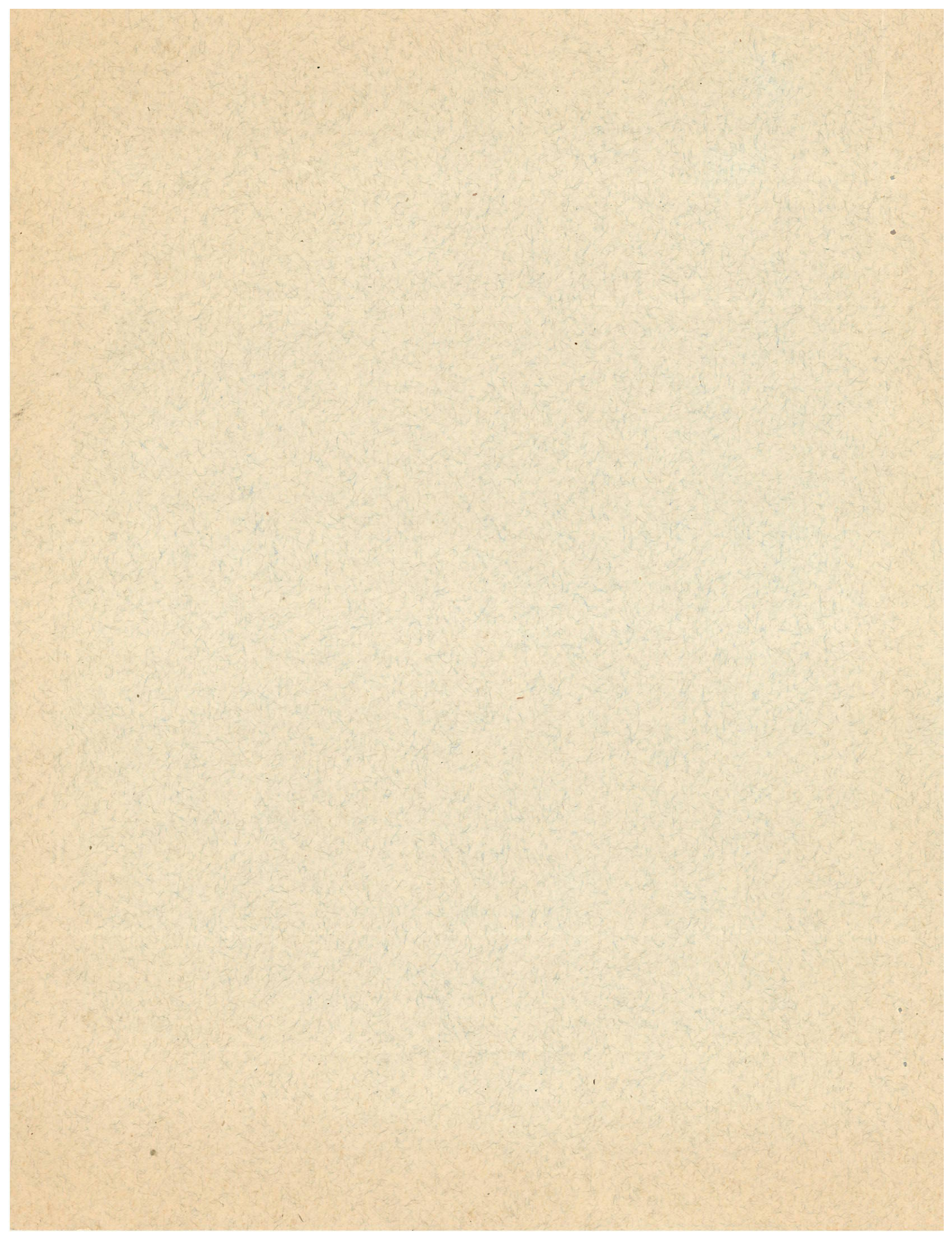


**NAVAL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL**  
**YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA**



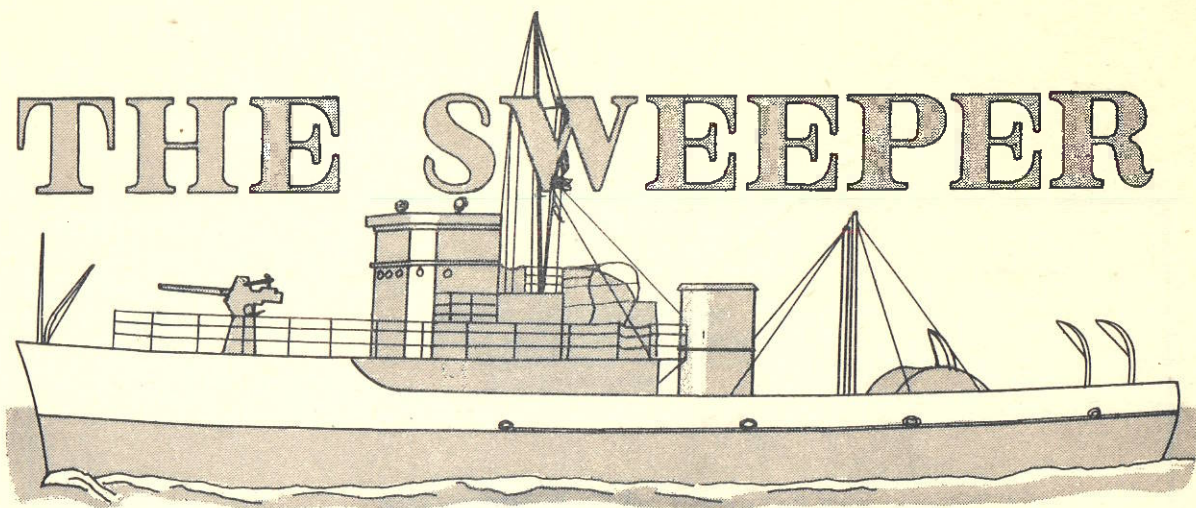
**FOURTH ANNIVERSARY**  
**1940 --- 1944**







# THE SWEEPER



## ".....FINEST TRADITIONS"

"The Minesweeping Service is not a spectacular one. Most of its tasks are carried out far from the fighting fronts. All too often these tasks are dull, dirty and dangerous; performed in all kinds of weather, day in and day out, the year around. Nevertheless, the job of a man aboard a minesweeper is as vital to victory as that of his comrade aboard a battleship or aloft in a dive bomber. Remember that upon your skill depends the safety not only of our merchant shipping, but of our fighting fleets themselves. The Navy knows these things and holds the Minesweeping Service in honored esteem. It is a service of the finest traditions -- traditions of dogged persistence and selfless devotion to duty. The Navy is counting on every man in it today, not merely to maintain these traditions, but to add to them new glory and honor."

FRANK KNOX  
FORMER SECNAV

NAVAL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL  
YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

**FOURTH ANNIVERSARY**

DECEMBER 31 1940 -- DECEMBER 31 1944

COMINCH FILE

UNITED STATES FLEET  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF  
NAVY DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



31 December 1944

Captain A. W. Ashbrook, U.S.N.,  
Commanding Naval Mine Warfare School,  
Yorktown, Virginia

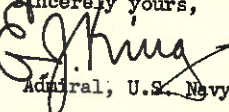
Dear Ashbrook:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 2 November 1944, to Vice Admiral Cooke, my Chief of Staff, relative to the observance of the School's Fourth Anniversary on 31 December 1944, I am sending the following statement:

"I take great pride and pleasure in congratulating the staff and personnel of the Naval Mine Warfare School at Yorktown, Virginia, on the occasion of the School's fourth birthday.

"Since the commissioning of the Mine Warfare School on 31 December 1940, it has made a vital contribution to our war effort. It has trained officer and enlisted personnel to fill the numerous mine warfare billets throughout our rapidly expanding Navy.

"This training program has paid enormous dividends as evidenced by the part mine sweepers, mine layers, mine assembly units, degaussers, and mine recovery units have played in our many operations. Mine warfare personnel have spearheaded most of our amphibious operations. Many of them have received medals for their heroic actions against the enemy; others have made the supreme sacrifice for their country."

Sincerely yours,  
  
Admiral, U.S. Navy

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL  
AND REFER TO

Pers-18-gvm

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



4 November 1944

Captain A. W. Ashbrook, USN  
Naval Mine Warfare School  
Yorktown, Virginia

Dear Captain Ashbrook:

The Naval Mine Warfare School is four years old today, and in wishing its staff and students "happy birthday" I do so knowing that Yorktown's solid achievements must make this a happy birthday indeed.

Much of what transpires in mine warfare naturally is cloaked in secrecy. The public hears as little about it as it does about the developments in submarine warfare. Your school has had to hide its light beneath the barrel of security. For that reason you miss the applause that would be yours if the full story could now be told. You are repaid, however, in what you would much rather have -- results.

This school was established almost a full year before Pearl Harbor, in days when the German magnetic mine was writing new and critical chapters in mine warfare. In the past four years developments have come fast and this training school has had to stay on top of them. There has been many a crisis that had to be met and mastered. There have been moments when we were ahead, moments when the enemy was ahead. This whole see-saw war of the mines has been fought in silence. But you and your men know it has been a dramatic and critical part of the war and can take satisfaction in the fact that Yorktown has played a key role.

On the school's fourth anniversary, my congratulations on important work smartly done. Your four candles burn very brightly indeed.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wanda Jackson". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized hand.





CAPTAIN A.H. RICHARDS USN  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
NAVAL MINE WARFARE SCHOOL

It is with particular pride and pleasure that I have assumed my duties as Commanding Officer of the Naval Mine Warfare School in time to include in this issue of THE SWEEPER my congratulations and best wishes to the station and to those officers and men who so industriously contributed toward its splendid record during the past four years.

I have been most fortunate in my association in combatant areas with the graduates of this school. I have seen at first hand the practical application of the instruction which had been given them. There was never a moment when any of them was unable to cope with the unexpected. Sweeping enemy mines under fire calls for initiative, judgment, and skill which can only be efficiently applied when a good foundation in the fundamentals has been laid. It is this foundation in basic training that has played such an important role in all phases of Mine Warfare.

My hearty congratulations and best wishes to all on this, the fourth anniversary of the Mine Warfare School and may we strive to maintain the high standards of achievement which have been set.

  
A. H. RICHARDS.



MESSAGE FROM CAPTAIN A.W. ASHBROOK USN  
COMMANDING OFFICER

31 DECEMBER 1940 -- 25 NOVEMBER 1944

Four years ago, on December 31, 1940, the Naval Mine Warfare School was commissioned for the purpose of training officer and enlisted personnel to man the mine-craft fleets then being organized. From Salerno to Guadalcanal, from Normandy to Leyte, these vessels, manned by its graduates, have led the way to successful landings. Spear-heading the offensive on beachheads around the world, these men have made possible amphibious victories hard to imagine without their services.

You may feel justly proud of the contribution your school and its personnel have made towards eventual total victory over our enemies. Until the job is completed, every officer and man will, I know, continue to carry forward the fine traditions already established at the Mine Warfare School.

Though I am no longer attached to the School, I want to express my wholehearted thanks for the loyal support given me by the many thousands of both officers and enlisted men who have passed through its portals during the nearly four years I served as Commanding Officer. To them, no matter where they may be, I extend my sincere regards.


In memory of our heroes whose names appear on the nation's Honor Roll, let us all determine to work harder toward our aims -- TOTAL VICTORY AND PERMANENT PEACE.

*A.W. Ashbrook*



## DEVELOPMENT OF MINESWEEPING

COMDR.L.H.CUTTING USN  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



The Russians are given the credit for having been the first to clear mine fields with sweeps, during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. Their method was simple, consisting of towing a 2 inch wire cable between 2 vessels of light draft. The sweep, weighted at two points with heavy sinkers, lay parallel

to the sea bed. Even up to 1907 this plan was not thought to be good; perhaps its very simplicity was against it. Countermining with explosives so as to detonate a line of mines was still looked upon as the practical way to clean up a field.

The fact that casualties were rather frequent may also have had some effect on the formation of this opinion against sweeping. But the impossibility of detonating the enormous fields that came to be planned and eventually laid down turned the thoughts of naval authorities back to the sweep. The importance of this phase of modern warfare is evi-

denced by the size of the fleets of sweepers now being employed.

One of the Nazi's first secret weapons was the magnetic mine which was first launched from German planes in the Thames estuary on the night of November 20, 1939. When one was captured and examined a few days later, all thoughts turned to magnetic sweeping.

The loss of shipping was terrific until ways were found to whip this device. These mines were laid by the hundreds in all shipping lanes, and the first sweep methods were crude. Perfection came gradually but with perfection in sweeping came still newer types of mines.

The whole field of mine warfare changes constantly. Our best scientists are called upon to keep up with the latest changes and developments in mines, and to pass on to the sweepers the proper method for their disposal. Only in that way will we have the skill and knowledge with which to lick this menace of the sea lanes and finally to lick the enemy themselves.

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## TRAINING OF MINE WARFARE PERSONNEL

LT.COMDR. K.S.KALMAN USNR  
SCHOOL OFFICER

The first class at the Naval Mine Warfare School convened on 6 January 1941, with a student body of 50 officers and 175 enlisted men. Since those early days, the school has expanded and at present it boasts of eight formal courses in mine warfare. Expanding from one laboratory and four sweepers, the school now embraces five mines laboratories, two mine demonstration rooms, a depth charge laboratory, four sweep gear laboratories, an anti-submarine warfare laboratory, a technical laboratory, and seven sweepers.

In addition to mine warfare training, our school has pioneered a new training program in the Naval Service, that of Ammunition Handling for Shipboard Personnel. Great emphasis is placed on Safety Precautions and proper methods of handling of ammunition. Interest in this training has spread to inspire the formation of similar schools throughout the service, with the Naval Mine Warfare School as the hub of this training wheel.

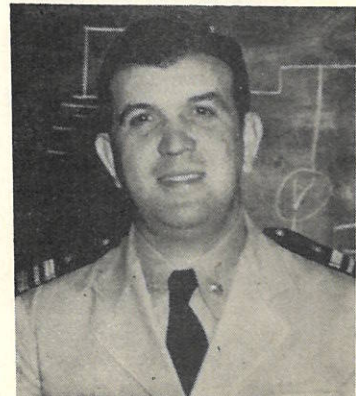
Training in all courses given at the school is developed in the best pedagogical fashion. Lectures are supplemented by extensive laboratory work and practical applications at sea. Visual aids, in the form of instructional models made in the school's Models Workshop, slides developed in the Dark Room, and thousands of feet of related motion pictures, are used extensively. Laboratory manuals have been constructed, including experiments and exercises around important and accepted mine warfare practices, for use in the laboratories and aboard ship. Students who fail quizzes are afforded additional learning opportunities in the evening. This practice, re-

cently introduced, has proven most valuable in the training program.

The most recent courses introduced at the school involve a refresher program in mines for officers and enlisted men who have recently returned from active duties in the field. Projected plans include refresher courses in all fields of mine warfare.

Student graduates of the Mine Warfare School are assigned to duties the world over, and the efforts of these officers and men in the field have been justly acclaimed throughout the entire Naval Service. The Naval Mine Warfare School, though young in years, has been prolific in performance; it has given to the Naval Service over 11,000 trained graduates.

Every department of the Mine Warfare School and every officer and man on the station can be justly proud that they have all contributed some part, however small in the operation of the school which has contributed so much to our magnificent war effort.





# HISTORIC YORKTOWN

Through 5 bloody wars extending over more than a century and a half, the quiet little community of Yorktown has played its historic role in our nation's life. Most famous as the site of Cornwallis's surrender which brought the Revolutionary War to a close and established the colonies as a new and free nation, this picturesque settlement on the banks of the York has contributed richly to the development of America.

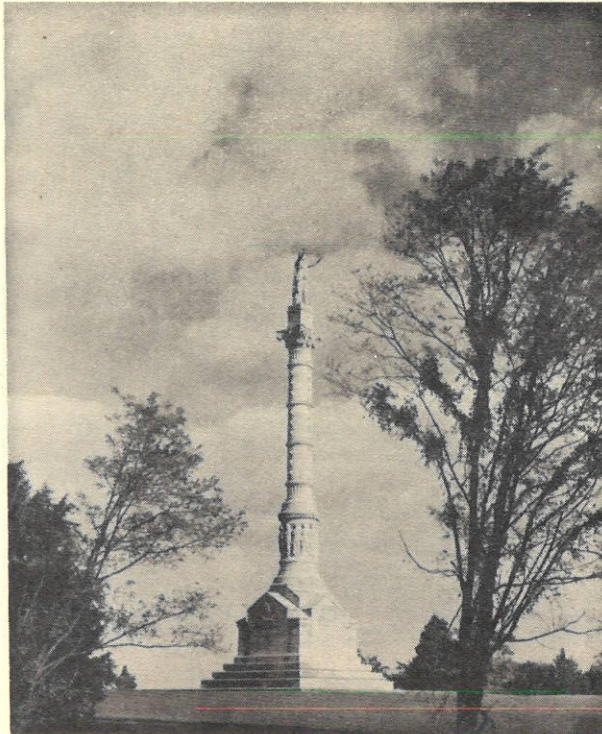
Settled as early as 1630 by British planters and by Capt. Nicholas Martiau, a French military engineer, the county and Town of York soon became thriving communities. The town became a busy and prosperous port for the colony for more than a century. At the outbreak of the revolution, Yorktown eagerly supported the cause of liberty and promptly took up arms against the crown.

By late 1780, a strong British force under Lord Cornwallis had occupied the port of Charleston in South Carolina. Marching northward through the Carolinas in pursuit of Lafayette's men, Cornwallis, in 1781 moved into tidewater Virginia and sought to establish a base upon a site easily supplied and defended by British ships.

Yorktown was chosen as his base and fortifications were erected in the town and on Gloucester Point across the river. Earthworks were thrown up just outside the town and a garrison of 7500 British and German troops took positions ready to repel all attacks.

Upon the orders of General Washington, Comte de Grasse brought his French fleet up from the West Indies to blockade the mouth of the Chesapeake. Meanwhile Washington and Comte de Rochambeau marched their 16000 American and French troops south from New York to engage the British. After less than 3 weeks of violent shelling and musket fire, the British fortifications crumbled and Cornwallis was forced to capitulate.

On October 18, 1781 in the home of Augustine Moore adjoining the grounds now occupied by the



a Naval Museum erected, all now maintained by the National Park Service.

Again in the 20th Century, Yorktown plays its historic role in the wars of America. In the First World War, the Navy established a base here for the handling of mines and other munitions of modern warfare. That base, much enlarged, today still functions as the Naval Mine Depot.

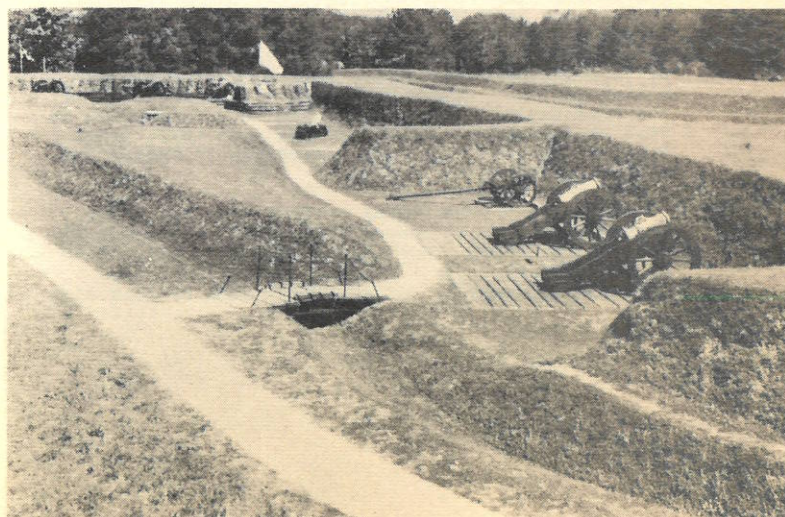
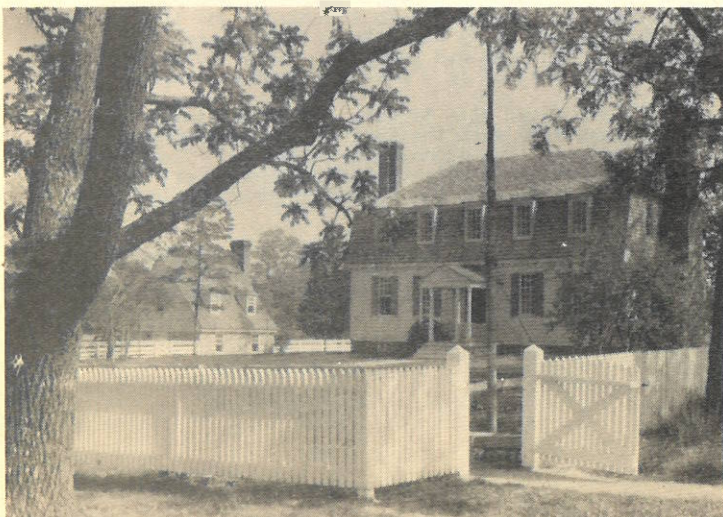
New to World War II is the appearance of the Naval Mine Warfare School. Historic Yorktown and the uniformed men of America stationed on its hallowed soil are again, as in 1781, sharing in the fight for the freedom of men everywhere.

Even now the historic names of De Grasse, Martiau, Moore, Thomas Nelson, Digges, De Rochambeau, and others may be seen on the houses and quiet shaded streets of Yorktown. So serene and peaceful today, it is hard to think of it as the scene of strife in days gone by. But never in the annals of liberty loving men the world over will the events which took place here be forgotten. Their glory shall remain forever undimmed by the passage of time.

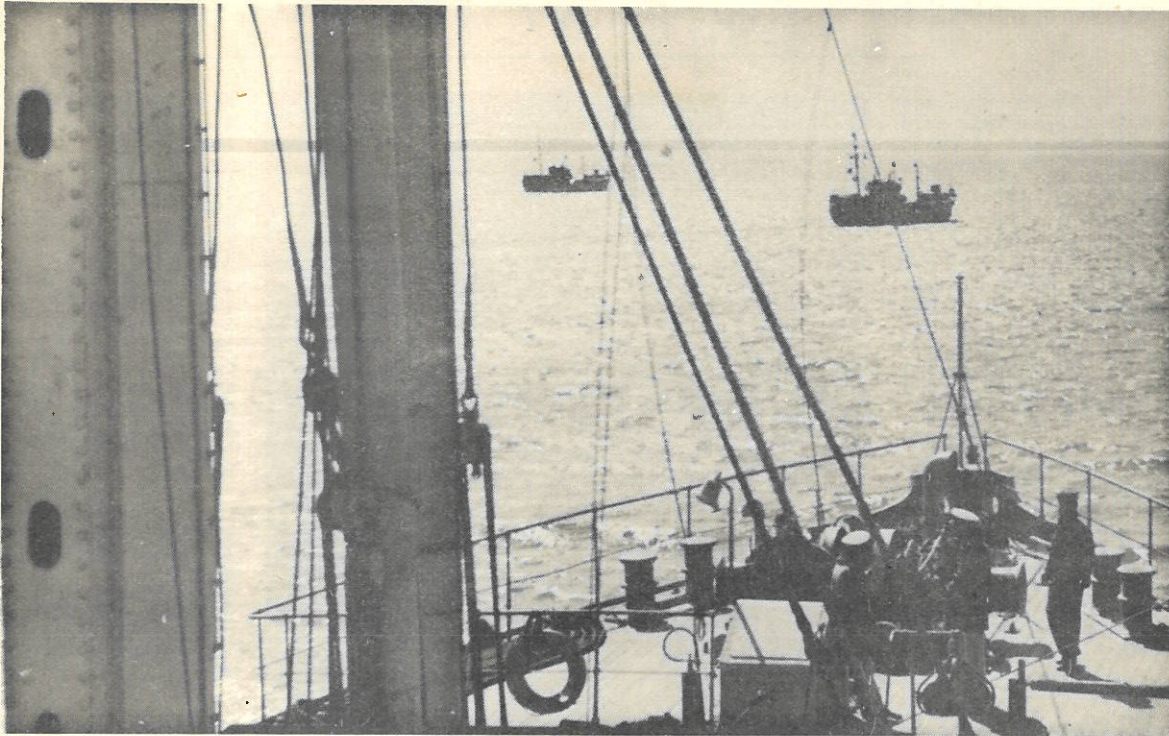
Mine Warfare School, 4 commissioners met to draw up the Articles of Capitulation. On the following day the British surrendered to the American and French troops drawn up along Surrender Road, a portion of what is now U.S. Route 17, less than a mile from this station's gate. To the sombre strains of "The World Turned Upside Down", they stacked their arms in a ceremony which ever since has symbolized the beginning of government by the people themselves, an idea then revolutionary in the thinking of man.

During the War of 1812, the town was garrisoned against possible landings by the British. Later in 1862, Yorktown was again the scene of actual battle. The old fortifications were restored and later occupied by Federal troops.

In celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender, the cornerstone of the Yorktown Victory Monument was laid in 1881. Original fortifications and buildings of the area have been restored and







MINECRAFT AT SEA

## BRIEF HISTORY OF MINES

Mine Warfare has affected the outcome of wars since the days of the American Revolution. At that time David Bushnell, whose name is associated with the submarine, developed a mine which could be fired underwater.

During the Civil War the Confederates made good use of mines for defending harbors. When Farragut said, "Damn the torpedoes", what he was actually damning were the moored contact mines at the entrance of Mobile harbor.

In the Russo-Japanese war, mine warfare again came to the attention of Naval strategists. Japanese losses attributed to mines were seven battleships, and cruisers sunk or damaged. It is believed that the experiences of that war left the Japanese with a healthy fear of Mines.

During World War I extensive mining activities were carried out by both allied and enemy nations. Most of us are familiar with the big North Sea Mine Barrage composed of 70,263 mines of which 56,611 were laid by the United States. It is interesting to note that the British laid over 40,000 in an area off the German coast and that a large proportion of the German mines were laid in and about Allied harbors. These instances give indication of the realization that the mine can be an offensive as well as defensive weapon. In spite of this, there remained in most countries a tendency to regard the mine as a defensive weapon.

At the beginning of this war, the Nazis bragged of a secret weapon which they said would win the war for them. This secret weapon turned out to be the magnetic mine. It is no secret that many thousands of tons of shipping were sunk by this mine

which was planted by aircraft and by submarines.

But the Germans were not the only ones who could play the game. Soon after the war began, the British realized the importance of offensive mine warfare and came out with magnetic mines.

An article which appeared in the New York Times of 13 April 1944 echoes the success of the British mines against German shipping. This article states that more than 500 German ships are known to have been sunk or damaged by mines dropped from British bombers on a 1300 mile front extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Gulf of Danzig on the Baltic Sea. The British Press Association believes that "considerably more than a million tons of shipping" have probably been sunk since the spring of 1940. In addition to enemy shipping sunk, this mining activity has been a constant drain on enemy resources and communications.

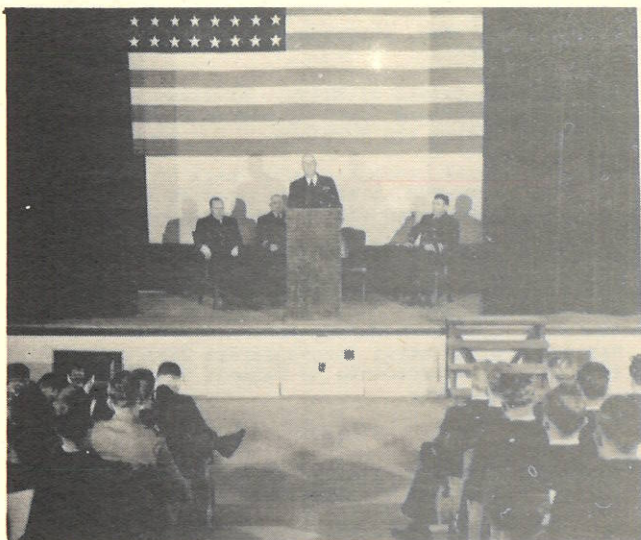
Our own mining effort has paralleled that of the British. Since the early magnetic mines, newer types of mines have been introduced and it seems likely that still newer types will appear in the future. The mine has grown up. It is now universally acknowledged as a potent offensive weapon.

The Naval Mine Warfare School has endeavored to keep step with the swiftly moving progress in Mine Warfare. The school has endeavored likewise to turn out graduates ably trained in the latest developments dealing with the new mines prepared for the Naval Services.

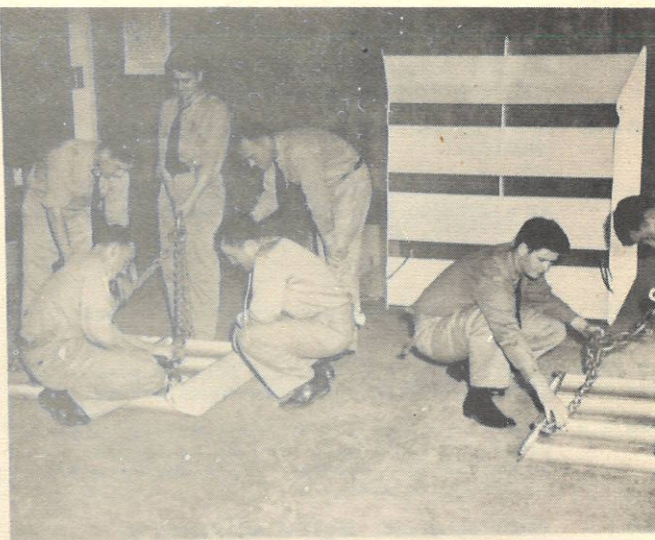
On the fourth anniversary of its birthday, the School salutes the Mine Forces throughout the world. It is proud to be associated with this effective military effort.



# MEN AT SCHOOL

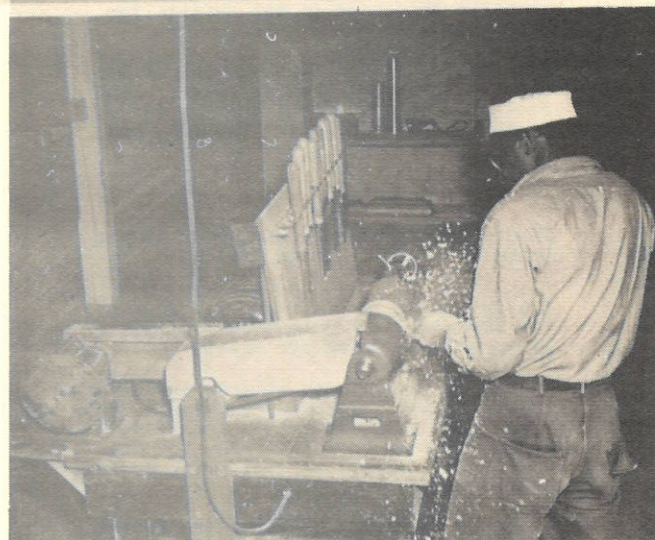


(TOP LEFT): The Commanding Officer welcomes the students aboard as they start their studies at NMWS.



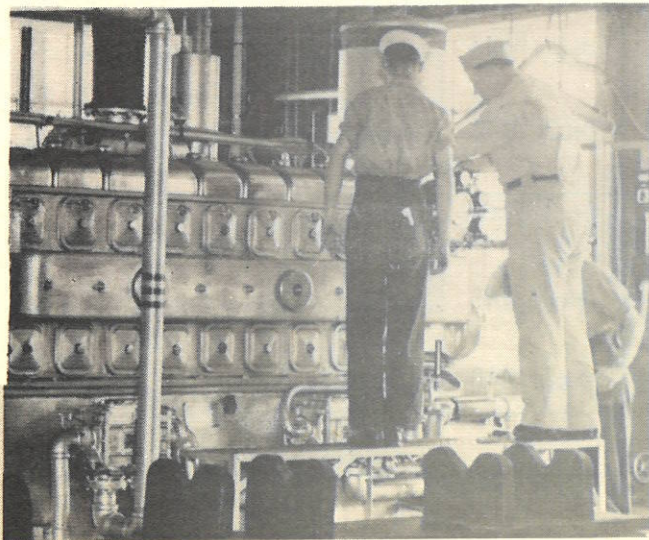
(TOP RIGHT): An instructor explains the use of the paravane.

(MIDDLE): Skilled craftsman at work in the Model Shop making demonstration models for use in teaching.



(BOTTOM LEFT): Careful instruction in the operation of diesel engines is given students.

(BOTTOM RIGHT): As school begins so does it end. With gear lashed, men wait for their draft to get under way for their next assignment.





# THE WORLD AT WAR

1939

- Sept. 1 Germany invades Poland. Great Britain and France declare war 3 days later.
- Sept. 27 With the fall of Warsaw, all Poland is overrun.
- Dec. 12 Germany's Graf Spee is mortally damaged by a British cruiser and is scuttled off Montivideo, Uruguay.

1940

- May 10 Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg struck by Nazis.
- May 28 - Belgian Army surrenders. British evacuate at Dunkirk with tremendous losses.
- June 4
- June 6 - With the occupation of Paris and the dispersal of the French Army an armistice is forced upon France. Italy enters war at Germany's side.
- June - Fighting alone, England undergoes a Sept. terrific battering in the "Battle for Britain."
- Sept. - Gen. Wavell drives Italians out of Ethiopia. Mussolini invades Greece. The Oct. 28 Nazis rescue him, drive British out of Crete and gain Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary as allies.

1941

- Feb. Field Marshal Rommel lands with Afrika Corps to fight in North Africa.
- May 24 British battle-cruiser Hood is sunk by the Bismarck near Greenland. Bismarck is pursued and sunk off Brest.
- June 22 Hitler turns east and attacks the Soviet Union. Joined by Finland, Rumania, Hungary, and Italy, the Nazis gobble up large areas of Western Russia but are eventually stopped at Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad.
- Dec. 7 With the Germans victorious everywhere, the Japs strike. The American fleet is all but wrecked at Pearl Harbor. Singapore, the Philippines, and the Netherlands Indies are quickly overrun. U. S. immediately declares war on Japan and Germany.

- Dec. 10 British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales are sunk off Malaya by Jap aircraft.

1942

- Jan. - "Battle of Atlantic" is fought and won as the sub menace is licked by British and American and Canadian Navies. Supply lines opened to Murmansk, Iran, and Nov. Southwest Pacific.

- March 2 - 3 U. S. planes and naval units destroy Jap cruiser, destroyer, and transport force in the Battle of Bismarck Sea.

- May 4 - 9 In Battle of Coral Sea, U. S. loses Lexington and Sims in destroying Jap

carrier, cruisers, destroyers, and gunboats.

- June 3 At Battle of Midway, Americans destroy large Jap force by aircraft alone while losing the Yorktown.

- Aug. Nazis reach highwater mark of Russian invasion as they are stopped before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.

- Nov. 7 American troops land in North Africa, and together with the British pushing from the east, drive the Nazis into Tunisia.

- Nov. 13 - 15 U. S. naval forces defeat Japs and block reinforcements to islands in Battle of Solomons

1943

- Feb. Nazi annihilation at Stalingrad marks start of the great Soviet counter-offensive which with only brief pauses drives to liberate all Russia in next 15 months.

- May Attu in the Aleutians is attacked and finally taken by U. S. Army.

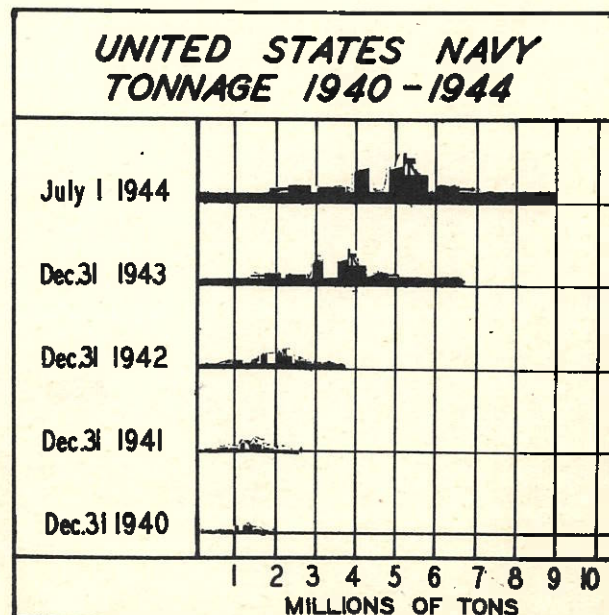
- May 12 Afrika Corps, destroyed, surrenders in Tunisia.

- July 9 - Sicily invaded and conquered. Badoglio ousts Mussolini in Italy.
- Aug. 17

- Sept. 3 British land in Italy and are joined by the U. S. Fifth Army at Salerno on Sept. 9. Battle for Italy begins. Badoglio signs Armistice.

- Nov. Island hopping begins in Pacific with rapid extension to Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas, and Carolines and finally the Philippines.

**UNITED STATES NAVY  
TONNAGE 1940-1944**

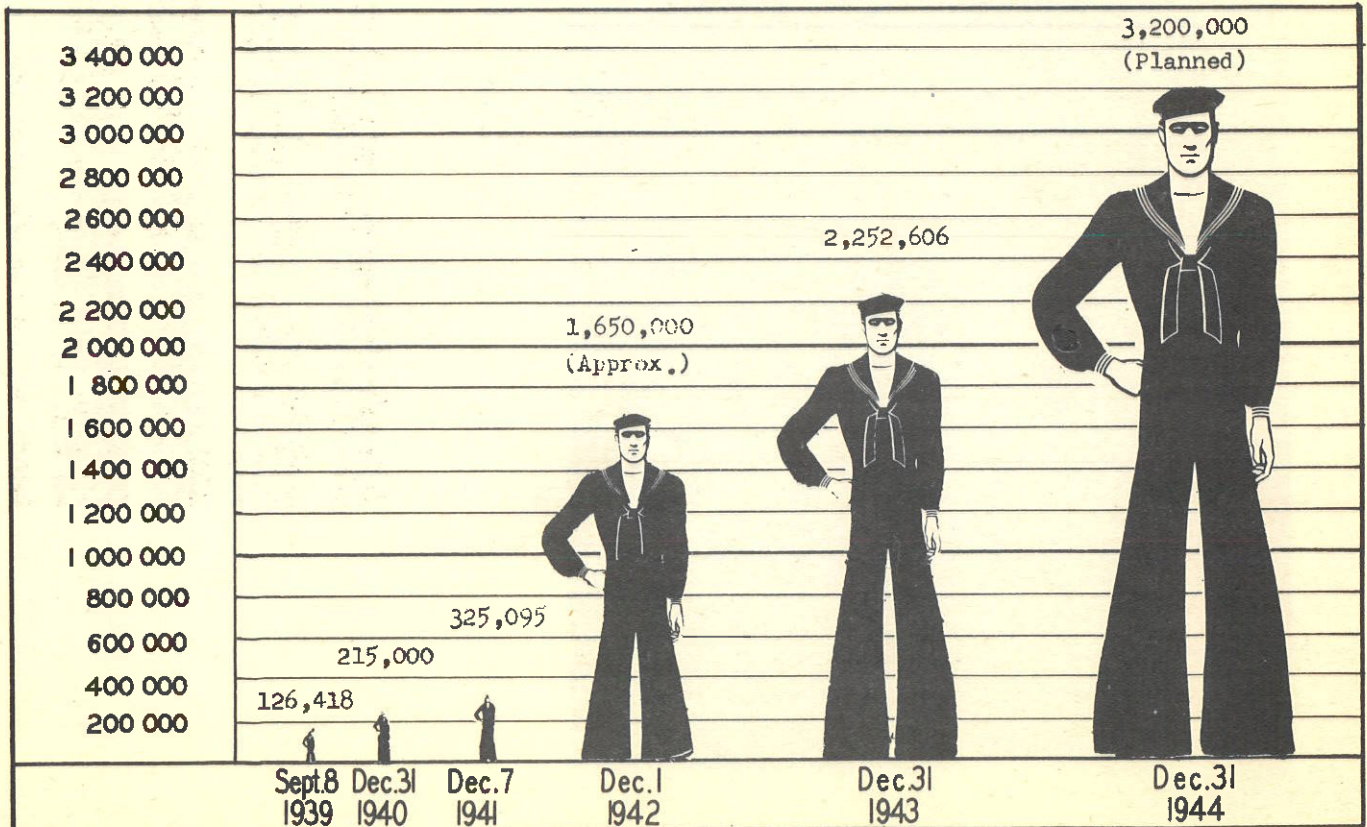




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|---|---|
| <p>Dec. 3 At Teheran, Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill meet to map plans for winning the war and peace. As a symbol of Allied unity a victory, equal to any on the battlefield, was scored here.</p> <p>Dec. 26 German battleship Scharnhorst sunk on Murmansk run by British home fleet units.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1944</p> <p>Jan. - After landing at Anzio and fighting slowly northward, Allies liberated Rome on June 4.</p> <p>June 6 D - Day. Allied units under Eisenhower open long awaited "Second Front" with landings in northern France and in 3 months have liberated France, Luxembourg, and parts of Holland and Belgium with Allied armies poised before the Siegfried line and Germany itself.</p> <p>June 19 U. S. Fifth Fleet and an air force off Saipan score terrific losses on Jap naval forces.</p> <p>June - Red armies opened greatest offensive of the War. They soon clear Nazis from all Soviet soil and liberate Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Finland, Rumania, and Bulgaria sign armistices. Russian troops drive deep into Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.</p> | <p>Sept. 8 - Carrier based American planes destroy 11 501 Jap planes and many small craft off Philippines.</p> <p>Oct. British land in Greece and liberate Athens. Russians invade German soil as drive in East Prussia begins.</p> <p>Oct. 19 U. S. land forces, led by McArthur, land on Leyte in the Philippines and soon establish strong positions there and on nearby Samar Island.</p> <p>Oct. 22-29 Jap navy suffers most terrific losses of the war as 3 fleets in waters in and north of the Philippines are completely destroyed with very light American losses.</p> <p>Nov. Japs cut China in half and eliminate U.S. air bases in Eastern China. British plane sink German Tirpitz off Norway.</p> <p>Dec. 4 U.S. Armies fight on Nazi soil. Red Armies in Balkans push close to Austria.</p> <p>Dec. New meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin set for early 1945 to deal with urgent military and political problems.</p> <p>Dec. 14 U.S. troops land on Mindoro Island in the Philippines, only 150 miles from Manila.</p> <p>Dec. 18 Nazis counterattack desperately on Western Front, try to break Allied stranglehold.</p> |
|---|---|

**UNITED STATES NAVY PERSONNEL 1939 - 1944**







## STATION OFFICERS

**FIRST ROW (Left to Right):** Ens. H. J. Stoegebauer; Ships Clerk J. S. Hill; Lt(jg) J. F. Maguire; Lt(jg) C. M. Rasdale; Ch. Elect. D. V. Wilson; Ens. R. F. Hall; Ch. Mach. C. J. Barnhart; Ch. Bos. J. Cannon; Ch. Bos. J. Lacey; and Ens. F. N. Hoffos.

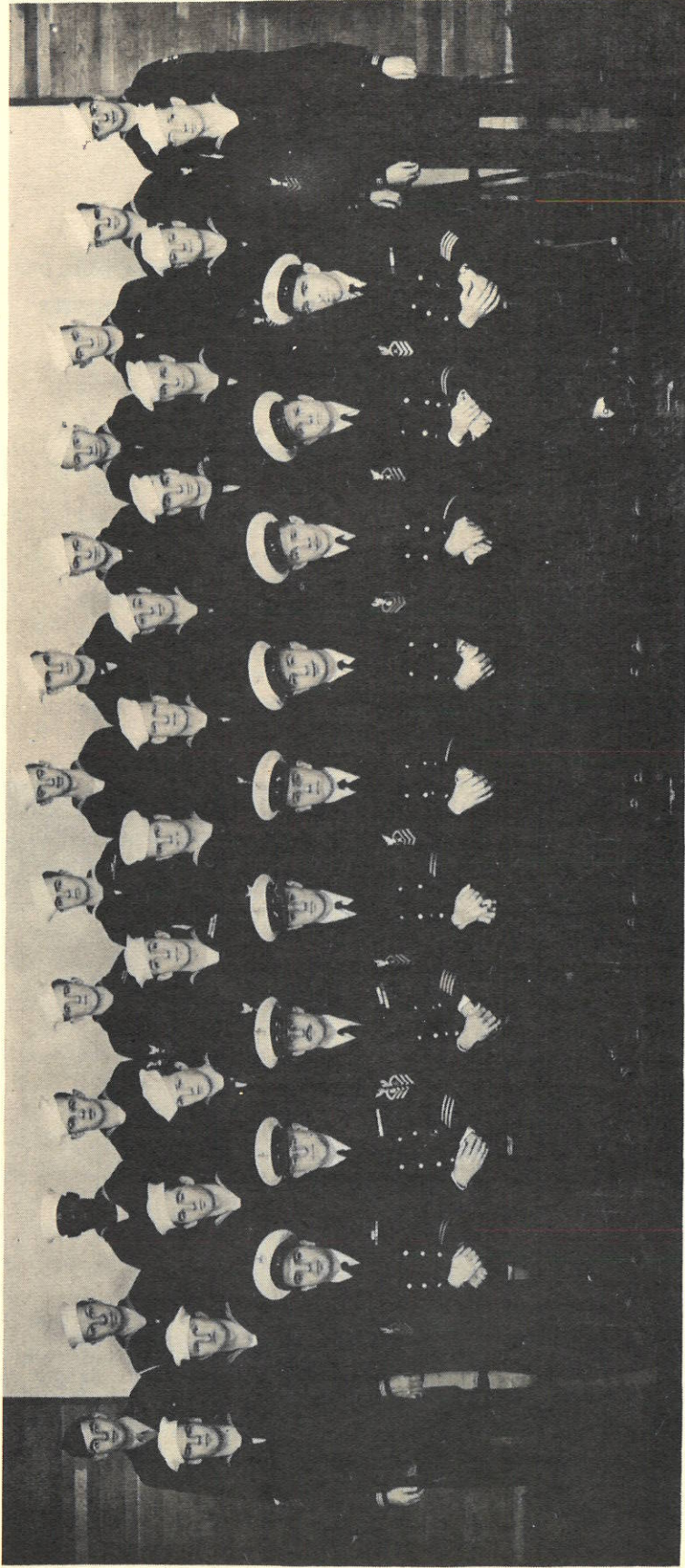
**SECOND ROW (Left to Right):** Lt. H. L. Geoghegan; Lt. B. E. Frieri; Lt. C. H. Bungard; Lt. W. C. Widdowfield; Lt. H. E. Caraway; Lt. Comdr. E. B. Dexter; Commander L. H. Cutting; Captain A. W. Ashbrook; Lt. Comdr. K. S. Kalman; Lt. H. G. Gray; Lt. E. L. Reinhart; Lt. E. J. White; Lt. A. C. Cobb; Lt(jg) L. E. Stoneage.

**THIRD ROW (Left to Right):** Lt(jg) J. C. Peck; Lt(jg) E. S. Halman; Lt. D. P. Cahill; Lt. R. D. Wasgatt; Lt. R. F. Gregory; Lt. W. C. McKenny; Lt. O. J. Scheibler; Lt. G. B. Hoke; Lt. J. O. Harrison; Lt. H. C. Johnson; Lt. W. J. Cummings; Ens. C. F. Schmidt; Lt. J. P. Pederson; and Lt. M. J. Kennedy.

**FOURTH ROW (Left to Right):** Lt(jg) R. B. Spilman; Lt(jg) J. W. Thompson; Ens. E. C. Schneider; Lt(jg) R. J. Price; Ens. W. L. Bennett; Lt(jg) D. R. Vandersall; Lt(jg) D. V. Mayorga; Ens. J. R. Cameron; Lt(jg) F. R. Getts; Lt(jg) H. T. Fischer; Lt. T. D. Neshitt; Ens. D. R. Erb; Lt(jg) W. T. Barnes; Ens. V. Taylor; and Lt(jg) L. W. Stunston.

**ABSENT:** Lt. R. O. Cummings; and Lt(jg) W. J. Stadelman.





## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

### ENLISTED MEN

**FIRST ROW (Left to Right):** J. C. Marinace, CEM; M. M. Jones, CEM; H. F. Hallsday, CEM; J. J. Ireland, CMN; L. V. Short, CMN; M. J. Lettvin, CEM; C. W. Strein, CGN; M. C. Baker, CEM; and F. C. Fisher, CMN.

**SECOND ROW (Left to Right):** F. W. Dutcher, MNLC; E. I. Snyder, EMLC; G. J. Austin, EMLC; R. J. McKeon, MNLC; R. Garnett, GMIC; L. N. Leusey, MNLC; M. S. Calloway, EMIC; M. Honaker, MNLC; R. H. Lago, GMIC; I. T. Murphy, MNLC; H. H. Bradley, MNLC; and C. R. Rudolph, MNLC.

**THIRD ROW (Left to Right):** Cpl. H. T. Blair; A. Ranszowski, Prtr(M)3c; D. E. Fleming, Sp(X)2c; R. W. Farstad, EM2c; R. W. Hanna, GM2c; D. D. Williams, GM2c; D. I. Evans, EM3c; D. W. Rubenstein, SOM2c; F. G. Buschner, MN3c; A. A. Barlow, MN3c; M. G. Waitt, MN2c; R. E. Cooper, Sp(X)2c; G. C. Jones, EM2c.

**ABSENT:** M. F. Bohnhoff, EMIC; W. G. Bennett, Sp(P)1c; H. L. Duvall, MNLC; C. Herring, GM2c; W. G. Rabold, EM2c; J. S. Norris, Prtr(M)3c; C. S. Canmarilli, 51c; and L. H. Readrick, F2c.



# ORIGINAL SCHOOL STAFF

DECEMBER 31, 1940

## STATION OFFICERS

Commander A.W.Ashbrook, USN

Lt.Comdr. E.S.Gillette, USNR

Lt.Comdr. H.Plander, USN

Lt.Comdr. S.H.White (MC), USN

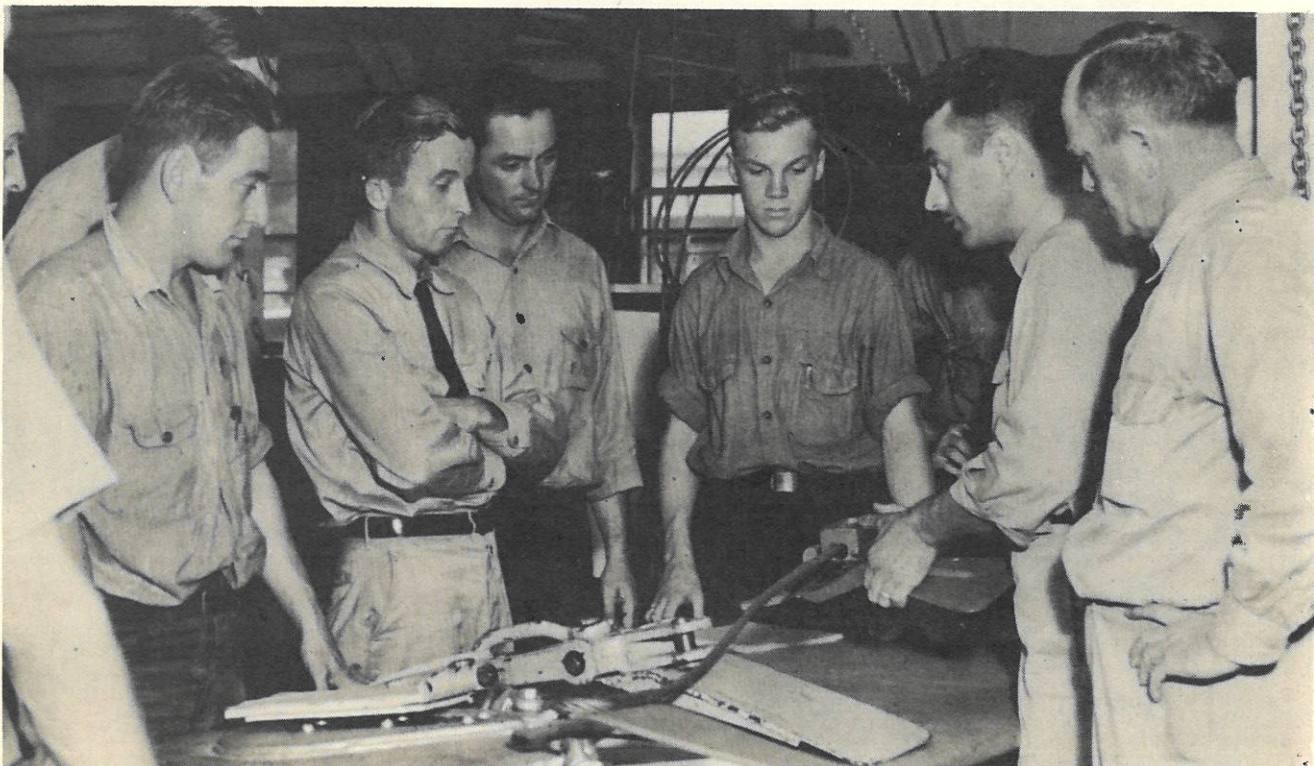
Lt. L.H.Cutting, USN

Lt. J.W.Robinson, USNR

Lt. L.J.Roberts (SC), USNR

## ENLISTED FACULTY

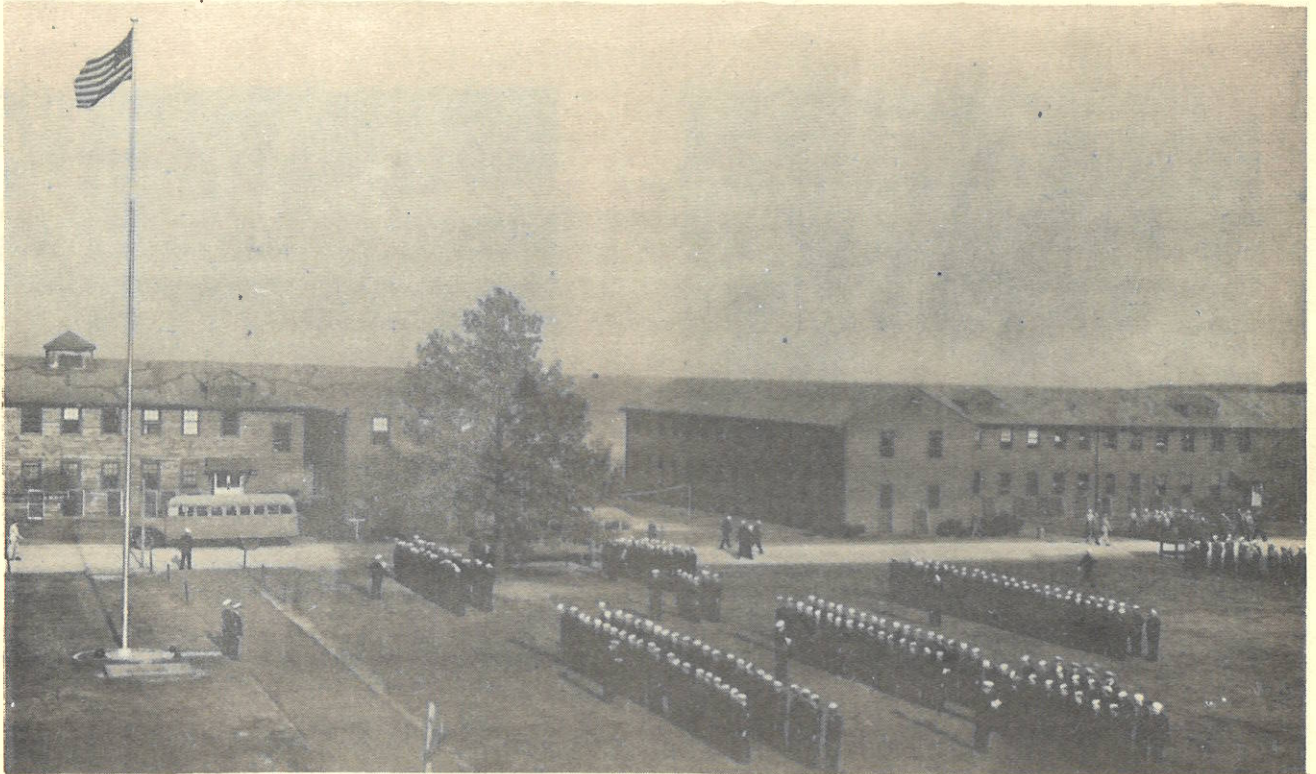
E.P.Belanger	GM1c	C.E.Downie	CGM	T.H.McCaig	CGM
P.C.Booth	CGM	J.B.Dry	CGM	C.W.Patterson	CGM
L.T.Brown,	GM1c	W.L.Gibson	RM3c	P.M.Prickett	ACOM
W.R.Burchett	GM1c	R.H.Gray, Jr.	GM1c	A.S.Silvia	CBM
C.L.Cates	EM1c	E.M.Hinckley	GM1c	S.White	GM1c
J.G.Clark	GM1c	W.W.Johnson	CTM	D.F.Winslow	GM1c
J.H.Click	GM1c	W.P.Kilweather	GM1c	H.Wise	CGM
G.R.Custis, Jr.	GM1c	J.R.Logan	CEM	A.E.Wolff	GM1c
J.E.Rempsey	CGM	E.H.McAllister	GM2c		



"O" TYPE LAB CLASS



# LIFE ON THE STATION

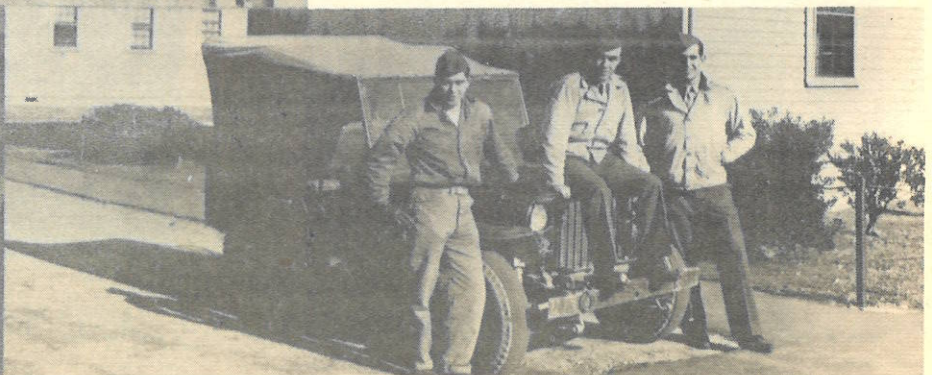
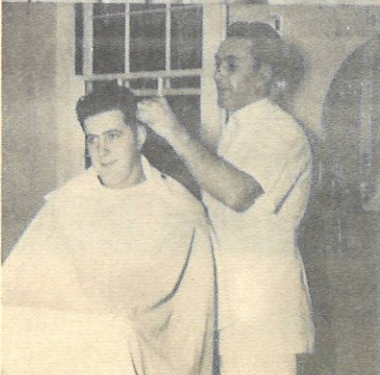


SHIP'S COMPANY  
AT QUARTERS



(LEFT): SICK BAY

(BELOW LEFT): BARBER SHOP



(BELOW RIGHT): MARINES  
AND THEIR JEEP



THE NAVY...



...EATS



...SLEEPS



...GOES TO CHURCH



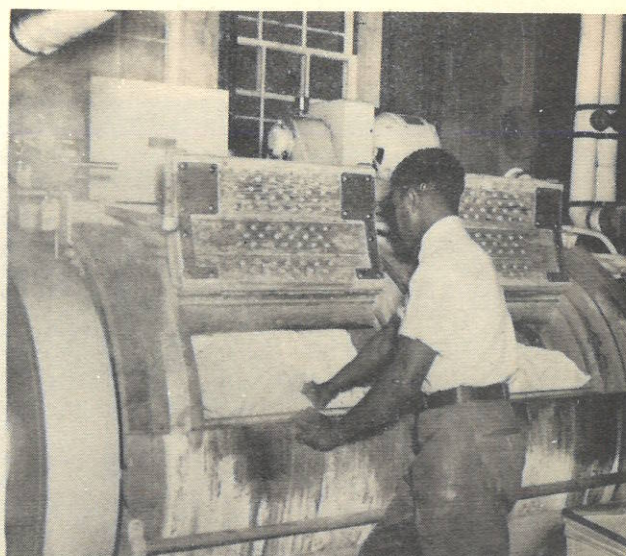
...GETS PAID



MEN AT WORK



**SWITCHBOARD**



**LAUNDRY**

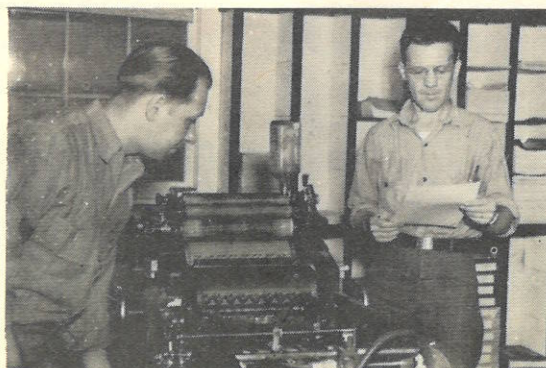
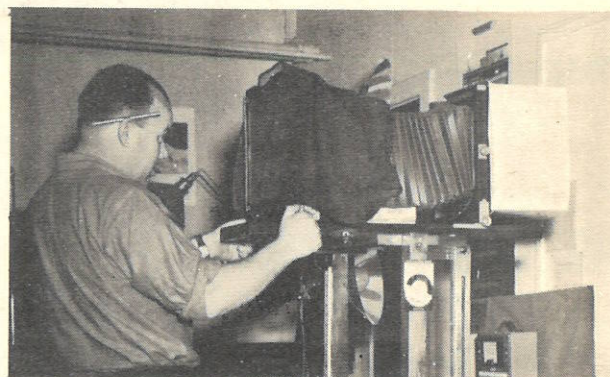
THE SWEEPER STAFF



(TOP LEFT): A last minute check of the copy on the layout table.

(TOP RIGHT): Photographer takes a shot for the next issue.

(BOTTOM): The printers turn out the finished product.



**STAFF**

Advisor: Lt. M. J. Kennedy  
 Editor: M. Friedenberg, Sp(A)1c  
 Features: T. Mackin, Y1c  
 J. C. Middleton, Slc  
 W. Rabold, EM2c  
 A. Hertlein, Slc  
 H. W. Dindot, Sp(W)2c  
 V. Lynch, Y3c  
 E. Christenbury, MM1c  
 Photography: W. G. Bennett, Sp(P)1c  
 Lithography: J. S. Norris, Prtr3c  
 A. A. Ranis, Prtr3c  
 J. J. Dugan, Flc



## — RECREATION —

### MORALE AND BODY BUILDER

Manpower with high morale is basic in winning the war. Recreation is vital in maintaining this morale because it effects the individual's attitude toward the part that he plays in the war effort. A man's liberty is one of the important parts of a military schedule, and recreation is the counterpart as it is the advantageous use of this free time.

Any military establishment is made up of men with a wide range of backgrounds and interests. Because of this, an adequate recreational program must be equally diversified. The importance of a recreational program is paramount at all times, but doubly so where areas available for liberty do not offer adequate recreation. Such a program may include entertainments, dances, roller skating, golfing, speakers, and many other things.

A highly routinized life is essential in training and maintaining an efficient war machine. Recreation is needed to break the monotony of such a life for a man absorbed in a spirited game of football forgets his daily duties and responsibilities. Thus he again functions merely as John Doe.

Active sports do much to keep a man in good physical condition. In a game based on voluntary participation, the exercise derived is often more beneficial than the more formalized calisthenics.

Conversation is an important phase of recreation. It is important in itself and as a criterion of interest in the program. If an event is consequential to a man, he will talk about it before and after it occurs. In such an event as a visiting speaker, if the speaker causes men to discuss and debate his statements and viewpoints, then it has positive recreational value.

For the Navy man, recreation is doubly important -- as a body builder and a morale builder. The Navy recognizes this fact and therefore emphasizes its recreational program. At NMWS this is manifested in widespread participation in the varied activities provided for its personnel.

(TOP): One of the traveling troupes of entertainers brought here by USO CAMP SHOWS INC.

(CENTER): The Officers' Club

(BOTTOM): The Station Orchestra provides the men of the station many an hour of music for dancing and listening.

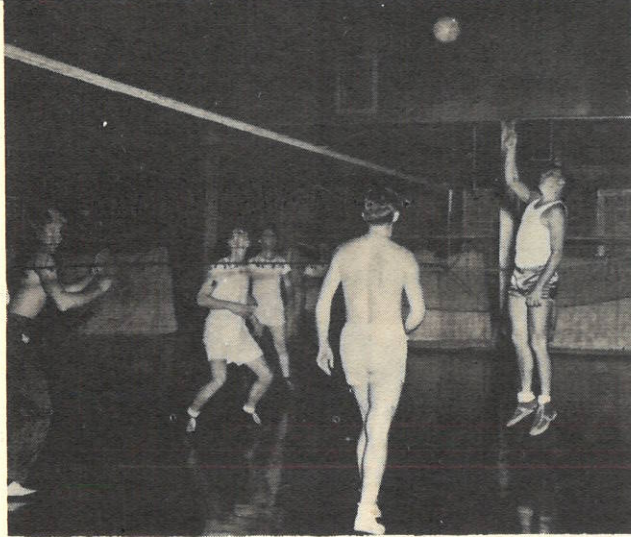






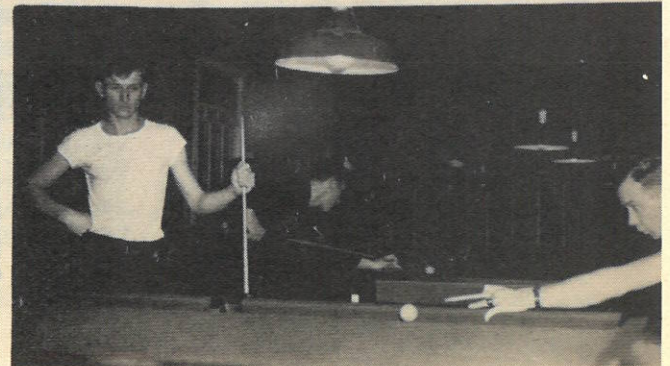
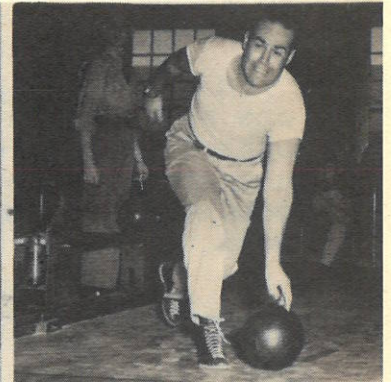
Frequent shows featuring talent of men and women of the station are always a lot of fun for the rest of the crew. Pictured (Above) is one hilarious scene from a recent Quizz Show.

A bit of fast action on the volleyball court is frozen in mid air by the speedy lens of the photographer's camera. (Right)



# MEN AT PLAY

PICTURES BELOW --- (Top Left) - When the work week is over, officers gather for an evening of dancing at the club. (Top Right) - The Bowling Alleys are a popular spot when the day's work is done. (Bottom Left) - H.B. Kenny speaks on the news to an eager audience as Lt. T.D. Nesbitt, the Chairman, and Lt(jg) R.F. Price look on. (Bottom Right) - A game of pool or ping pong helps pass the time.





# NAVY HUMOR

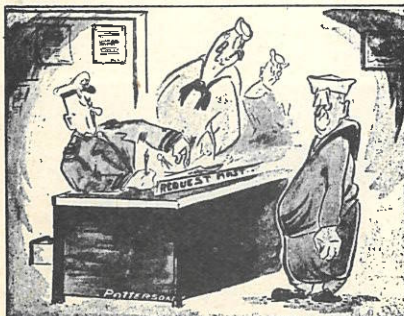


Hoist (NTC, San Diego)

"Madame, let's not be too enthusiastic about these launchings."

A gob returned to camp after a 72 of Wine, Women, Women, Women, and Song. On the bunk that held his recumbent form, his mates hung this sign: TEMPORARY OUT OF ARDOR.

In a Navy hospital, one nurse warns another: "These are the dangerous cases, the ones who are almost well."

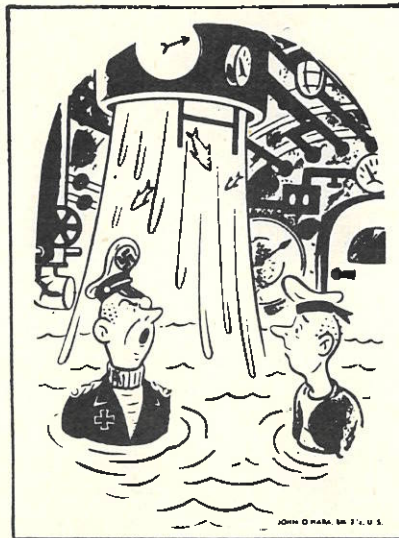


Hoist (NTC, San Diego)

"For the last time, Thorndyke—we can't give you an advance on your mustering-out pay!"

American and British sailors were swapping yarns about their ships. "Tell me," said the Britisher, "how fast are your carriers?"

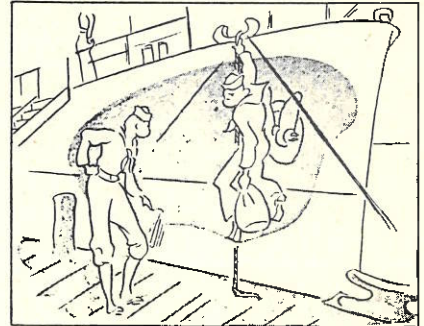
"I don't know," said the American gob, "We never opened her up yet. So far all they have to do is keep up with the planes."



Terminal Topics (NAS, Terminal Island, Calif.)

"Think, Schultz! What do we always do just before we submerge?"

A (jg) took his daughter Christmas shopping. In a crowded elevator, a stout party slapped the (jg). The (jg) merely compressed his lips. As they left the elevator, his daughter said, "I hate her too, papa. She stepped on my foot, so I pinched her."

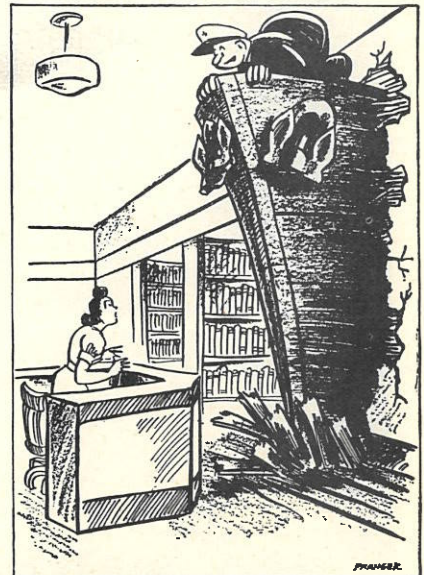


Chaser (NTC, Miami, Fla.)

"Certainly I rate liberty tonight—Why?"

The sailor just received his 3rd Class P.O. stripes and was very proud. He approached an attractive girl and with a great deal of persistence asked for a date. At last she said, "I want you to know that I date nothing lower than an Ensign."

"Oh," said the P.O., "is there anything lower?"



Hoist (NTS, San Diego)

"Got any good books on navigation?"



