

Yacht Club
Welcome Aboard



**Cruiser Destroyer Force,
U.S. Atlantic Fleet**

Welcome.....to the Cruiser

The United States Navy stands ever ready to protect the democratic way of life and to go to the aid of allied nations threatened with aggression. It is one of the prime deterrents throughout the world.

This ship is but a small part of the 200 ships that make up the Atlantic Fleet Cruiser Destroyer Force. Its crew is representative of the United States...men from all sections

of the country...constantly training to make this ship the best fighting unit possible.

Like all warships of the world, this ship's mission is to serve as a highly mobile combat unit that can move swiftly, at any time, to any spot on the water surfaces of the earth.

Ships of the cruiser and destroyer type have played a vital part in naval history, are



Destroyer Force, Atlantic

key ships of the fleets today, and with nuclear power and guided missiles, have an important role in the future. They are now, and will continue, steaming on the front lines to keep open the vital sea lanes of the world.

The Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Atlantic, is the largest single type command in the world. Its 200 ships are homeported on the East Coast and Gulf Coasts

of the United States from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. Their operations, however, cover the entire Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean, Mediterranean Seas, Indian Ocean and adjoining sea areas.

We are pleased to welcome you aboard and hope that by visiting us, you may become better acquainted with the United States Navy, its ships, and the men who sail them.



Cruiser-Destroyer

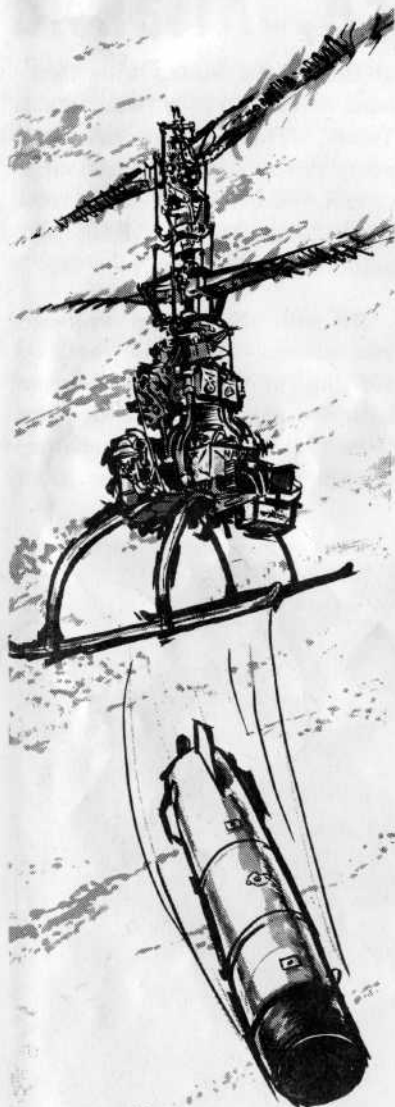
For many years, destroyers have carried the unofficial title of "key ships of the fleet." Since the turn of the century, destroyer type ships have proved themselves as the most versatile weapon afloat. Relatively economical and easy to produce, destroyers have been in the front-line of sea actions of all kinds in the past and will be in the future.

The first destroyer, *USS Bainbridge (DD-1)*, was commissioned in 1902. It, and its followers provided the answer to the German submarine threat when they answered the call to action created by World War I.

Even before the U. S. entry in to WW II, U.S. destroyers were in the action. Destroyer *Reuben James* was torpedoed and sunk while on Atlantic patrol in October 1941.

After December 7, 1941, destroyers, and the smaller destroyer escorts again showed the importance of their power and mobility. They proved their worth in convoying hundreds of merchant ships, serving as screens around the ever-expanding fast carrier task forces, searching out and sinking submarines, and shooting down enemy planes.

In the Korean Conflict, their relatively shallow draft allowed



Seapower Mission

them to cruise close-in to sink enemy shipping and provide bombardment on strategic airfields and supply points inland.

With modernization of weapons and equipment in the past decade, the characteristics of cruisers and destroyers became more and more similar. In April 1962, in view of the similarity of modern weapons, equipment, power plants and the likeness of resulting problems and requirements related to them, the Cruiser Force and the Destroyer Force of the Atlantic were combined to form Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Among the ships in the Force are several different types of World War II vessels, modernized and equipped with the latest antisubmarine weapons and detector gear to extend their life.

Post World War II destroyers, approaching the size of light cruisers, are armed with surface-to-air dual purpose guns and homing torpedoes for use against submarines, and are the epitome of versatility in seapower. Most modern type to join the Force is the nuclear-powered guided missile frigate *USS Bainbridge*.

Cruisers serving the Force range from the *Newport News*, commissioned in 1949, to the nuclear powered guided missile cruiser, *USS Long Beach*.



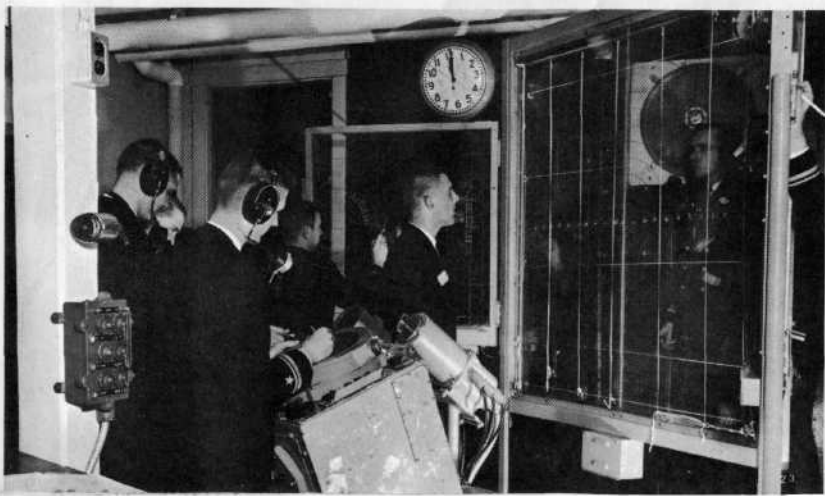


They Are A Proud Group That Man Destroyers

Destroyermen are from every state in the Union and are of all faiths. They are proud to wear the uniform of the Navy, and are ready to protect the freedom and security of the United States.

"...Destroyermen have always been a proud people. They have been the elite. They have to be a proud people and they have to be specially selected, for destroyer life is a rugged one. It takes physical stamina to stand up under the rigors of a tossing DD. It takes even more spiritual stamina to keep going with enthusiasm when you are tired and you feel that you, and your ship, are being used as a workhorse. It is true that many people take destroyers for granted and that is all the more reason why the destroyer Captains can be proud of their accomplishments."

Admiral Arleigh A. Burke



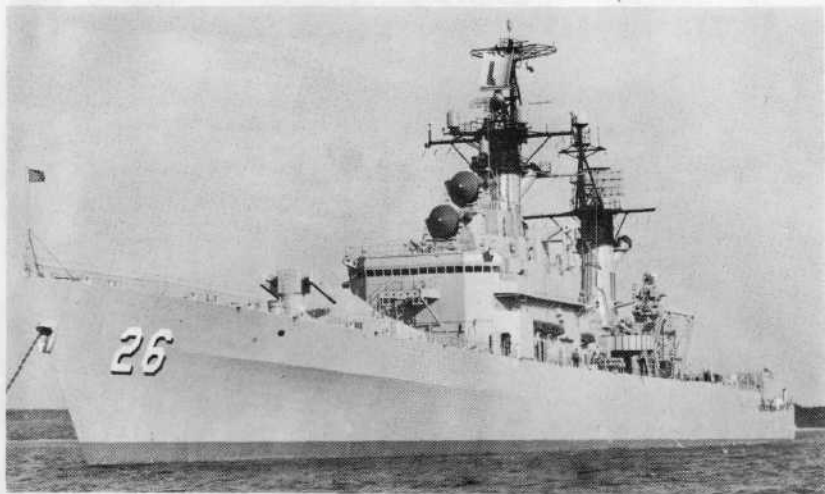
RADM G. E. BELKNAP



RADM R. R. BELKNAP

The USS BELKNAP (DLG-26) is named for the two distinguished Naval Officers pictured above. These two Admirals are father and son. The first, RADM George E. Belknap, USN, was born on January 22, 1832 at Newport, New Hampshire. He was appointed Midshipman in 1847 and served in the Navy with distinction until he retired in 1894. During this time RADM G.E. Belknap Commanded the Iron Clad Canonicus during the firing on, and surrender of Charleston, S.C., and he also Commanded the USS HARTFORD on the Asiatic Station when he led the expedition against Formosa.

Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap was born in Malden, Massachusetts on June 26, 1871. He graduated from Annapolis in 1891 and served in the Navy until he retired in 1927. Rear Admiral R.R. Belknap Commanded the USS SAN FRANCISCO, USS DELWARE, USS COLORADO, and was Commander, Mining and Mine Sweeping Division, Atlantic Fleet, and Commander Mine Squadron One. While Commander Mine Squadron One, Rear Admiral R.R. Belknap developed the art of mine warfare to such a point that he has been called "The Father of Mine Warfare."



USS BELKNAP is the second ship of the Navy to bear this name. She is the first of a new class of nine foremounted guided missile frigates. BELKNAP carries the most modern advanced weapons systems afloat giving her the capability to deal effectively with any threat on, over, or under the high seas. BELKNAP's mission is to operate offensively either independently, or with strike, antisubmarine, or amphibious forces against submarine, air, and surface threats. BELKNAP's powerful sonar, ASROC, torpedo, and DASH installations equip her to fight and kill submarines at extended ranges. BELKNAP's supersonic TERRIER guided missiles have the capability of intercepting and destroying aircraft many miles from their intended target. In addition, BELKNAP has a completely computerized NTDS system in CIC, and she is the first guided missile frigate to carry this system in the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Indicated below are some of the impressive statistics of this fine new addition to the Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Length Overall: 547 Feet Maximum Beam: 55 Feet
 Displacement: 7930 Tons Speed: In excess of 30 knots
 Propulsion: Steam Turbine-Twin Screw Draft: 29 Feet
 Armament: TERRIER Guided Missiles, ASROC rocket propelled antisubmarine weapon. One 5-inch 54 caliber and two 3-inch 50 caliber and two MK-32, and two MK-25 torpedo tube installations DASH, drone anti-submarine helicopter.



CAPTAIN JOHN TOWNLEY LAW, USN

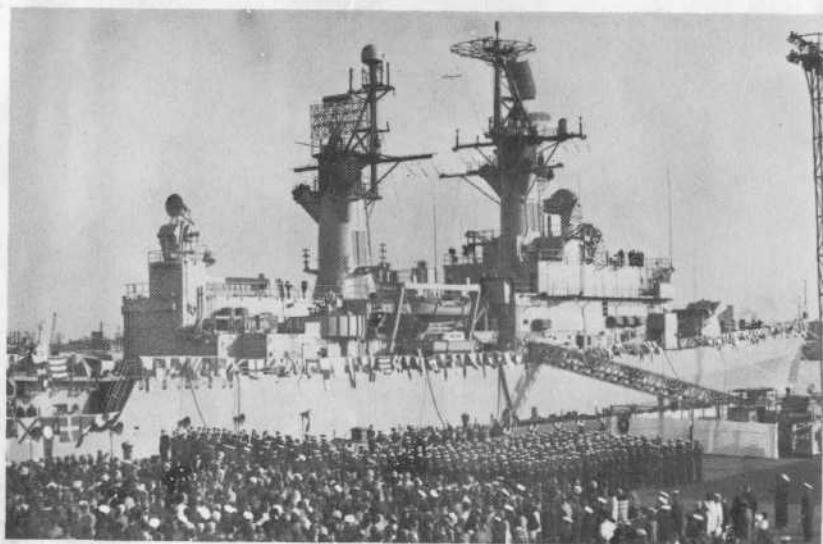
John Townley Law was born in Chicago, Illinois, on 24 August, 1918. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. On 16 January 1942, he was commissioned Ensign at the USNR Midshipman School, Northwestern University. Nineteen years later on 1 July 1961, he was commissioned Captain, the rank he now holds.

As an Ensign he was assigned to the USS SAPELO (AO-11) for eighteen months. Then Lieutenant (jg) Law then transferred to the USS FAYETTE (APA-43) where he served as Navigator till the end of the war. He was promoted to Lieutenant in April 1944. After the war, Captain Law attended the General Line School at Annapolis, Maryland, for one year. While there he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. From March 1947 to February 1949 he served as Aide and Flag Secretary to Commander Naval Forces Philippines. From there he went to the USS PASADENA (CL-65) where he served as Navigator and Operations Officer.

After a tour of duty in the Staff of Commandant 12th Naval District, Captain Law served as Executive Officer of the USS OWEN (DD-536), Commanding Officer of the USS PARLE (DE-708), and Commanding Officer of USS BARRY (DD-933).

Captain Law Has attended the Armed Forces Staff College and the Naval War College. Prior to assuming Command of BELKNAP Captain Law served in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as the Head of International Program Branch.

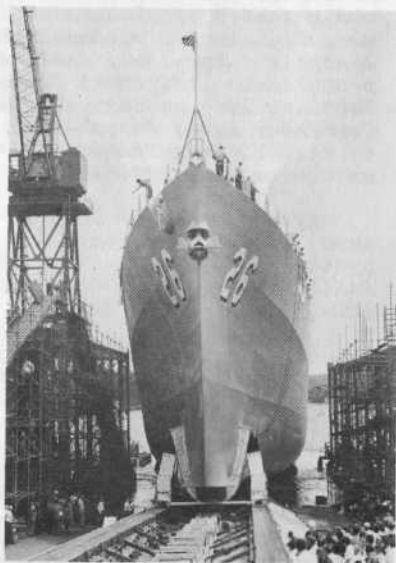
Captain Law is married to the former Lydia Cornelia Kooistra of Conrad, Montana. Mrs. Law was a former Lieutenant Commander in the Navy Nurse Corps and had active war service in the Pacific as a Flight Nurse. They have three children: John, Jr. 13; Daniel, 10; Elizabeth 6.



COMMISSIONING 7 NOVEMBER 1964



CHRISTENING
20 July 1963

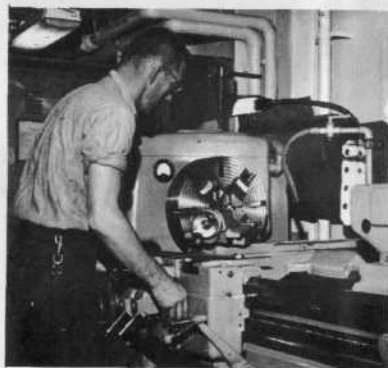


LAUNCHING
20 July 1963

Life Aboard CRUISERS And DESTROYERS



is a busy life....



with plenty of work....

but with good food....



and time to relax.





DD (Destroyer)



DDR (Radar Picket Destroyer)



DE (Destroyer Escort)

DER (Radar Picket Escort Ship)



USS Henley (DD 762) A Gearing class destroyer commissioned in 1948. Speedy, maneuverable, defense against subs, surface and air attacks. Also acts as screen, transport, scout and rescue ship.

SHIPS

USS K. D. Bailey (DDR-713) Commissioned 1945 as DD, later fitted out with early warning radar to serve as long range picket ship against enemy aircraft. Some also employ variable depth sonar for antisubmarine picket work.

OF THE

USS Claude Jones (DE 1033) Destroyer escorts are especially designed for optimum performance in locating and destroying submarines, and for fast convoy escort work. Jones was commissioned in 1959 and carries latest air and submarine detection gear.

FORCE

USS T. J. Gary (DER 326) Commissioned 1943. Former DEs rigged to detect enemy action at sea or in the air. Carry the latest in air and surface search radar equipment.

USS Perry (DD 844) FRAM (Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization) lengthens service life of DDs, DDRs and DDEs. Adds weapons such as Destroyer Antisubmarine Helicopters and Antisubmarine Rockets.

SHIPS

USS Mitscher (DL 2) Formerly destroyer leader, DLs are designed to engage in hunter-killer operations. Has cleared stern for helicopters. Last of the destroyer classes to carry conventional weapons only.

OF THE

USS Sellers (DDG 11) DDGs, used in offense or defense against supersonic aircraft or modern submarines, have new, longer hull design, and are armed with Antisubmarine Rockets and *Tartar* missiles.

FORCE

USS Bainbridge (DLG(N) 25) World's first atomic powered destroyer. Commissioned in 1962, it embodies ASW torpedoes, Antisubmarine Rockets and *Terrier* missiles fore and aft. Speeds well in excess of 30 knots.



DD (FRAM I)



DL (Frigate)



DDG (Guided Missile Destroyer)

DLG(N) (Nuclear Guided Missile Frigate)





CA (Heavy Cruiser)



CAG (Guided Missile Heavy Cruiser)



CGN (Nuclear Guided Missile Cruiser)

AD (Destroyer Tender)



USS Newport News (CA 148) is virtually a city within itself. CAs are armed with conventional weapons only. They serve as a floating heavy gun platform to engage the enemy on land, at sea or in the air.

SHIPS

USS Canberra (CAG 2), commissioned in 1943, was converted to CAG in 1956. *Terrier* guided missiles for anti-aircraft defense, are backed by conventional guns. She can also serve as mobile headquarters for fleet commanders.

OF THE

USS Long Beach (CG(N) 9) commissioned in 1961, is the world's first and only nuclear-powered cruiser. Swift and powerful, it possesses unprecedented striking power. *Talos* and *Terrier* missiles are backed by ASROC antisubmarine rockets.

FORCE

USS Yosemite (AD 19) Mother ship for cruisers and destroyers. Tenders provide supply, repair, medical and dental, and maintenance to Force ships when they operate beyond the reach of yard facilities.



"We must recognize above all that the real strength of our nation rests upon moral and spiritual values . . ."

Rear Admiral E. B. Taylor, COMDESLANT, 19 December 1958

