

11 FEBRUARY 1939

# BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

## BULLETIN



NUMBER 269



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



### COMMENDATIONS.

On 28 January 1939 Aviation Cadet Raymond G. Bales, U.S.N.R., Patrol Squadron Seven, Fleet Air Detachment, San Diego, Calif., was commended by the Secretary of the Navy for his prompt action, on 30 September 1938, while pilot of Patrol Plane (7-P-13), in landing his plane in the open rough sea, recovering the body of C. P. Erickson, late Aviation Cadet, U.S.N.R., and attempting artificial respiration.

On 22 December 1938 Leo O. Campbell, A.M.M. 2c, U.S.N., was commended by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for his display of interest and initiative in developing an improved process for repairing Pratt and Whitney oil pumps at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

### LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.

The Secretary of the Navy recently forwarded Silver Life-saving Medals, awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the following-named men:

BROWN, Donald Wynn, Quartermaster 2c, U.S.N., U.S.S. TEXUTON -

In recognition of his service in bravely rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

Next of kin: Mother, Mrs. D. B. Brown, Box 504, Laguna Beach, Calif.

CHAPMAN, Russel Ernest, Aviation Ordnanceman 2c, U.S.N., Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. -

In recognition of his service in assisting Lt. Commander Alexander Martin, (CEC), U.S.N., and another man from drowning.

Next of kin: Mother, Mrs. Mayme Chapman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

DENSON, John Mack, Jr., Radioman 3c, U.S.N., U.S.S. TUCKER -

In recognition of his service in bravely rescuing a man from drowning.

Next of kin: Wife, Mrs. Edna B. Denson, Norfolk, Va.

GAGNON, Walter Eugene, Seaman 1c, U.S.N., U.S.S. GUAM -

In recognition of his service in bravely rescuing a boy from drowning.

Next of kin: Mother, Mrs. Angie Gagnon, Long Beach, Calif.

LOCK, Harold Kenneth, A.M.M. 1c, U.S.N., Patrol Squadron Eighteen -

In recognition of his service in bravely rescuing the daughter of Lt. Commander Alexander Martin, (CEC), U.S.N. from drowning.

Next of kin: Wife, Mrs. Dorothy F. Lock, 1025 A St., Coronado, Calif.

STRELOW, Floyd LeRue, Aviation Chief Ordnanceman, U.S.N., Patrol Squadron Fourteen -

In recognition of his service in bravely attempting to rescue the

mother of Lt. Commander Alexander Martin, (CEC), U.S.N., from drowning.

Next of kin: Wife, Mrs. Eva M. Strelow, Route #1, Box #167, Orange, Calif.

#### ASIATIC DUTY.

A forthcoming change in paragraph (16), Article C-5001 of the Bureau of Navigation Manual increases the duration of a tour of duty on the Asiatic Station for officers of the Staff Corps of the rank of lieutenant commander and below from 2 years to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, except for those officers ordered to shore duty in the Sixteenth Naval District by the Bureau of Navigation. In the latter case the tour remains 2 years. This change in policy has been effected in the interest of increased efficiency and economy; and brings the duration of tours of duty in the Asiatic for Staff Corps officers into conformity with the present policy for line officers.

#### NAVIGATION.

Many officers, particularly Reserves, in Practical Navigation examinations for promotion make errors in the use of the table at bottom of page 2-5, Nautical Almanac, "Correction for Longitude from Greenwich." The title of this table is somewhat confusing. An example of two methods of the use of this table is given below.

Example:- Jan. 1st, 1939; Longitude  $45^{\circ}$  W;  
Greenwich Civil Time  $-12^h$ ; Local Civil Time  $-9^h$ .  
Find Local Sidereal Time.

G.C.T.	$12^h-00^m-00^s$
R.A.M.S. $\pm 12$	$6-38-59.4$ (Jan. 1st)
*Corr.	$1-58.3$
G.S.T.	$18-40-57.7$
Long. W	$3$
L.S.T.	$15-40-57.7$

G.S.T. of $0^h$ G.C.T. Jan. 1st page 3	$6^h-38^m-59.4^s$
**Correction for Longitude ( $3^h$ )	(+) $0-29.6$
L.S.T. of $0^h$ LST. Jan. 1st	$6-38-29.0$
Add L.C.T.	$9$
Corr. for LCT ( $9^h$ ) Table VI	$1-28.7$
L.S.T.	$15-40-57.7$

\*Use G.C.T. in entering table bottom page 3,  
Nautical Almanac.

\*\*Use Longitude in entering table bottom page 3,  
Nautical Almanac.

#### PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The procedure with respect to examination and appointment of Warrant Officers as outlined in Bureau of Navigation Bulletin 248 has been modified as follows:

- (a) Competitive examinations will be conducted annually in September for all warrant grades as at present.
- (b) From among those qualifying on examination a number of candidates for each warrant grade will be placed on Appointment Lists in order of merit equal to the number of appointments estimated to be necessary to supply the needs of the Service until approval of the next succeeding examination. As vacancies occur, candidates placed on these Appointment Lists will be appointed, in order, without further professional examination provided they remain qualified in all other respects; such candidates will have priority consideration for appointment over any candidate who may later be placed on these lists.
- (c) The remaining qualified candidates will be placed on Waiting Lists, also in order of merit, and will be eligible for transfer to the Appointment Lists until date of commencement of next succeeding examination if the number of those theretofore placed on the latter lists is insufficient to supply the needs of the Service. These Waiting Lists will be cancelled at the date of the next succeeding examination. Candidates who have not been advised of transfer to the Appointment Lists will be required to again qualify by examination to be eligible for subsequent lists.

#### PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO ENLISTED MEN QUALIFIED IN THE USE OF ARMS.

Executive Order No. 8040 of 25 January, 1939, changes the provisions of Article D-5312(1) of the Bureau of Navigation Manual. This paragraph will be changed to read as follows in the next printed change of the Manual:

"Enlisted men of the Navy who have established their special qualifications in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use, according to standards of efficiency that may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Navy, and who are so stationed by their commanding officers that they may be required to use such arm or arms, including periods while transferred for temporary duty away from the ship to which permanently attached (provided the commanding officer of the ship to which they are permanently attached has retained them in the battle stations where they normally use such arm or arms), shall receive additional compensation, for such periods of time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, as follows:"

### SERVICE SCHOOLS FAILURES.

Information received from the Fire Control School, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. (Advanced and Primary Classes) and from the Radio Material and Electrical Interior Communication Schools, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Washington, D. C., indicates that many men are being sent to these schools who do not meet the requirements of Articles E-5405 and E-5406 Bureau of Navigation Manual.

The above mentioned Articles should be strictly complied with. Failure to do so results in (a) needless loss of services due to men being dropped from classes; (b) needless expenditures for transportation; (c) slowing down of the progress of classes due to the retarding influence of men not properly prepared; and (d) disadvantage to men dropped whose future advancement in rating is prejudiced.

All fire controlmen, electrician's mates and radio men should be required to familiarize themselves with the requirements for admission to these schools in order that they may properly prepare themselves.

### MEDICAL CORPS TECHNICIANS.

The following classes for Hospital Corpsmen will convene at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C., on or about 1 September, 1939:

Dental Technician, General  
Laboratory Technician  
Pharmacy and Chemistry  
X-Ray Technician

Request from Hospital Corpsmen for these classes are desired by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Candidates must have thirty (30) months obligated service.

### TRAINING COURSES.

New editions of the Bureau of Navigation Training Courses are issued in the ratio of three "Progress Tests and Examination Questions" to one "Training Course" in order that each course may serve three men.

Records of the Bureau indicate that this is not being accomplished in the Fleet. Due to the shortage of funds for printing, and in order that a supply of all courses may be maintained, Commanding Officers are urged to further this policy by accounting strictly for the issue and return of each course until it has served three men.

Navy Training Course, "Instructions for use in Preparation for the Rating of Gunner's Mate, third class", and the "General Training Course for Petty Officers, first class, and Chief Petty Officers" are now available for distribution.

## JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS.

In accordance with the custom of the past years, 50 copies of the new edition, that of 1938 of Jane's Fighting Ships, have been purchased and are now being distributed to fifteen battleships; Commandants of the 6th, 11th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Naval Districts; Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet; Commander Submarine Force; Commander Base Force; Commander Cruisers, Battle Force; Commander Destroyers, Battle Force; Commander Aircraft, Scouting Force; Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; Commander Atlantic Squadron; Commander Squadron 40-T; U.S.S. Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Trenton, Lexington, Saratoga, Ranger, Yorktown, Wright, Oglala, Black Hawk, Dobbin, Whitney, Jacob Jones, Badger, Luzon, Asheville, and Tulsa.

To provide for those ships not on the list of 100 ships and flag commands receiving this publication on alternate years, those receiving the new edition have been requested to forward the 1936 edition to a list of destroyers and submarines.

## FOOD POISONING.

For the purpose of again bringing this important subject to the attention of Commanding and Executive Officers the following digest of a study made by Captain G. E. Thomas, (MC), USN, and Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Syslo, (MC), USN, is published. The complete study will be published in the April issue of the U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin.

In each instance of an outbreak of food poisoning of epidemic proportions, the Commanding Officer of the Unit involved feels the seriousness of such an occurrence since, in practically no time, his organization is more or less completely disrupted.

Epidemics of food poisoning in practically all instances are preventable. Because of rigid inspection that food undergoes prior to preparation for consumption, food that is infected before preparation plays an exceedingly minor role in the outbreaks of food poisoning in the Navy. Food handlers are regularly examined for the presence of illness, and if found to have any infectious disease they are relieved. There therefore remains but one process to which the bulk of food poisoning may be attributed. This involves the preparation of food prior to consumption.

From 1922 to 1937, 70 recorded outbreaks of food poisoning involving the health of 5,687 individuals have occurred. Of this number roughly 3,806 men were poisoned by food that had been prepared the day before serving. This food, mainly chicken, ham, beef hash or tongue was cooked and man-handled from 16-24 hours prior to consumption. Whether chilled or exposed to room temperatures it was kept in containers such as steep tubs or other deep vessels. Warm meats in masses greater than 8 inches deep are not chilled through in our cold boxes in a matter of hours nor are organisms killed under such conditions.



The one outstanding feature in practically all outbreaks in which contamination occurred between the time of preparation and the time of consumption is the time element itself. Food that remains at or about room temperature for a period of 6 or 8 hours has sufficient time for the organisms to multiply and thrive. Organisms are introduced into the food by handling and failure to observe the rules of sanitation and hygiene.

The introduction of the poisonous agent is not completely controllable, but the time factor which permits the organisms to multiply to dangerous proportions is controllable, and to this delay between preparation and consumption may be charged most of our food poisoning episodes. These eruptions of food poisoning are not haphazard but have a definite relationship to the ship's routine. The mischief is born usually on Friday before Captain's Inspection, on days before Admiral's Inspection, Gunnery Practices, and big ship's parties.

The article ends with the following deduction and recommendations:

"The most common factor in the causation of food poisoning is the time interval that is allowed to elapse from the time of preparation to consumption of the food.

1. Rigid inspection of food handlers not only as to personal appearance and body cleanliness but as regards habits in galleys and mess halls should be continued.
2. Proper instruction in the detection of food spoilage, deterioration or infection, as in the past, should be continued.
3. Attention should be called to the existing memoranda and instructions on the preparation of foods. It should be impressed that the time elapsing between the preparation and serving of food should not normally exceed 4 hours.
4. One further suggestion - those meats which are either finely cut, ground, or sliced should be placed in shallow pans when being chilled so as to obtain a uniform low temperature."

#### MINE DEPOT.

The Navy Department has changed the designation of the Naval Mine Depot at Yorktown, Va., to the "Yorktown Naval Mine Depot, Williamsburg, Va."

Instructions have been given for making this change in the Navy Directory now being printed.

#### U.S.S. SAVANNAH EXTENDS CHARITY.

The U.S.S. SAVANNAH (Captain R. C. Giffen, U.S.N., Commanding) is

well known in the City of Savannah, Georgia, having visited there on her first cruise. In appreciation of the Christmas Spirit of that City, the crew of the U.S.S. SAVANNAH forwarded a check as contribution to the Bethesda Home for Boys. Expressions of appreciation were received from Mayor Hitch and officials of the Home.

#### CLASS RING FOUND.

The Bureau has been informed that a Naval Academy Class ring (Class of 1922) was found two or three years ago in a Pullman coach. It is now in the possession of Mr. S. M. Williams, President of the Bureau of Contact Information, Inc., 1420 New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He desires to have the ring returned to its owner, and will be glad to do so when furnished with proper identification.

#### JAPANESE LANGUAGE STUDENTS

A total of eleven students in the course of the Japanese language at Tokyo, Japan, has been authorized for the fiscal year 1940. Four vacancies for this duty will exist in the summer of 1939 which are allocated as follows: three to naval officers and one to a marine officer.

Attention of officers desiring this duty is invited to the requirements of Article E-1401, Bureau of Navigation Manual. Requests from officers of the class of 1932 to 1936 inclusive, who are otherwise qualified, will be considered for this duty. Officers of the above mentioned classes who have previously submitted requests are invited to resubmit them if they desire to be considered. An exception to Article E-1401 is being made this year which permits officers having but three years service after graduation to be eligible for the detail.

All candidates for this detail should submit applications by mail or radio in time to reach the Department prior to 1 June, 1939.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF U. S. NAVY OFFICERS.

Biographical sketches of individual officers forwarded in compliance with BuNav Circular Letter 49-37 of 23 November, 1937, have proven of value in the maintenance of creditable public relations. There are some officers who have not submitted these sketches including a large number of the class of 1938. The receipt of these biographical sketches would be of considerable assistance to the public relations section.