

From ALL HANDS publication:

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COME BACK AND SEE US - SAILORS MAKE A HIT ABROAD

## Sailors Make a Hit Abroad

# Come Back and See Us

**A** CHURCH IN HONG KONG has stepped up its noodle production. South Korean Navymen are taking up acey-deucey.

And—in many other ways and many other places—the Navy is adding to its “Friendly Fleet” reputation, making a good impression on the people of other countries.

In case you're wondering how noodles fit into the Navy picture, here's the story.

This summer *uss Ranger* (CVA 61) made two visits to Hong Kong. On the first, she presented over five tons of food and clothing to the British Red Cross and Catholic Charities of Hong Kong for distribution to refugees from Communist China. She also presented \$1000 to the Community Typhoon Fund of Hong Kong. The food and clothing had been collected in the United States before *Ranger* left the West Coast. The money was donated by the crew.

About a month after that *Ranger* went back to Hong Kong—this time with a \$1300 check from a fund raised by the Catholics on board and a check for \$2000 from a fund maintained by *Ranger's* Protestant crew members.

One of the checks will be used to buy six, one-family stone cottages for refugees living in Kowloon. Each of

the cottages is located on a small plot of ground where the occupants of the houses can raise chickens, pigs and vegetables for home consumption or sale on the local market.

The other check is the one that put the noodle twist in the story of *Ranger's* visit. This money is being used to buy a noodle machine for a factory being built by a Catholic church of Hong Kong. When the factory is completed it will produce about 1500 pounds of noodles a day for distribution through refugee organizations, and will employ about 100 refugees. The noodles are made out of surplus flour from the United States. (Since the refugees are unable to bake bread in their small charcoal stoves the noodles have turned out to be the best way to distribute the flour to them.)

**W**HILE *RANGER* was doing her bit for the noodle industry, *uss Cabildo* (LSD 16) did hers for acey-deucey.

Almost every night, during *Cabildo's* participation in Operation Sea Hawk off the coast of Korea, there was at least one acey-deucey game going on in the wardroom. The officers of an embarked boat unit from the Republic of Korea Navy displayed a great interest in the game, so

some of *Cabildo's* officers opened up an informal acey-deucey school. Under their instruction, the ROKs were soon playing like old hands.

To help spread the game among the South Koreans, *Cabildo's* crew has presented an acey-deucey set to LT Chung-Yeul, the boat unit's commander, and suggested the reproduction of the game in quantity if it catches on in the Korean Navy.

The last *Cabildo* heard, acey-deucey was fast becoming as popular among South Korean sailors as it is among American Navymen.

**I**N A MORE SERIOUS VEIN is “Operation Sister Hilda”—the pet project of the *uss Uhlmann* (DD 687).

Sister Hilda, a nun and physician who has become almost a legend, operates St. Joseph's Hospital in Kaohsiung, Formosa. She started the hospital with little more than her medical degree from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and her experience as a missionary in China. Now, as the only doctor in the 35-bed facility, she has treated 11,000 bed cases and over 250,000 outpatients in the past 10 years. She has also delivered more than 4000 babies.

*Uhlmann* learned of St. Joseph's and its problems in the fall of 1959, when that ship called at Kaohsiung and some of her crew members helped out at the hospital. The Navymen found that one of St. Joseph's biggest needs was for a reliable electrical supply, so they raised more than \$300 for a generating unit. Another destroyer delivered the generator early this year.

That was only the beginning of *Uhlmann's* assistance. This summer when the ship left San Diego for the Western Pacific, she carried more than \$8000 worth of medical supplies for Sister Hilda. The supplies had been donated to the hospital after *Uhlmann's* skipper, CDR John LaCava, Jr., wrote letters to medical and pharmaceutical firms throughout the United States to explain Sister Hilda's needs.

**A**BOUT THE TIME *Uhlmann* was engaged in “Operation Sister Hilda,” Navymen elsewhere in the Far East were busy in a different sort of

**ALL HANDS**



GOOD TIMES LAUNCHED—Liberty launch with group of children from Naples orphanage heads for 'party time' aboard *USS Franklin D. Roosevelt* (CVA 42).

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FRIENDS ABROAD—Australian girls visit U.S. ship during open house. Rt: Japanese lass gets trumpet 'lesson.'

aid to people in distress. Within a period of less than three months Navy ships and aircraft in the Philippines-Formosa area rescued 221 persons through assorted mercy missions.

The period began when *uss Arnold J. Isbell* (DD 869) risked her own destruction to save 104 Filipino fishermen from a vessel aground on Baker Reef in the South China Sea. (See ALL HANDS, August 1960.)

To get to the scene of the wreck the destroyer had to thread her way through reefs and shoals so tricky that planes from Patrol Squadron 40 flew ahead of the ship and dropped flares to mark the open passages.

The Sangley Point-based VP-40 figured prominently in another big rescue operation. In this one her P5M *Mariners* landed in high seas about 85 miles northwest of Manila to help save 57 people from an airliner ditched off Polillo Island.

Helicopters from *uss Yorktown* (CVS 10) also participated in a major rescue effort. It involved the British freighter *Shun Lee*, which had been driven aground on Pratas Reef by high winds and heavy seas during a typhoon.

Right after *Shun Lee's* distress call was received *Yorktown* headed for her at full speed. When the American carrier got within 50 miles of the reef she sent seven helicopters to the grounded ship. The copters lifted the 53 merchant seamen off the wreck,

and carried them to the British frigate *Torquay* which was standing by.

SEVERAL RESCUES on a smaller scale contributed to the total of 220 for the three-month period. For instance—thanks again to *Yorktown's* copters—two American missionaries, a Chinese nurse and their vehicle driver were evacuated from a Taiwan village, 6000 feet up a mountain side, where they had been marooned four days by heavy rain and landslides.

Less than a week later the Navy

sent a seaplane from Sangley Point to the island of Tinau to rescue a man whose side was paralyzed. The plane landed at Manila, where an ambulance rushed him to the hospital.

Although it may not be technically correct to call these lifesaving missions part of the People-to-People idea, they still help demonstrate to people in other countries that it's nice to have the U.S. Navy around.

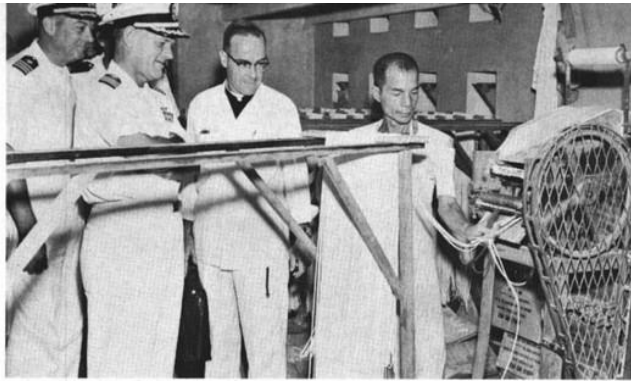
NOT SO SPECTACULAR, but also worthwhile, are such events as

FOR FORMOSA—Crew members of *USS Uhlmann* (DD 687) check out load of medical supplies donated to Formosan hospital by efforts of destroyermen.



NOVEMBER 1960

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**USING THEIR NOODLES**—Officers of *USS Ranger* (CVA 61) watch noodles being made. *Rangermen* gave money to Hong Kong church to build factory.

“La Semaine Franco-Américaine” or Franco-American Week in Brest, France. This consisted of five days of activities in which the Navy’s newest and largest heavy cruiser, *uss Newport News* (CA 148) was the feature attraction.

On the first day civilian and military dignitaries paid official visits to the ship.

Highlights of the second day in port were a bus excursion for 80

Navy men through Brest and the surrounding countryside and a dinner for the CPOs of *Newport News* aboard the French carrier *Clemenceau*.

Next day was a French national holiday, and both American and French units marched through the city in a parade that lasted more than an hour. Later the same day hundreds of visitors were shown through *Newport News* and the destroyers which had accompanied her, *uss Ault* (DD

698) and *Putnam* (DD 757). That evening, as a final flourish, the Americans held a reception for the French aboard *Newport News* while the city of Brest entertained 300 American Navy men at a dance downtown.

Behind her, the men of *Newport News* tried to leave the same sort of impression that other Sixth Fleet Navy men had left when they visited Beirut, Lebanon. Quoted from the “Daily Star,” an English-language newspaper in Beirut, the news item shows the kind of impression the People-to-People program hopes to create everywhere:

“We have heard of the book called ‘The Ugly American,’ but the authors certainly didn’t have the United States Sixth Fleet in mind when words of criticism were penned about Americans abroad.

“Thousands of these sailors are now visiting Beirut, and never have we seen such well-mannered young men.

“Friendly, polite and sober—this is what natives of this city are saying about the sailors. We second the description.”

—Jerry Wolff.

## Scholarships Donated in Name of the Navy

The Navy’s ships and stations have undertaken all sorts of worthwhile projects to improve international understanding at the people-to-people level.

Among those who have benefited from such efforts are a Filipino youth named Rogelio Lim and Hoshin Nakamura, a young Okinawan.

Rogelio, from Olongapo, Zambales, was presented a \$500 scholarship by *uss Bryce Canyon* (AD 36). As a result, upon finishing high school, he was able to begin automotive mechanics studies at the Feati Institute of Technology in Manila, instead of going job hunting as he had originally expected to do.

The scholarship covered the cost of Rogelio’s tuition, books and living expenses for one year. *Bryce Canyon* established the award to show her appreciation of the hospitality extended to the ship by the people of Olongapo. Since the AD is basically a repair ship, the crew decided a scholarship in the field of industrial arts would be the most

appropriate kind to give.

Rogelio was selected for the award by a committee made up of leading educators from Olongapo and the commander of the Naval Base at Subic Bay.

Hoshin Nakamura, a 19-year-old student from Naha, will be able to attend the University of Hawaii for four years, thanks to the men of *uss John S. McCain* (DL 3). He hopes his education will “help me to teach English to my people so that they can better understand America and its people.”

The young Okinawan sailed to Hawaii on board *uss Somers* (DD 947) in time to enroll this fall as an English major. When *Somers* moored at Pearl Harbor, members of *McCain’s* crew lined the pier to welcome him, and a 30-piece band greeted him with Hawaiian numbers.

Hoshin was selected by a committee of eight men, representing *McCain’s* crew. Six outstanding candidates had been considered for the award. The committeemen were charged with raising the ne-

cessary funds and administering the scholarship.

The \$1150 scholarship will continue on a yearly basis with its renewal dependent on the student’s progress. The crew members contributed an average of four dollars toward the first-year expenses, which include tuition, admission fees, books and academic supplies, and room and board. The original \$1150 was raised by raffling off a motor scooter. To keep the fund going, the \$120-a-month profits from an ice-cream machine aboard *McCain* have been earmarked for education; the ship’s bingo receipts have also been set aside for that purpose.

A farm lad, Hoshin is the youngest of four children. He learned his English from American servicemen and their families who live in the Bucknerville housing area near his home in southern Okinawa.

After completing his education he wants to build a library for his village so, as he puts it, “everybody may be able to read whatever they want.”