

OFFICER PERSONNEL

1932 NAVY REGISTER.

The new Navy Register having been distributed, it is requested that new signal numbers be used in all rosters from shore and afloat commencing 1 July 1932.

Attention is invited to paragraph four of "notes" on page 3. Commanding officers of ships and shore stations should afford opportunity to all officers to check the data regarding themselves in order that possible errors and omissions may be immediately reported to the Bureau.

COMMENDATION.

The Secretary of the Navy, on 17 June 1932, addressed a letter to Lieutenant Thomas J. Kelly, U.S. Navy, Assistant to Inspector Naval Petroleum Reserves in California, commending him for his resourcefulness, ingenuity, and application to duty, making it possible to save \$68,000 out of an appropriation of \$70,000 for work on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

NAVY TRAINING COURSES AVAILABLE.

Rating courses are available for men preparing for the following ratings:

Seaman Branch

Seaman 1c	Gunner's Mate 1c	Torpedoman 2c
Coxswain	Chief Gunner's Mate	Torpedoman 1c
Boatswain's Mate 2c	Quartermaster 2c	Chief Torpedoman
Boatswain's Mate 1c	Quartermaster 1c	Fire Controlman 3c
Chief Boatswain's Mate	Chief Quartermaster	Signalman 3c
Gunner's Mate 2c	Torpedoman 3c	Signalman 2c

Artificer Branch

Fireman 2c	Carpenter's Mate 3c	Painter 3c
Fireman 1c	Carpenter's Mate 2c	Painter 2c
Machinist's Mate 2c	Carpenter's Mate 1c	Painter 1c
Machinist's Mate 1c	Shipfitter 3c	Chief Radioman
Water Tender 2c	Shipfitter 2c	Molders Course
Blacksmith 2c	Shipfitter 1c	Patternmaking
Electrician's Mate 3c	Chief Shipfitter	

Other Branches.

Storekeeper 3c	Messman Branch	Chief Pharmacist's Mate
Storekeeper 2c	Yeoman 3c	and Pharmacist's Mate 1c
Chief Storekeeper	Yeoman 2c	Avia. Machinist's Mate 3c
Ship's Cook 1c	Yeoman 1c	Avia. Machinist's Mate 2c
Chief Commissary Steward	Hospital Apprentice	
	1c	Avia. Machinist's Mate 1c
Officers Cooks & Stewards	Pharmacist's Mate 3c	
Baker Ratings	Pharmacist's Mate	Avia. Chief Mach. Mate
	2c	

The following special courses are available for issue:

A to N	Boilers Coal Fired	Gasoline Engines
Apprentice Seaman	Oil Burning Boiler Operation	Mechanical Measuring Instruments
Compasses and Piloting	Diesel Engines	Pumps
Bearings and Lubrication	Distilling Plants	Storage Batteries
Blowers	Electric Propulsion-Main Drive	Office Procedure
Boiler Care and Repair	Gas and Electric Welding	Aviation Seamanship

The following publications are available for issue:

Navy Speller	Gregg Shorthand Progressive Ex.	
Methods of Instruction	News Handling	Concessions to Colleges
Gregg Shorthand Lessons	Benefit Guide	Instructions - Navy
	Thrift	Motion Picture

RADIO OPERATORS SCHOOLS - GRADUATES OF.

Reports indicate diversity of opinion as to the efficiency of graduates from the Radio Operators Schools.

Graduates are sent to ships without any eliminations, and it is believed that some vessels expect too much of them. The courses are only designed to give the men a start and further training on board ship is necessary.

The Bureau requests the cooperation of the forces afloat in developing graduates of the Radio Schools in order to obtain the maximum benefit to the Navy.

LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.

Silver Life-Saving Medals have been awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to the following men for rescuing shipmates from drowning:

William C. Foreman, Jr., 233-95-76, Radioman 2c, U.S.N., U.S. Naval Station Guam.

Robert W. Barth, 228-23-40, Electrician's Mate 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Rochester.

George W. Nicholson, ex-Storekeeper 2c, 124-16-92, U.S.N.,
for rescuing a girl from drowning. Address, Route #5, Dallas, Texas.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following men have been commended by the Secretary of the
Navy for reasons indicated:

A. Z. Seaman, 341-76-06, Fireman 3c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Vestal,
for rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Charles M. Amm, 243-32-04, Molder 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Vestal,
for rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

James W. Kleckley, 261-75-23, Carpenter's Mate 3c, U.S.N., U.S.S.
Vestal, for rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Gerald H. Cook, 325-05-30, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Tennessee,
for rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Andrew F. Jakich, 299-73-83, Seaman 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. Tennessee,
for rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Lawrence F. O'Bryan, 124-60-30, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U.S.N.,
Naval Station, Guantanamo, for rescuing a man from drowning.

John P. Zebrowski, 242-90-69, Torpedoman 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S.
Black Hawk, for services rendered in carrying out experimental work
in deep-sea diving.

Clyde A. Rogers, 233-69-22, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U.S.N., Re-
ceiving Station, Washington, D. C., for services rendered in carrying
out experimental work in deep-sea diving.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER OF U.S.S. HENDERSON "SEES THE WORLD".

During the past eight years, the U.S.S. Henderson has covered
345,471 miles, and in addition to the East and West Coasts of the
United States, has visited the following countries: Cuba and other
islands of the West Indies, Mexico, Nicaragua, Canal Zone, Hawaii,
Philippine Islands, China, Guam, North Africa, Yugoslavia, Italy, and
Gibraltar.

With the exception of a short period of six months, George J.
Shockley, C.Q.M., who reported on board 23 July 1924, as a second
class signalman, has served continuously on the Henderson.

MISCELLANEOUS

RESULTS OF BATTLE TORPEDO PRACTICES.

Standings of Heavy Cruisers in Battle Torpedo Practices 1931-32.

1. HOUSTON - awarded 1st prize.
2. AUGUSTA - " 2nd "
3. LOUISVILLE " 3rd "
4. PENSACOLA.
5. NORTHAMPTON.
6. CHICAGO.
7. CHESTER.
8. SALT LAKE CITY.

Standings of Light Cruisers Battle Torpedo Practices 1931-32.

1. TRENTON - awarded 1st prize.
2. MEMPHIS - " 2nd "
3. OMAHA.
4. MILWAUKEE.
5. RALEIGH.
6. RICHMOND.
7. MARBLEHEAD.
8. DETROIT.
9. CONCORD.
10. CINCINNATI.

CIVILIAN APPRECIATION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

The editorial quoted below appeared in the Seward Daily Gateway on 5 May 1932, after a five day stay at Seward, Alaska, of the U.S.S. Gannet:

"UNCLE SAM'S UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADORS

"Possibly no other arm of government service enjoys the popularity accorded the Jack Tars, who from year to year are dispatched to Alaska on various missions. In each case the sailor boys bring something of benefit and many engaging personalities which range all the way from the man with gold braid on his sleeve to the most insignificant member of the crew.

"With the natural effervescent spirit of the navy, and the pride which goes with it, the sailor boys plunge into the social life, help to break the monotony of too close association by the residents, and in departing leave something of memories expressive of the homogeneity of the nation.

"As one glances back over brief history and makes a comparison between the old-time Jack Tar and the present, he cannot help but be struck by the wonderful change. The United States Navy is at once father and tutor to hundreds of thousands of young men, who find in the service not only an opportunity to learn, but that element of discipline which enables them to regulate their lives when leaving the service.

"There was a time when public places were closed to the man with the bell-legged trousers and capes blouse. Today they are not only not closed, but have a warm welcome for the jaunty, happy youth which stand as a bulwark against a foreign foe and who wins on his own personality.

"Seward will regret when the Gannet sails and takes with it so many warm friendships that have grown up while she was in the harbor."

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Appreciation of the excellent work of the Navy Relief continues to be evidenced by letters received from time to time. The following extracts are quoted from a letter from one of the many worthy cases it has helped:

"Words cannot express my gratitude to your Society for the great interest....."

"These children will never forget you as the boys both realize your help has been the 'way out' for keeping my little home together for a while longer.

"(Signed) _____"

OLYMPIC EMBLEM.

The American Olympic Committee has adopted an emblem in the form of a small American shield pin.

The emblems are for sale at 50¢ each and the revenue derived therefrom will be used by the American Olympic Committee towards financing the American Olympic Team.

PROPER SPELLING "YUGOSLAVIA".

The Secretary of State reports that the United States Geographic Board whose decisions are by Executive Order to be accepted by the Departments of the Government as the standard authority, rendered a decision on November 2, 1921, that the spelling "Yugoslavia" is to be used for the name of the country. On December 5, 1923, the United States Geographic Board rendered a decision that the adjective spelling should be "Yugoslav".

RE-EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Officers who fail on their written examination for promotion (either before a Supervisory or Statutory Board) should be prepared to stand examination in ALL subjects when ordered up for re-examination.

YANGTZE SERVICE MEDAL.

The Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C., has recently approved the final design for the Yangtze Service Medal. The design, the work of Mr. John P. Sinnott of Philadelphia, Pa., represents a Chinese junk.

The Yangtze Service Medal is authorized by General Order No. 205 for issue to all officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps who served on shore in Shanghai, China, from 5 September 1925 to a date to be determined later, and to those who were attached to and serving on board the vessels mentioned therein. It also includes the Sixth Regiment of U. S. Marines on board the U.S.S. Henderson from 2 May to 2 June 1927, and the personnel of the Expeditionary Duty Detachment, Aircraft Squadron, Third Brigade, U.S. Marines who were on board the U.S.S. Henderson at Shanghai, China, from 23 June to 29 June 1927.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia has started work on the making of the medal, and it is hoped that the medals will be ready for distribution within the next six months.

NAVAL ALMANAC FOR JULY.

JULY 2.

1853 Captain Ingraham of U. S. Sloop ST. LOUIS threatens to fire on Austrian Brig HUSSAR unless Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee to the United States and at that time a prisoner on the HUSSAR was surrendered. Koszta was eventually given up.

JULY 3.

1898 Battle of Santiago.

JULY 4.

1777 John Paul Jones hoisted U. S. Flag on a warship (Ranger) for the first time.

1863 Garrison at Vicksburg surrendered to the Army and Navy.

JULY 5.

1926 USS S-51 floated and towed to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

JULY 6.

1747 John Paul Jones born at Arbigland, Scotland.

JULY 7.

1898 Annexation of Hawaiian Islands.

1846 U. S. Squadron, Commodore Sloat, took possession of Monterey, California, in the name of the United States.

JULY 8.

1853 Commodore Perry arrived in Japan.

JULY 9.

1846 Captain Montgomery, of USS PORTSMOUTH, hoisted U. S. Flag over Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, Calif.

JULY 10.

1797 The Frigate UNITED STATES, 44 guns, launched at Philadelphia.

JULY 11.

1798 Marine Corps permanently established as an adjunct of the U. S. Navy.

JULY 12.

1921 Act of Congress established a Bureau of Aeronautics as part of the Navy Department.

JULY 13.

1776 USS REPRISAL captured British Ship PETER in North Atlantic. The REPRISAL carried Benjamin Franklin to France, and was the first U. S. vessel of war that appeared in Europe after the Declaration of Independence.

JULY 15.

1862 Confederate ram ARKANSAS, Lieut. Brown, ran through Union Fleet to Vicksburg, Miss.

JULY 16.

1862 Congress created grade of rear admiral for flag officers.
1863 USS WYOMING, Captain McDougal, attacked and silenced Japanese ships and batteries at Shimonoseki, forcing the Strait of the same name.

JULY 17.

1812 CONSTITUTION, Captain I. Hull off coast of New Jersey, escapes British Squadron, under Commodore Brook.

JULY 18.

1792 John Paul Jones died in Paris.

JULY 19.

1812 USS ONEIDA successfully resists attempted capture by British Squadron on Lake Ontario.

1918 USS SAN DIEGO, formerly the CALIFORNIA, was blown up and sunk off Fire Island, by German Submarine mine.

JULY 23.

1802 CONSTELLATION, under Captain Murray, defeats squadron of 9 Tripolitan gunboats.

1822 Landing party under Lieutenant Farragut destroyed pirates stronghold in Cuba.

JULY 23.

1905 U.S. Squadron, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and one French cruiser arrive off Annapolis with body of John Paul Jones, which had been buried in France for 113 years.

JULY 24.

1801 U. S. Squadron arrives off Tripoli.

JULY 25.

1866 Grade of Admiral of the Navy created and conferred upon Farragut.

JULY 26.

1898 Spain, through French Ambassador Cambon, asks for peace terms.

JULY 27.

1776 U. S. Brig REPRISAL engaged H.M.S. SHARK off St. Pierre, Martinique.

JULY 31.

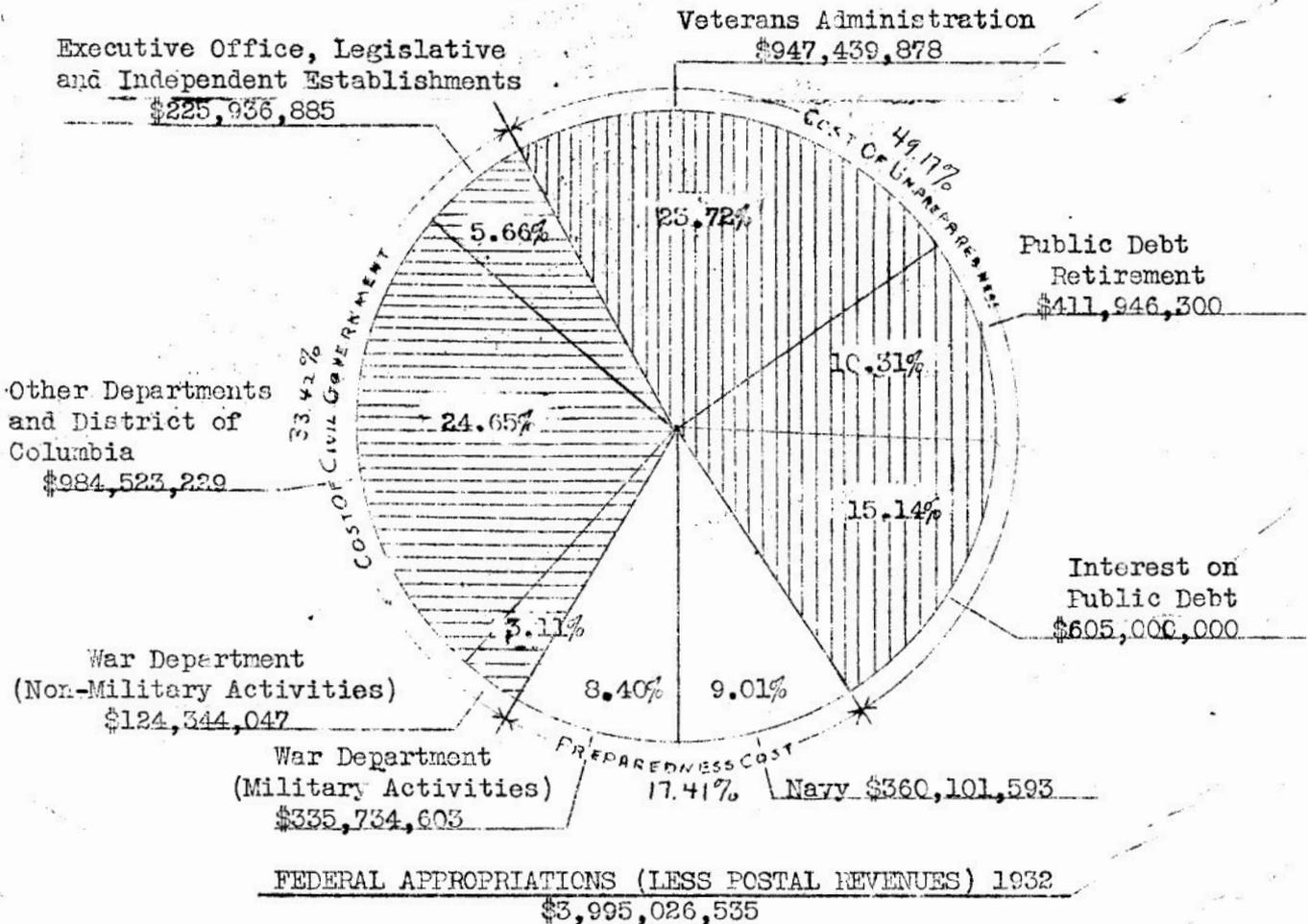
1815 Treaty concluded with the Bey of Tunis, by Commodore Decatur.

1801 Treaty of Peace with France ratified at Paris and proclaimed by the President, 21 December. 84 armed vessels were captured from the French; the French captured one of our warships. Navy reduced to 13 vessels.

Federal Appropriations

Officers frequently hear loose talk concerning costs of our "swollen military establishment." One often hears expressed the glittering generality that 70% of our Federal appropriation is expended for "Wars--Past, Present, and Future." The Bureau is publishing, as of undoubted interest to officers, a diagram showing the division of Federal Appropriations for the fiscal year 1932.

Included in the 70% which is often so loosely attributed to the military establishment are the Veterans Administration, Public Debt Retirement, Interest on Public Debt and the Army and Navy.



This diagram indicates a proper division. The Veterans Bureau, Public Debt Retirement, Interest on Public Debt are charged to "Cost of Unpreparedness." This sum, 49.17% of our entire Federal Appropriations, is a direct outgrowth of the World War. It contributes not one iota to the Military Establishment of the country in money, efficiency or protection against aggression. The need for this huge sum which is expended annually from our Federal Treasury is traceable directly to lack of preparedness in the days leading up to the World War,

The true "Cost of Preparedness" is properly that charged to War Department (Military Activities) and to the Navy. This \$695,836,196 is but 17.41% of our Federal budget. A bulletin "Governmental Expenditures" issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., of January 1932, shows that, in addition to Federal Expenditures of \$3,935,000,000 for the years 1929-29, the several States expended \$2,001,000,000 and the various local governments \$7,126,000,000. It must be realized that there is no special source of Federal Revenue. Federal, State and local revenues all come out of the pockets of the same taxpayers.

Of the estimated total cost of government for 1929, approximately \$13,000,000,000, only \$364,561,544 was expended for the Navy and \$313,531,265 for the military activities of the Army. The total military expenditures for both services was \$678,092,809, or 5.2% of the total Federal, State, and local expenditures. The cost of the Navy was but 2.8% of such Federal, State and local expenditures. This is indeed a small sum to pay for national security at home and abroad and to provide insurance against aggression in the years to come.

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