USS Plymouth Rock (LSD29)

Newsletter September - December, 2007

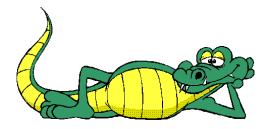
Welcome to the USS Plymouth Rock Newsletter

Eighteenth Edition: The USS Plymouth Rock Newsletter is a publication issued every four months by the USS Plymouth Rock Ships Association. If you would like to contribute an article, a piece of Navy or Plymouth Rock history, photo, memory or anything that might be of interest to you or other shipmates, you can send it as an e-mail to:

Bill Provencal, Association Secretary at: billinp@metrocast.net

or regular mail at:
Bill Provencal
37 South Main Street
Pittsfield, NH 03263

If you change address or e-mail address be sure to let me (Bill Provencal) know so we can update our Crews List. My e-mail is billinp@metrocast.net Our ships website is found at www.ussplymouthrock.com



Recent Address Changes to the Ships Muster List

Captain Jerry Larson, New mailing address: 3300 Ocean Shore Avenue, Virginia Beach, VA 23451 Victor Nichols, BT1. New mailing address: 21580 E. 105th Street, Broken Arrow, OK 74014.

Changed e-mail address: victor.nichols@cox.net

Robert C. Black, ET2. New mailing address: 234 VZCR 3440, Wills Point, TX 75169. Changed e-

mail address: simstick@aim.com

Erasmo (Rusty) Palapo, RM2. Changed e-mail address: k8ofc.4d@hotmail.com

Robert Black, SFM2. New mailing address: 175 Worman Street, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Changed

e-mail address: jobob95@pto.net

Tom Hickson, BT3. New mailing address: 2329 23rd Street A., Moline, IL 61265. Changed e-mail

address: cmjttt@sbcglobal.net

Kenneth Dawson, SN New mailing address: 1050 Remington Drive, Conover, NC 28613. Changed e-

mail address: dawsongagold@yahoo.com

Gerald M. Holden, YN2. Changed e-mail address: holden@embarqmail.com

John T. Ervin, HM2. Changed e-mail address: coljohne@aol.com

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Paid Association Members for 2007-2008

As of December 1, 2007 we now have 142 paid members

The 2007-2008 dues are now due, please send dues to Paul Mohawk, Treasurer. Make checks payable to USS Plymouth Rock Association. Dues are payable on a bi-annual basis (every two years) at \$20.00 and are due on the year of the reunion (are due on an even year 2004, 2006, 2008, etc). Should a member or prospective member pay at any other time, dues will be credited from the preceding even year. All dues paying members receive the Newsletter three times a year by US Mail. The dues help to support the association with planning and having the reunion, newsletter printing and mailing, general postage and the cost of maintaining our website on line. Paul Mohawk's address is: 5558 Canyon Lands Drive, Ft. Worth, TX 76137

Adam, lan	Alardyce, John	Andersen, Harry	Baldwin, Brad	Balf, Priscilla
Bell, Joe	Bena, Joe	Bentheimer, Glenn	Bergeron, Richard	Berry, John
Bierce, George	Bild, Bob	Britt, Ben	Brown, Alvin G.	Brusky, David
Brunton, Thomas	Buchanan, Richard	Buiak, Peter Jr.	Caldwell, Tim	Cartwright, Richard
Chappell, John	Clark, Robert	Comstock, Ed	Conboy, Bill	Conklin, Robert T
Conroy, Mike	Crowl II, Martin C.	Cummings, Bob	Cummings, Steve	Cypher, Hal
Cyr, Dennis	Czarnetski, Bruce	Czarnetski, Jon	Dailey. Ronald J.	Dalfonzo, Sam
Dawson, Kenneth E.	Derry, Thomas K.	Dortch, David	Durham, Wayne	Dussault, Andrew
Edwards, Maurice	Edwards, R. A.	Eldridge, Marguerite	Farneski, Robert	Fisher, Jack
Fisher, Jay	Forton, Mary	Freeman, James	Gee, James	Gibson, David
Goodman, William	Gorse, Peter	Greco, Sal B. Jr.	Guertin, Jerry	Hart, Ed.
Hartson, George	Haws, Joe	Haynie, Bill	Helledy, David	Hicks, Richard
Hill, Edward Jr.	Hofman, Timothy	Hopper, Richard	Howland, John	Hyatt, Walt
Ishmael, Harry	Jacques, Doug	Jennings, Seeley	Johnson, John	Joyce. Ed.
Kane, Thomas	Kaderka, Leonard	Krolak, Ray	Kuhns, Jimmy	Lamay, Roger
Larson, Jerry	Lillig, Bernie F	Lincoln, Walt.	Luttrell, James	Macomber, Brandon
Madill, Donna	Mathis, Richard	McAvoy, Kay	McCully, Wade Sr.	Miskelly, Francis
Mohawk, Paul	Murtha, Jerry	Musella, Rocco	Nichols, Bob	Nota, Ralph
Oldham, Rob	O"Neill, Marty	O"Neill, Thomas	Pihl, Walter C.	Power, Rand
Provencal, Bill	Purvis Anthony	Pyle, Ted	Ramondetta, Vic	Reed, John F.
Rhine, Don	Ringer, Joseph E.	Robertson, Allen	Robinson, Jim	Robinson, Warren E.
Safford, Richard	Schneider, James	Scott, Bill	Shanahan, Robert	Shewchuk, Richard
Sims, Bill	Smith, James	Smith, Larry E.	Stackhouse, Norman	Stark, Jr., Peter A.

Stoval, Jack	Stull, John III	Swart, Mike	Swathwood, David	Swearingen, Ron
Tesh, Sam	Thibodeau, Doug	Toungette, Mike	Trevino, Jorge G	Tunstall, Van
Viaene, Robert L.	Wagner, Paul	Wagner, Thomas F.	Walker, Gerald M.	Ward, James E.
Warwick, Robert	Watkins, Richard P.	Watts, Richard A.	Ziemba, James	Shober, Robert
Rose, Christopher	Jepson, Norm	Miller, Dale	Nichols, Victor	Hickson, Thomas W., Sr
Casillas. Greg	Ervin, John T			

Navy to Test New Uniforms

Navy News | September 26, 2007

WASHINGTON -- Selected officers and Sailors will begin limited wear testing of new uniform prototypes, service dress khaki for chiefs and officers and service dress blue and white for E-6 and below, late this fall or early winter.

"The service dress khaki uniform is in a traditional style, last worn during the <u>Vietnam</u> era," said Robert Carroll, Head, Uniform Matters Office. The uniform allows for chiefs and officers to shift from service khaki to service dress khaki by adding a black tie and jacket.



The E6 and below service uniforms, which still look much like the "Crackerjack" of today, will feature hidden zippers for ease of dressing and new piping for service dress white. The fabric is polyester, which allows for improved ventilation and can be washed with no dry-cleaning necessary. The service dress blue will be for men only, he explained.

Uniform testing is expected to run for 90 to 120 days. The selected officers and Sailors will evaluate the uniforms' functionality, appearance and acceptability and provide their feedback to the Navy Uniform Matters Office, according to Carroll.

Testing of the dress khaki and service blues and whites will be in Norfolk, Va., Washington, D.C., Millington, Tenn., and <u>Pearl Harbor</u>, Hawaii. An overseas testing site may be added later according to Carroll. The service dress whites will have limited wear tests in Key West, Fla., and Pearl Harbor. About 225 officers and Sailors are expected to take part in the wear tests.

Carroll also said delivery of a single Navy working uniform for wear by all Sailors E-1 to O-10, and a year round service uniform for all Sailors E-6 and below is on track to get to the Fleet in summer 2008. The new Navy PT uniform is on track for spring 2008.



REMEMBER

Written by Father Denis Edward O"Brien, USMC

It was the Veteran, not the reporter who has given us the freedom of the press.

It was the Veteran, not the lawyer who has given us the right to fair trial.

It was the Veteran, not the campus organizer, who has given us freedom to demonstrate.

It is the Veteran who salutes the flag, who served under the flag, and whose coffin is draped the flag, who allows the protestor to burn the flag.

All Gave Some - Some Gave All

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Our own Harry T. Andersen, BTC on the right, WO1 Mosley on left, while on board the Rock in 1969. Harry is currently the Ship's Historian and my #1 provider of Navy Trivia

Thank You's

We would like to thank the following shipmates/friends for providing pictures, information and articles to the website, the Ships Association and newsletter.

Harry Andersen, BTC	Ted Pyle, SN	Tom Wagner, YN3
Roger Lamay, RM3	Gerald Holden, YN2	Ron Swearingen, DC3
James Ziemba, HM2	Thomas Hickson, BT3	

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The question in the last newsletter that no body guessed at was the Plimsoll Line. Don't we have any Deck people out there who knew the answer?

The Plimsoll Line

The Plimsoll Line Tropical fresh water F Tropical salt water S Salt water in summer W Salt water in winter WNA Winter North Atlantic

Why the Plimsoll Line?

A single boat, ship, barge or floating wharf will float at different levels depending on the warmth and/or consistency of the water.

If a ship were loaded to capacity in, say, Greenland at a salt water port and sailed to a fresh water port in the tropics there would be a danger of it riding too low in the water at its destination and the risk of it sinking.

Also known as a Plimsoll mark, the Plimsoll line was introduced in 1876 in England due mainly to the work of the M.P. Samuel Plimsoll as part of the package that became the 'Merchant Shipping Act' of that time.

The mark is painted onto the side of cargo vessels to indicate the limit to which they can be legally loaded.

Next time you spend a little bit of time down in the dock area have a look. You will see the mark, similar to that on the right (though without the red writing).

At which marking does the water reach? Can you think of all the reasons that the vessel you are looking at is at that level?

To discover more about the different aspects of floating you may like to make our simple hydrometer and do some experiments yourself.

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Reunion Update

DIRECTIONS TO DOUBLETREE HOTEL ST. LOUIS AT WESTPORT



FROM NORTH OR AIRPORT: 70 WEST TO 270 SOUTH, EXIT PAGE EAST 16A, TURN RIGHT ONTO LACKLAND, FOLLOW LACKLAND UNTIL ROAD TAKES A SHARP TURN TO THE LEFT WHERE IT TURNS INTO CRAIGSHIRE, 11 STORY BUILDING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROAD

FROM SOUTH: 270 NORTH, EXIT PAGE EAST 16A, TURN RIGHT ONTO LACKLAND, FOLLOW LACKLAND UNTIL ROAD TAKES A SHARP TURN TO THE LEFT WHERE IT TURNS INTO CRAIGSHIRE, 11 STORY BUILDING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROAD



St. Louis History

Gateway to the West

The Gateway Arch reflects St. Louis' role in the Westward Expansion of the United States during the nineteenth century. The park is a memorial to Thomas Jefferson's role in opening the West, to the pioneers who helped shape its history, and to Dred Scott who sued for his freedom in the Old Courthouse.

Gateway Arch

Thomas Jefferson's vision of the spread of freedom and democracy from "sea to shining sea" inspired Eero Saarinen's masterpiece of modern design. The 630 foot stainless steel Gateway Arch reflects St. Louis' role as the gateway to the West.

Visitors to the Gateway Arch can tour the Museum of Westward Expansion, ride the tram to the top,

and watch the movies Gateway to the West and Monument to the Dream.



Old Courthouse

Visitors to the Old Courthouse can tour restored courtrooms and history galleries, as well as learn about the Dred Scott trial and other significant cases that took place in the building.

Museum of Westward Expansion

The Museum of Westward Expansion preserves some of the rarest artifacts from the days of Lewis and Clark. Through our exciting exhibits, you can explore the world of the American Indian and the 19th Century pioneers who helped shape the history of the American West.

For more information on Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Park, click here: www.nps.gov/jeff/

For those of you interested in camping in the St. Louis area, we have listed below is the campgrounds & RV Parks:

1) Casino Queen RV Park	2) KOA St. Louis West
(Full service park located across from Gateway	(Long pull-throughs, full hook-ups some with 50-
Arch)	amp electric.
200 S. Front St.	"Kamping Kabins", pavilion playground (Open
East St. Louis, IL	March-Oct.)
800-777-0777	18475 Historic Rt. 66
Rates are \$22.95-32.95)	Eureka, MO
	(636) 257-3018 or 800-562-6249
	Rates: \$24-\$42
3) Pin Oak Creek RV Park	4) St. Louis RV Park
Big rig sites, restrooms, playground, fishing lake,	Only RV Park in Downtown
miniature golf,	900 N. Jefferson
family activities. Open year round.	(314) 241-3330 or 800-878-3330
1302 Hwy. AT	Rate: \$24-\$32
Villa Ridge, MO	
636-451-5656 or 888-474-6625	
Rate: \$27-\$40	

5) Sundermeier RV Park & Conference Center Premier RV Park in historic St. Charles; a Best Park in America.

Open year round. 111 Transit St.

St. Charles, MO

636-940-0111 or 800-929-0832

Rate: \$41-\$53

(This one is fairly close proximity to your hotel

location for your annual reunion).

6) Yogi Bear's Jellystone Resort at Six Flags Award-winning camp-resort. Free six-flags St. Louis tickets with

minimum stay.

5300 Fox Creek Rd.

Eureka, MO

636-938-5925 or 800-861-3020

Rate: \$24.95-\$44.95

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Known Deceased Shipmates For a complete listing of deceased shipmates, visit our Memorial Page in the ships website

Bill "Ben" Bernagozzi, FT3	

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Shipmates Who Live in the State of Texas

Ralph Bello	Houston	Robert Black	Willis Point
Tommy Burkholder	Corsicana	Doug Cannon	Brownsville
Bill Hamilton	Sealy	Joe Henning	Orange Grove
David Hosea	Huntsville	David Ingraham	San Antonio
Leonard Kaderka	Taylor	Ray Massey	Sequin
Alvin McCulloch	Round Rock	Paul Mohawk	Ft. Worth
Leland Pridemore	Waco	Tom Richter	Livingston
Richard Webb	Dallas	Walt Willenberg	Georgetown

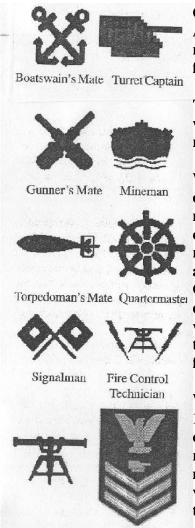
"Lost Shipmates"

Everyone is accounted for.



Right-Arm Rates

by Terry Miller, USS George K. MacKenzie (DD-836)



Fire Controlman Right-arm Rate

Questions often arise at Bull Sessions and other gatherings about Right-Arm Rates. What were they, when did they exists and why were some ratings worn on the right while others were on the left. Maybe it's time for clarification

The navy established rating badges in 1841 with the Seaman Branch wearing their rates on the right arm and all others on the left. Right-Arm rates continued until they were disestablished on April 2, 1949.

Why Right Arm? Men of the Seaman Branch had precedence of command over other rates because of their knowledge of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and other aspects of ship operations. In the absence of an officer, a hierarchy of command would still exist with the individual rates within the Seaman Branch falling in order from highest to lowest in authority. They were: Boatswain's Mate, Mineman, Torpedoman's Mate, Quartermaster, Signalman and Fire Controlman. All were found aboard destroyers except Turret Captain and Mineman. Some destroyers that were designated as DM's did have the Mineman rate aboard but without turrets, there was no need for Turret Captain aboard the small boys of the fleet.

When the rating badges were moved to the left arm for uniformity in 1949, the former right-arm rates couldn't just move their "crow" to the opposite arm because navy regulations had the eagle facing forward regardless of the arm on which the badge was located. A right arm badge moved to the left would have the eagle facing the wrong way. When viewed without the uniform, the right-arm badges have the eagle facing to the right while all others face left.

The Boatswain's Mate rating dates from 1775; Turret Captain dates from 1903 and was merged into the Gunner's Mate rate in 1948. These were

senior positions and were limited to chief and first-class petty officers. The Gunner's Mate was started in 1797. The Mineman rate began in 1943, was disestablished in 1947, and re-established the following year. The rating of Torpedoman's Mate began as Torpedoman in 1921 but was changed to Torpedoman's Mate in 1942. The Quartermaster rating was established in 1789 for frigates was was expanded navy-wide during the War of 1812. Signalman became a rate in 1921, was merged into Quartermaster in 1948 and re-established in 1956 as a separate rating. In 2004, the Signalman was disestablished as a separate rate and its functions were incorporated into Quartermaster.

The list to the left are the right-arm rates in order of precedence.





One of six 3"50 gun mounts on the ship in the 1960's J. Ziemba HM2



Ship Underway sometime in the 1960's. G. Holden, YN2



A clear day in Little Creek, VA, Old Glory flying over the Rock, circa 1967 Photo courtesy of Ron Swearingen, DC3



Ships Store Items

The following items are offered for sale through the Ships Store. All orders are handled through Shorty Cyr, 119 Pinecrest Drive, Waterbury, CT 06708, Phone #203-753-6220, e-mail at: shortybm3@yahoo.com All orders must be accompanied by a check. Checks must be made out to the USS Plymouth Rock Association.

Plymouth Rock Mug. Price is \$8.00 + \$4.80 shipping and handling.

Bumper Stickers. Price is \$2.00 + \$.40 shipping and handling.

Ships Patch. Price is \$8.00 + \$.75 shipping and handling.

Plymouth Rock Cap. Price is \$12.00 includes shipping and handling.

Personalized Commemorative Plaques. Price is dependent on size, 7x9 is \$15.00 + \$5.00 shipping, 8×10 is \$20.00 + \$5.00 shipping.



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My Heart's at Sea Forever

Long ago I was a Sailor. I sailed the Ocean blue. I knew the bars in Singapore... The coastline of Peru.

I knew well the sting of salt spray, The taste of Spanish wine, The beauty of the Orient... Yes, all these things were mine.



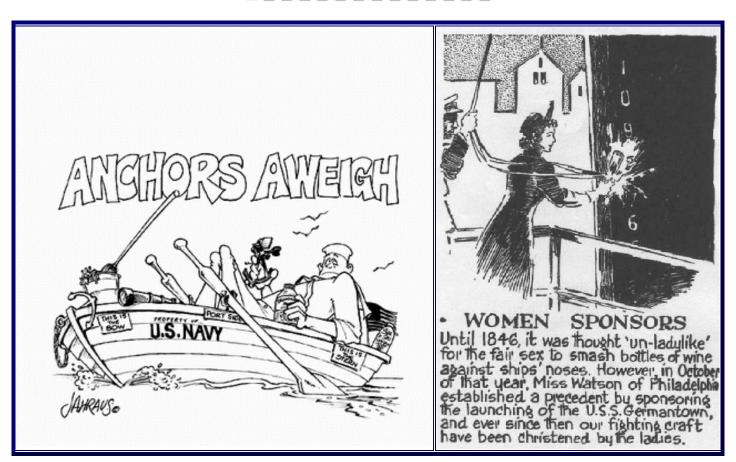
But I wear a different hat now, No tie and jacket too. My sailing days were long ago... with that life I am through.

But somewhere deep inside of me... The sailor lives there still. He longs to go to sea again, But knows he never will.

My love, my life, is here at home, and I will leave here never. Though mind and body stay ashore... My heart's at sea forever.

CTRC Wayne D. Neighbors USNR (Ret)

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Plymouth Rock boxed during renovations of site

PLYMOUTH, Mass. — Tourists hoping for a look at legendary Plymouth Rock next spring will instead see nothing but a reinforced plywood box.

The famous symbol of America's founding is going to be covered from March to May as state park officials begin a \$680,000 overhaul of a granite and steel portico built over the rock's remains.

The idea is to protect the rock from any falling steel, stone or mortar.

The rock is located at the spot where it's believed the Pilgrims first walked ashore from the Mayflower in 1620.

Officials want to protect it because it's taken a bit of a beating over the years.

It cracked in half when townspeople working a team of oxen tried to move it to the village center in 1774.

And early tourists chipped away at the rock, taking pieces all over the country.

Hello Shipmates... Dog Watch? It's the name given to the 1600-1800 and 1800-2000 watches aboard ship. The 1600-2000, four-hour watch was originally split to prevent Sailors from always having to stand the same watches daily. As a result, they dodge the same daily routine, hence they are dodging the watch or standing the dodge watch. In its corrupted form, dodge became dog, and the procedure is referred to as "dogging the watch," or standing the dog watch. More Naval terminology.

Coalition Warship Thwarts Pirate Attack

Arabian Sea -- British Navy warship HMS Campbeltown saved a civilian cruise liner from potential pirate attack while on coalition patrol in the Arabian Sea.

The Seabourn Spirit's call for help was taken at the Bahrain headquarters of Royal Navy and coalition operations in the Gulf, as the liner transited for Muscat, Oman. The crew had grown increasingly concerned about small skiffs believed to be pirates closing on their position.

Over 120 nautical miles away Campbeltown's maritime attack Lynx helicopter was dispatched to the scene, armed with its machine gun to reassure the cruise liner, and if necessary intercept the pirates. By the time the helicopter had reached the liner the skiffs had disappeared.

Campbeltown's actions have reassured vessels transiting through the Combined Task Force 150 Joint Operating Area that the coalition warships are effective at supporting requests for help in any direction.

Campbeltown Commanding Officer, Cmdr. Gordon Abernethy, Royal Navy, said, "It is extremely rewarding to be of assistance and know that our presence reassures law-abiding mariners going about their normal business."

Campbeltown is currently one month into a seven-and-a-half month deployment east of the Suez Canal. Up to and including Christmas, the ship is operating in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.





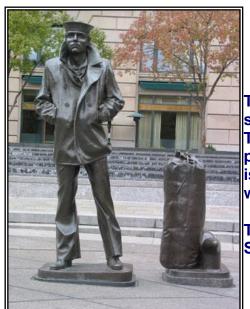
Veterans Day ceremonies, A.L. Post 246, Moline, IL. Lt. Col Carl E. Stone, Ret., Mt. Thomas Jones, Special Asst. Sec. of Veterans Affairs, T. Hickson, BT3, Berry Sharp, Iowa City, IA



John F. Baker, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, T. Hickson, BT3 and Congressman Phil Hare, 17th District, state of IL. John Baker on 11/5/1966 saved several of Director of the Veterans Admin. Med. Center, his comrades and knocked out numerous VC snipers and bunkers.

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The Lone Sailor



The Lone Sailor statue represents all people who ever served, are serving now, or have yet to serve in the Navy. The Lone Sailor is a composite of the U.S. Navy bluejacket, past, present and future. He is called The Lone Sailor, yet he is hardly ever alone, standing on the broad granite plaza which forms the amphitheater of the U.S. Navy Memorial.

The original, seven-foot tall bronze statue is the creation of Stanley Bleifeld.

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Dock landing ship

The United States Navy Dock Landing Ship (Navy hull classification LSD) was designed to support amphibious operations. These amphibious assault ships transport and launch amphibious craft and vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel. They are mainly used to carry Landing Craft Air Cushions (LCACs), as well as carrying United States Marines. Currently, two classes are in service, the Whidbey Island and Harpers Ferry classes. Previous classes include Anchorage, Thomaston, Casa Grande, and Ashland Vessels of this classification

Currently there are two classes of LSD's in the United States Navy:

Whidbey Island Class:

- USS Whidbey Island (LSD-41); Little Creek, Va.
- USS Germantown (LSD-42); San Diego, Calif.
- USS Fort McHenry (LSD-43); Sasebo, Japan
- USS Gunston Hall (LSD-44); Little Creek, Va.
- USS Comstock (LSD-45); San Diego, Calif.
- USS Tortuga (LSD-46); Sasebo, Japan.
- USS Rushmore (LSD-47); San Diego, Calif.
- USS Ashland (LSD-48); Little Creek, Va.

Harper's Ferry Class:

- USS Harpers Ferry (LSD-49); Sasebo, Japan.
- USS Carter Hall (LSD-50); Little Creek, Va.
- USS Oak Hill (LSD-51); Little Creek, Va.
- USS Pearl Harbor (LSD-52); San Diego, Calif

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WHITE HAT - In 1852 a white cover was added to the soft visorless blue hat. In 1866 a white sennet straw hat was authorized as an additional item. During the 1880's the white "sailors hat" appeared as a low rolled brim high-domed item made of wedge shaped pieces of canvas to replace the straw hat. The canvas was eventually replaced by cotton as a cheaper more comfortable material. Many complaints on the quality and construction led to modifications ending in the currently used white hat.

KEELHAUL - An extreme punishment given in which an offender was tied hand and foot, with heavy weights attached to his body. He was slowly lowered over the ship's side and dragged under the ship's hull. If he didn't drown, which was usually the case, then barnacles usually ripped him, causing him to bleed to death.

CARRY ON - In the days of sail, the Officer of the Deck kept a weather eye constantly on the slightest change in wind so sails could be reefed or added as necessary to ensure the fastest headway. Whenever a good breeze came along, the order to "carry on" would be given. It meant to hoist every bit of canvas the yards could carry. Pity the poor sailor whose weather eye failed him and the ship was caught partially reefed when a good breeze arrived. Through the centuries the term's connotation has changed somewhat. Today, the Bluejackets Manual defines carry on as an order to resume work; work not so grueling as two centuries ago.