of length or depth equal to six feet.

Fender—A cushioning device hung over the side of a ship to prevent contact between the ship and a *pier* or another ship.

Field day—A day devoted to general cleaning, usually in preparation for an inspection.

Fire main—Shipboard piping system to which fire hydrants are connected.

First lieutenant—The officer responsible, in general, for a ship's upkeep and cleanliness (except machinery and ordnance gear), *boats*, *ground tackle*, and *deck seamanship*.

First watch—The 2000–2400 *watch* (also called evening watch).

Five-star admiral—*Fleet admiral*; a rank above admiral. No longer used.

Flag officer—Any officer of the rank of rear admiral (lower and upper half), vice admiral, or admiral.

Flagstaff—Vertical staff at the *stern* to which the *ensign* is hoisted when moored or at anchor.

Fleet—An organization of ships, aircraft, marine forces, and shore-based fleet activities, all under one commander, for conducting major operations.

Fleet admiral—A rank above admiral; no longer used. Also known as *five-star admiral*.

Flood—To fill a space with water; a rising tide.

Fore and aft—The entire length of a ship, as in “sweep down fore and aft.”

Forecastle—Forward section of the main deck (pronounced “fohk-sul”).

Foremast—First mast aft from the *bow*.

Forenoon watch—The 0800–1200 watch.

Forward—Toward the *bow*.

Foul—Entangled, as in “the lines are foul of each other”; stormy.

- Gaff—A light *spar* set at an angle from the upper part of a mast (the national *ensign* is usually flown from the gaff under way).
- Galley—Space where food is prepared (never called a kitchen).
- Gangway—The opening in a bulwark or lifeline that provides access to a brow or accommodation ladder; an order meaning to clear the way.
- General quarters—The condition of full readiness for battle.
- Gig—Boat assigned for the commanding officer's personal use.
- Ground tackle—Equipment used in anchoring or mooring with anchors.
- Gunwale—Where the sides join the main deck of a ship.
- Halyard—A light line used to hoist a flag or pennant.
- Handsomely—Steadily and carefully, but not necessarily slowly.
- Hard over—Condition of a rudder that has been turned to the maximum possible rudder angle.
- Hashmark—A red, blue, or gold diagonal stripe across the left sleeve of an enlisted person's jumper, indicating four years' service.
- Hatch—An opening in a deck used for access.
- Haul—To pull in or heave on a line by hand.
- Hawser—Any heavy wire or line used for towing or mooring.
- Head—The upper end of a lower mast boom; compartment containing toilet facilities; ship's *bow*.
- Heading—The direction toward which the ship's *bow* is pointing at any instant.
- Heave—To throw, as in "heave a line to the pier."
- Heave around—To haul in a line, usually by means of a capstan or winch.
- Heaving line—A line with a weight at one end, heaved across an intervening space for passing over a heavier line.
- Helm—Steering wheel of a ship.
- Helm sman—Person who steers the ship by turning her helm (also called steersman).
- Highline—The line stretched between ships under way on which a trolley block travels back and forth to transfer material and personnel.
- Hitch—To bend a line to or around a ring or cylindrical object; an enlistment.
- Holiday—Space on a surface that the painter neglected to paint.
- Hull—The shell, or plating, of a ship from keel to *gunwale*.
- Hull down—A lookout term meaning that a ship is so far over the horizon that only her superstructure or top hamper is visible.
- Inboard—Toward the centerline.
- Island—Superstructure of an aircraft carrier.

- Jack—Starred blue flag (representing the union of the *ensign*) flown at the *jackstaff* of a commissioned ship not under way.
- Jackstaff—Vertical *spar* at the stem to which the *jack* is hoisted.
- Jacob's ladder—A portable rope or wire ladder.
- Jettison—To throw overboard.
- Jetty—A structure built out from shore to influence water currents or protect a harbor or *pier*.
- Jump ship—To desert a ship.
- Jury rig—Any makeshift device or apparatus; to fashion such a device.
- Knock off—Quit, cease, or stop, as in “knock off ship's work.”
- Knot—Nautical mile per hour.
- Ladder—A flight of steps aboard ship.
- Landing craft—Vessel especially designed for landing troops and equipment directly on a beach.
- Landing ship—A large seagoing ship designed for landing personnel and/or heavy equipment directly on a beach.
- Lanyard—Any short line used as a handle or as a means for operating some piece of equipment; a line used to attach an article to the person, as a pistol lanyard.
- Lash—To secure an object by turns of line, wire, or chain.
- Launch—To float a vessel off the ways in a building yard; a type of powerboat, usually over 30 feet long.
- Lay—Movement of a person, as in “lay aloft”; the direction of twist in the strands of a line or wire.
- Lee—An area sheltered from the wind; downwind.
- Leeward—Direction toward which the wind is blowing (pronounced “loo-ard”).
- LES—Leave and earnings statement.
- Liberty—Sanctioned absence from a ship or station for a short time for pleasure rather than business.
- Life-jacket—A buoyant jacket designed to support a person in the water.
- Lifelines—In general, the lines erected around the edge of a weather deck to prevent personnel from falling or being washed overboard; more precisely (though not often used), the topmost line (from top to bottom, these lines are named lifeline, housing line, and foot-rope).
- Line—Any rope that is not wire rope.
- List—Transverse inclination of a vessel (when a ship leans to one side).
- Log—A ship's speedometer; book or ledger in which data or events that occurred during a watch are recorded; to make a certain speed, as in “the ship logged 20 knots.”

- Look alive—Admonishment meaning to be alert or move faster.
- Lookout—Person stationed topside on a formal watch who reports objects sighted and sounds heard to the officer of the deck.
- LPO—Leading petty officer.
- Lucky bag—Locker under the charge of the master-at-arms; used to collect and stow deserter's effects and gear found adrift.
- Magazine—Compartment used for the stowage of ammunition.
- Main deck—The uppermost complete *deck*. (An exception is the aircraft carrier, where the main deck is defined as the hangar bay rather than the flight deck which arguably fits the criteria of the definition.)
- Mainmast—Second mast aft from the *bow* on a vessel with more than one mast. (On a ship with only one mast, it is usually referred to simply as "the mast.") The tallest mast on a vessel.
- Main truck—The top of the tallest mast on a vessel.
- Make fast—To secure.
- Man—To assume a station, as in "to man a gun."
- Man-o'-war—A ship designed for combat.
- Marlinespike—Tapered steel tool used to open the strands of line or wire rope for splicing.
- Marlinespike seamanship—The art of caring for and handling all types of line and wire.
- Master-at-arms—A member of a ship's police force.
- Mate—A shipmate; another Sailor.
- MCPO—Master chief petty officer.
- MCPON—Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy.
- Mess—Meal; place where meals are eaten; a group that takes meals together, as in officers' mess.
- Messenger—A line used to haul a heavier line across an intervening space; one who delivers messages.
- Midwatch—The *watch* that begins at 0000 and ends at 0400.
- Moor—To *make fast* to a *pier*, another ship, or a *mooring buoy*; also, to anchor.
- Mooring buoy—A large anchored float to which a ship may *moor*.
- Morning watch—The 0400–0800 *watch*.
- Motor whaleboat—A double-ended powerboat.
- Muster—A roll call; to assemble for a roll call.
- Nest—Two or more boats stowed one within the other; two or more ships moored alongside each other.
- Nun buoy—A navigational *buoy*, conical in shape, painted red and even numbered, that marks the starboard side of a channel from seaward.
- On the beach—Ashore; a seaman assigned to shore duty, unemployed, retired, or otherwise detached from sea duty.

OOD—Officer of the deck.

Outboard—Away from the centerline.

Overboard—Over the side.

Overhaul—To repair or recondition; to overtake another vessel.

Overhead—The underside of a deck that forms the overhead of the compartment next below (never called a ceiling).

Party—A group on temporary assignment or engaged in a common activity, as in “line-handling party,” or a “liberty party.”

Passageway—A corridor used for interior horizontal movement aboard ship (similar to a hallway ashore).

Pay out—To feed out or lengthen a line.

Pier—Structure extending from land into water to provide a mooring for vessels.

Pigstick—Small staff from which a commission pennant is flown.

Pilot house—Enclosure on the bridge housing the main steering controls.

Piloting—Branch of navigation in which positions are determined by visible objects on the surface, or by soundings.

Pipe—To sound a particular call on a *boatswain's* pipe.

Pitch—Vertical rise and fall of a ship's *bow* and *stern* caused by head or following seas.

Plane guard—Destroyer or helicopter responsible for rescuing air crews during launch or recovery operations.

Plank owner—A person who was assigned to the ship's company when he or she was commissioned.

Plan of the Day (POD)—Schedule of a day's routine and events ordered by the *executive officer* and published daily aboard ship or at a shore activity.

POD—Plan of the day.

Pollywog—A person who has never crossed the equator (pejorative).

Port—To the left of the centerline when facing forward.

Quarterdeck—Deck area designated by the commanding officer as the place to carry out official functions; station of the officer of the deck in port.

Quartermaster—An enlisted assistant to the navigator.

Quarters—Stations for shipboard evolutions, as in “general quarters,” “fire quarters”; living spaces.

Quay—A solid structure along a bank used for loading and offloading vessels (pronounced “key”).

Radar—A device that uses reflected radio waves for the detection of objects. Derived from “radio direction and ranging.”

- Range—The distance of an object from an observer; an aid to navigation consisting of two objects in line; a water area designated for a particular purpose, as in “gunnery range.”
- Rat guard—A hinged metal disk secured to a mooring line to prevent rats from traveling over the line into the ship.
- Reef—An underwater ledge rising abruptly from the ocean’s floor.
- Relief—A person assigned to take over the duties of another.
- Replenishment—To resupply a ship or station.
- Ride—To be at anchor, as in “the ship is riding to her anchor.”
- Riding lights—Navigational lights shown at night by a moored vessel.
- Rig—To set up a device or equipment, as in “to rig a stage over the side.”
- Rigging—Line that has been set up to be used for some specific purpose (e.g., lines that support a ship’s masts are called standing rigging, and lines that hoist or otherwise move equipment are called running rigging).
- Rope—Fiber or wire *line* (fiber rope is usually referred to as line, while wire rope is called rope, wire rope, or wire).
- Ropeyarn Sunday—A workday or part of a workday that has been granted as a holiday for taking care of personal business.
- RT—Radiotelephone (voice radio).
- Rudder—Device attached to the *stern* that controls a ship’s direction of travel.
- Running lights—Navigational lights shown at night by a vessel under way.
- SCPO—Senior chief petty officer.
- Scuttlebutt—A drinking fountain (originally, a ship’s water barrel [called a butt] that was tapped [scuttled] by the insertion of a spigot from which the crew drew drinking water); rumor (the scuttlebutt was once a place for personnel to exchange news when the crew gathered to draw water).
- Sea anchor—A device streamed from the *bow* of a vessel for holding it end-on to the sea.
- Seamanship—The art of handling a vessel; skill in the use of deck equipment, in boat handling, and in the care and use of line and wire.
- Sea state—Condition of waves and the height of their swells.
- Seaworthy—A vessel capable of withstanding normal heavy weather.
- Second deck—First complete deck below the main deck.
- Secure—To make fast, as in “secure a line to a cleat”; to cease, as in “secure from fire drill.”

- Service force—Organization providing logistic support to combatant forces.
- Shake down—The training of a new crew in operating a ship.
- Shellback—A person who has crossed the equator.
- Shift colors—To change the arrangement of *colors* upon getting under way or coming to moorings.
- Ship—Any large seagoing vessel capable of extended independent operation; to take on water unintentionally.
- Ship over—To reenlist in the Navy.
- Ship's company—All hands permanently attached to a ship or station; the crew.
- Shipshape—Neat, clean, taut.
- Shoal—A structure similar to a reef, but more gradual in its rise from the floor of the ocean.
- Shore—Land, usually that part adjacent to the water; a timber used in damage control to brace *bulkheads* and *decks*.
- Sick bay—Shipboard space that serves as a hospital or medical clinic.
- Side boy—One of a group of seamen who form two ranks at the gangway as part of the ceremonies conducted for visiting officials.
- Side light—One of a series of running lights (the starboard side light is green and the port side light is red).
- Sight—To see for the first time, as to sight a ship on the horizon; a celestial observation.
- Skylark—To engage in irresponsible horseplay.
- Slack—To allow a line to run out; undisciplined, as in a “slack ship.”
- Small craft—Any less-than-ship-size vessel.
- Smart—Snappy, seamanlike, shipshape.
- Sound—To determine the depth of water; to dive deep (of marine animals); a body of water between the mainland and a large coastal island.
- Spar—The nautical equivalent of a pole.
- Special sea detail—Crewmembers assigned special duties when leaving and entering port.
- Splice—To join lines or wires together by intertwining strands; the joint so made.
- Square away—To put in proper order; to make things shipshape.
- Square knot—Simple knot used for bending two lines together or for bending a line to itself.
- Stack—Shipboard chimney.
- Stanchion—Vertical post for supporting decks; smaller, similar posts for supporting lifelines, awnings, and so on.
- Starboard—Direction to the right of the centerline as one faces forward.

- State room—A living compartment for an officer or officers.
- Station—An individual's place of duty; position of a ship in formation; location of persons and equipment with a specific purpose, as in "gun-control station"; order to assume stations, as in "station the special sea and anchor detail."
- Stay—Any piece of standing rigging providing support only.
- Stem—Extreme forward line of *bow*.
- Stern—The aftermost part of a vessel.
- Stern light—White navigation light that can be seen only from *astern*.
- Stow—To store or pack articles or cargo in a space.
- Structural bulkhead—Transverse strength bulkhead that forms a watertight boundary.
- Superstructure—The structure above a ship's main *deck*.
- Swab—A mop; to mop.
- Tarpaulin—Canvas used as a cover.
- Taut—Under tension; highly disciplined and efficient, as in "a taut ship."
- Tender—One who serves as a precautionary standby, as in "line tender for a diver"; a support vessel for other ships.
- Topside—Weather *decks*; above (referring to the deck or decks above).
- Trice up—To secure (older type) bunks by hauling them up and hanging them off (securing them) on their chains.
- Truck—The uppermost tip of a mast.
- Turn in—To retire to bed; to return articles to the issue room.
- Turn out—To get out of bed; to order out a working party or other group, as in "turn out the guard."
- Turn to—To start working.
- UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice.
- UNREP—Underway replenishment.
- Up all hammocks—Admonishment to personnel entitled to sleep after reveille to get up.
- Void—An empty tank.
- Waist—The amidships section of the main *deck*.
- Wake—Trail left by a vessel or other object moving through the water.
- Wardroom—Officers' messing compartment; collective term used to signify the officers assigned to a ship.
- Watch—One of the periods, usually four hours, into which a day is divided; a particular duty, as in "life *buoy* watch."
- Watertight integrity—The degree or quality of water tightness.

- Appendix K Weather deck—Any *deck* exposed to the elements.  
Weigh anchor—To hoist the anchor clear of the bottom.  
Wharf—Structure similar to a *quay* but constructed like a *pier*.  
Whipping—Binding on the end of a line or wire to prevent unraveling.  
Windward—In the direction of the wind.  
XO—Executive officer; second in command.  
Yardarm—The port or starboard half of a *spar* set athwartships across the upper mast.  
Yaw—(Of a vessel) to have its heading thrown wide of its course as the result of a force, such as a heavy following sea.

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