



USS New Jersey Veterans, Inc.

“THE JERSEY BOUNCE”

Volume XXVII No. 1

Spring 2012

WWW.USSNEWJERSEY.ORG

President: Joe DiMaria

Editor: Nick Rasch



Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall and Three Soldiers Statue

This Issue Is Dedicated To Veterans Of The Vietnam Cruise (1968-1969)

The 26th reunion will be held at the Crown Plaza Hotel, in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, August 8 through 12, 2012. This will provide everyone an opportunity to revisit the ship. The ship is in excellent condition and with a veteran crew would be ready to sail at sunrise. The reunion committee has been exerting a Herculean effort to ensure that all attendees will have a wonderful time. The committee had moved the reunion to early August in an effort to facilitate our younger members with school age children. This move provides crew members an opportunity to bring their entire family to the reunion and enjoy visiting the greatest battleship in United States History.

The management of the Museum and Memorial is excited to announce two additions. A *‘Vietnam Exhibit’* and a *‘Turret 2 Tour’* which encompasses the magazine areas, where visitors will load projectiles and power bags, proceed to Main Battery Plot to coordinate the firing sequence, and terminate with the firing of the main battery.

This is an election year for both our organization and the country. Several directors positions are open and the organization needs you to step up and take ownership.

The reunion provides a unique opportunity to revisit the ship, visit old living quarters, duty and GQ stations and reacquaint with shipmates we haven’t seen in many years. Don’t miss this great opportunity.

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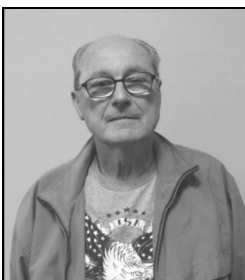
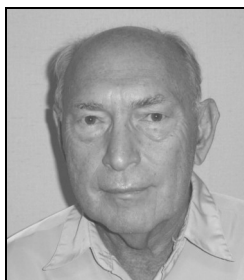
DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS

48

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Secretary/Director



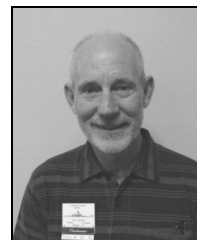
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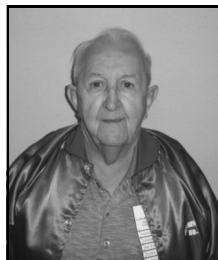
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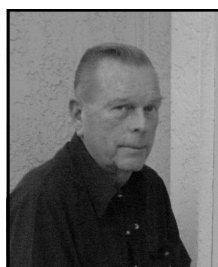
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Scholarship Chairmen (Ms. Patricia DiMaria & Ms. Pam Calhoun). For scholarship information please contact Mr. Joe DiMaria

Reunion Coordinator and Legal Council positions are vacant

USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS, INC.
Statement of Activities
For the Year E nding December 31, 2011

Goodfellow & Company, CPA, Inc. has compiled the balance sheet of the USS New Jersey Veterans, Inc. as of December 31, 2011, and related statement of activities for the year. This was in accordance with Statements of

Standards for Accounting and Review services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

All information included in this financial statement is the representation of

the management of the USS New Jersey Veterans, Inc.

If you have any question or concerns about this statement please contact Mr. John P. Vance, Treasurer.

BEGINNING BALANCE (December 31, 2010)	\$ 54,842.98
SHIPS STORE BEGINNING	<u>\$ 5,212.04</u>
TOTAL ASSETS (1/1/2011)	\$ 60,055.02
<u>INCOME</u>	
DUES	\$ 14,430.00
SHIPS STORE SALES	\$ 3,496.85
INTEREST INCOME	\$ 71.71
REUNION 2011	\$ 13,080.00
50/50	\$ 3,181.00
<u>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</u>	\$ 94,314.58
<u>EXPENSES</u>	
OFFICE	\$ 263.87
SHIPS STORE PURCHASES	\$ 4,342.36
REUNION	\$ 19,405.05
SCHOLARSHIPS	\$ 2,000.00
REUNION REFUNDS	\$ 1,370.00
50/50	\$ 1,784.20
2013 REUNION	\$ 533.84
WEB HOSTING	\$ 1,100.00
DUES MAILING NOTICES	\$ 868.08
DUES REFUND	\$ 20.00
REUNION (2012)	\$ 3,312.75
BOUNCE	\$ 9,115.23
<u>TOTAL EXPENSED</u>	\$ 44,115.38
<u>TOTAL AVAILABLE (12/31/2011)</u>	
CASH ON HAND	\$ 44,151.65
SHIPS STORE	\$ 6,047.55
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$ 50,199.20

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODERN HISTORY OF VIETNAM

CHRONOLOGY OF VIETNAM by Nick Rasch

How did the United States get involved in Vietnam.

French Colonization

In 1858 under the orders of Napoleon III of France, French gunships attacked the port of Da Nang. French troops expanded their control over the provinces on the Mekong delta and formed the Cochinchina colony. Slowly the French expanded their control and gained complete control over the entire area after the Sino-French War (1884-1885). The French finally controlled what was called French Indochina which included Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

French Indochina continued as a state with various anti-French revolts generated by mandarins. Finally around 1900 the Vietnamese realized that they could not return to the feudal system that existed prior to the French colonization.

Two different movements emerged around the turn of the 20th century. One favored anti-French revolts hoping for a successful armed revolt against the French. The second advocated education of the masses to modernize the country and foster tolerance between the French and Vietnamese and a peaceful transition of power. During this period the Vietnamese initiated their own language to quickly reduce illiteracy and educate the masses.

The French successfully suppressed both movements. The Vietnamese witnessed revolutions in both China and Russia and began to consolidate their communist parties to oppose the French. In 1925 the consolidated Vietnamese movement was crushed by the French and chairman, Nguyen Thai Hoc and many of his leaders were executed by the guillotine.

Throughout the 1930s the Vietnamese Communist party was

nearly wiped out under French suppression and the execution of top Communist leaders.

In 1940 the Japanese invaded Indochina. The Japanese understanding the importance of control kept the Vichy French colonial administration in place as a Japanese puppet.

In 1941 Nguyen Ai Quoc (now known as Ho Chi Minh) arrived in northern Vietnam to form the Viet Minh front. This movement was to be an umbrella group for all parties fighting for Vietnam's Independence. The Viet Minh had a modest armed force and worked with the American Office of Strategic Service to collect intelligence against the Japanese.

President Roosevelt made it adamantly clear that the French were not to reacquire French Indochina after WW II.

After WW II Chiang Kai-shek sent 200,000 troops to invade Northern Indochina and accept the surrender of Japanese occupying forces and his troops remained there until 1946. Chiang Kai-Shek threatened the French with war in response to incidents between the French and Ho Chi Minh which cause both sides to come to a peaceful agreement. Complex agreements between Chiang Kai-Shek and the French led to the French reoccupying French Indochina commencing in March 1946.

The French quickly reassessed control of French Indochina and the First Indochina War commenced in November 1946. In December Ho Chi Minh departed Hanoi and withdrew into the northern mountains. It was the start of a full scale guerrilla war.

In 1949 the French established independent governments in Laos and Cambodia.

In 1950 the Chinese and Russian governments recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) with Viet Minh in control. The United States recognized the State of Vietnam (SVN) as the legitimate Vietnam government.

With these agreements both China and Russia began to supply arms to the DRV and the United States to the SVN.

In 1950 a small military advisory group for Indochina was established and American planes were delivered to the French forces.

In June 1950 North Korea launched a surprised invasion of South Korea. The Chinese and Russian were supplying arms to the North Korean and the United States entered the Korean War in an effort to prevent South Korea from being completely overrun.

President Eisenhower had proclaimed the domino theory where communist domination in any area must be contained. Most of the United States troops and efforts were to protect Europe from communist domination. Now with the United States involved in a war in Korea and unable to send military support to Vietnam the French independently had to suppress communist control of Vietnam.

What had been a French Colonial War quickly became part of the larger "Cold War" between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. With the United States focused on fighting the war in Korea and preparing for possible Soviet aggression in Europe, the French were left to deal with Indochina.

In an effort to ease the burden in Indochina the French granted Cambodia full independence in 1953.

In January 1950 the Communist nations of China and Russia recognized Viet Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the official government of Vietnam. The following month the non-communist nations recognized the French-backed State of Vietnam as the official government of Vietnam. With the outbreak of war in Korea many policymakers in Washington were convinced that this was a communist expansionism directed by the Kremlin.

Russia and Chinese military advisors and military equipment began to arrive in Vietnam and the Viet Minh was transformed from a guerrilla force into a regular army.

By 1954 the United States had supplied over 300,000 small arms and spent more than 1 billion dollars to support the French military effort (this represented 80 % of the cost of the war).

The French in concert with the American continued talks about the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons in Vietnam. US carriers were deployed to the Gulf of Tonkin and conducted reconnaissance flights over Dien Bien Phu during this period.

The Chiefs of Staff were not in agreement into sending additional military support to the French. In addition the US intelligence were

skeptical of the French chances of success. President Eisenhower (an experience 5 star general) was very wary of getting the US involved in a land war in Asia.

Even with additional military support the French were losing the War. Finally on 7 May 1954 General Giap's Viet Minh forces handed the French a stunning military defeat at Dien Bien Phu. Of the 12,000 French prisoners taken by the Viet Minh only 3,000 survived. It is estimated that the French lost over 45,000 killed and 70,000 wounded in the war.

At the Geneva Conference the French negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the Viet Minh and independence was granted to Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Under the Geneva Conference Vietnam was temporarily partitioned at the 17th parallel with civilians permitted to move freely between the two provisional states for a period of 300 days. In 1956 a country wide election was to be held to establish a unified government.

South Vietnam was controlled by Ngo Dinh Diem a devout Roman Catholic. Over 1 million northern Catholics fled south fearing persecution by the communists. Approximately 50,000 civilians moved to North Vietnam.

In 1955 Diem announce that the 1956 elections would not be held since South Vietnam had rejected the Geneva Accords and was therefore not bound.

Political experts in the US estimated that over 80 % of the population in Vietnam would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh over Emperor Bao Dai.

On 23 October 1955, in an referendum of the future of the State of Vietnam, Diem rigged the polls supervised by his brother and was credited with a 98.2 percent of the vote (including 133 % of the Saigon vote).

With this mandate, Diem declared himself as president and South Vietnam as an independent state known as the Republic of Vietnam.

President Eisenhower's administration supported the establishment of an anti-communist state in the region (supporting by the domino theory).

Senator John F. Kennedy said in a speech that Burma, Thailand, India, Japan, Laos, and Cambodia would be threatened if the Red Tide of Communism overflowed into Vietnam.

In the summer of 1955 Diem launched the 'Denounce of Communists' campaign in which



Victorious Viet Minh soldier wave flag over command bunker at Dien Bien Phu (7 May 1954)



French Soldiers fight off a Viet Minh ambush (1952)

over 12,000 suspects were killed and 40,000 prisoned.

The Sino-Soviet split led to a reduction in the influence of the Chinese in Vietnam. The Chinese insisted that the Viet Minh accept a division of the country per the Geneva accord.

In December 1956, Hanoi authorized a low level insurgency of communist into the south. Ho Chi Minh stated, "Do not engage in military operations that will lead to defeat, and do not take land from a peasant. Be extremely selective in any violence".

By the end of 1956 the insurgents had killed over 20% of the village chiefs.

By 1960 Robert McNamara had estimated that the communist were supported by a significant part of the population in south Vietnam and the desire to have a unified country.

President John F. Kennedy elected in 1960 remained committed to the Cold War inherited from Truman and Eisenhower.

After the failures of the Bay of Pigs invasion, construction of the Berlin Wall and negotiated settlement between the pro-western government of Laos and the Pathet Lao communist movement he believed that another failure would fatally damage US credibility with its allies and his own reputation.

Kennedy **drew a line in the sand** to prevent a communist victory in Vietnam.

Communist Increase Pressure

In January 1959, North Vietnam's Central Committee issued a secret resolution authorizing an "armed struggle," allowing the southern communists to begin large-scale operations against the South Vietnamese military. North Vietnam supplied troops and supplies in earnest, and the infiltration of men

and weapons from the North began along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In May, South Vietnam enacted Law 10/59, which made political violence punishable by death and property confiscation. Observing the increasing unpopularity of the Diem regime, Hanoi authorized the creation of the National Liberation Front (NLF) on 12 December 1960 controlled by the communist party in the South.

Successive American administrations overestimated the control that Hanoi had over the NLF. Diem's paranoia, repression, and incompetence progressively angered large segments of the population of South Vietnam. The communists were gaining popular support for their campaign to bring down Diem and reunify the country.

1961 - 1963 President Kennedy's Administration

Kennedy's policy toward South Vietnam rested on the assumption that Diem and his forces must ultimately defeat the guerrillas on their own. **He was against the deployment of American combat troops and observed that "to introduce U.S. forces in large numbers there today, while it might have an initially favorable military impact, would almost certainly lead to adverse political and, in the long run, adverse military consequences"**.

Bad leadership, corruption, and political promotions all played a part in emasculating the ARVN. While Hanoi's support for the NLF played a role, South Vietnamese governmental incompetence was at the core of the crisis.

Kennedy advisers recommended that U.S. troops be sent to South Vietnam disguised as flood relief workers. Kennedy rejected the idea but increased military assistance. In April 1962, Kennedy was warned of the danger of American troops replace the French as a colonial force in the area and bleed as the French did. By 1963, there were 16,000 American military personnel in South Vietnam, up from Eisenhower's 900 advisors.

Strategic Hamlet Program

The strategic hamlet program was initiated in 1961 in an attempt to resettle the rural population into fortified camps. The aim was to isolate the population from the insurgents, provide education and health care, and strengthen the government's hold over the countryside. Unfortunately, the Hamlets were quickly infiltrated by the guerrillas. The peasants resented being uprooted from their ancestral villages. Corruption dogged the program and intensified opposition to the program. The program was doomed to failure.



1963–1969

Lyndon Johnson escalates the war

The inept performance of the South Vietnamese army in concert with Diem's policies against Buddhists caused U.S. officials to embrace the possibility of a regime change. Diem was extremely difficult to reason with and wouldn't make even the slightest concessions.

Neither military nor political events were going well and the State Department was in favor of a coup.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was in contact with generals planning to remove Diem. They were told that the United States would not oppose such a move nor punish the generals by cutting off aid.

President Diem was overthrown and executed, along with his brother, on 2 November 1963. When President Kennedy was informed, he rushed from the room with a look of shock and dismay on his face as he had not approved Diem's murder.

The U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, invited the coup leaders to the embassy and congratulated them. The Ambassador then informed Kennedy that "the prospects now are for a shorter war".

Unfortunately President Kennedy was assassinated later that same month.

After the death of Kennedy Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) did not consider Vietnam a priority and was more concerned with his "Great Society" and progressive social programs. LBJ stated that, "Vietnam was no bigger than a man's fist on the horizon and not worth discussing".

With conditions in Vietnam deteriorating, LBJ reversed Kennedy's disengagement policy and on November 24, 1964 made a decision to expand the war.

The U.S. military revolutionary council, meeting in lieu of a strong South Vietnamese leader selected General Minh to lead the Vietnamese army. Two months later Minh's regime was overthrown. The Vietnamese military instability continued with several successful and unsuccessful coups.

On 2 August 1964, the USS Maddox (DD 731) on an intelligence mission in the Gulf of Tonkin allegedly fired upon and damaged several torpedo boats that had been stalking it. A second attack was reported two days later on both the USS Turner Joy (DD 951) and *Maddox*. The circumstances of the attack were murky. Lyndon Johnson commented that "those sailors out there may have been shooting at flying fish".

The second attack led to retaliatory air strikes, prompted Congress to approve the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and gave the president power to conduct military operations in Southeast Asia without a declaration of war. In the same month, Johnson pledged that he was not "... committing American boys to fighting a war that he thought ought to be fought by Asian boys.

At the close of 1964 the Viet Cong's troops had escalated from approximately 5000 to well over 100,000.

A three stage escalation of the bombing of North Vietnam commenced on March 2, 1965. This effort was aimed at having the North Vietnamese cease support for the National Liberation Front and bolstering the morale of the South Vietnamese. Between March 1965 and November 1968, "Rolling Thunder" deluged the north with a million tons of missiles, rockets and bombs.

However, the objective of halting support was never achieved. In addition, the initial March (1965) deployment of 3,500 Marines was increased to nearly 200,000 by the end of December.

The political situation began to stabilize in mid 1965 with Prime Minister Air Marshal Ky and General Thieu at the head of a military junta.



USS Maddox on patrol in the Bay of Tonkin

Tet Offensive

January 1968, the NVA and NLF broke the truce that had traditionally accompanied the [Tết](#) (Lunar New Year) holiday. They launched the surprise Tet Offensive in the hope of sparking a national uprising. Over 100 cities were attacked, with assaults on General Westmoreland's headquarters and the U.S Embassy in Saigon .

Despite its military failure, the Tet Offensive became a political victory and ended the career of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who declined to run for re-election. Johnson's approval rating slumped from 48 to 36 percent.

Several times throughout the war Ho Chi Minh made overtures to Washington that he was ready to sign a truce. However, President Johnson was determined to destroy the North Vietnamese military and totally refused.

With the failure of the Tet Offensive Ho Chi Minh was again ready to concede defeat but his associates noted that the American press published the event as a total Vietnamese victory. LBJ's refusal to send 200,000 more troops to Vietnam was seen as his admission that the war was lost.

Nixon Doctrine 1969 - 1972

Severe communist losses during the Tet Offensive allowed Nixon to begin troop withdraws. the U. S withdrew over 150,000 troops. In October 1969 Nixon ordered a squadron of 18 B-52s loaded with nuclear weapons to race to the border of Soviet airspace to convince the Soviet Union that he was capable of anything to end the Vietnam War. Although this move appeared aggressive it initiated negotiations for a cease fire and reduced global tension but the Russians and Chinese continued to supply arms to the North Vietnamese.

Operation Speedy Express claimed over 10,800 communist with the lose of only 40 allied troops. American troops were being taken away from the border areas and relocated along the coast. This reduced American losses.

However, the anti-war movement in America was gaining strength. The liberal new media continued to paint the American military as villains.

On 15 January 1973, Nixon announced the suspension of offensive action against North Vietnam and the signing of **The Paris Peace Accords** on "Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. This officially ended direct U.S. involvement in the

Vietnam War. A cease-fire was declared across North and South Vietnam. U.S. POWs were released. The agreement guaranteed the territorial integrity of Vietnam and, like the Geneva Conference of 1954, called for national elections in the North and South. and the total withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The Vietcong resumed offensive operations when the dry season began and by January 1974 had recaptured lost territory. After two clashes that left 55 South Vietnamese soldiers dead, President Thiệu (South Vietnam) announced on 4 January that the war had restarted and that the Paris Peace Accord was no longer in effect. There had been over 25,000 South Vietnamese casualties during the ceasefire period.

Without U.S. military aid the North Vietnamese continued to gain ground in the south. Finally ending the war with the capture of Saigon 30 April 1975.

President Duong Van Minh (who had succeeded Huong two days earlier) surrendered. His surrender marked the end of 116 years of Vietnamese involvement in conflict either alongside or against various countries, primarily France, China, Japan, Britain, and America.



B 52 during saturation bombing 1972



U.S. Navy riverboat deploying napalm

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The By-Laws have been changed in an effort to have the election of Officers coincide with the reunion held on the ship. This change was necessitated in an effort to have the maximum members participate in the election.

This organization is not unique, very similar to all the other volunteer organization, with only a few members doing all the work and keeping the organization functional.

I understand that neither the sitting President nor Vice President plan on rerunning for office. This leads to a big void at the most critical positions within the organization.

However, this presents an opportunity for you to step up and be counted. The organization desperately needs you now.

The past election (2008) was a disaster with the newly elected

president, vice-president, and small stores director resigning within weeks of accepting the positions.

Fortunately, Joe DiMaria, Ernie Dalton, Pete Vance and A.J Smith stepped forward and accepted these positions with the respected responsibilities. In addition to stepping forward, they did an outstanding job, and salvaged the organization.

The organization cannot afford a repeat.

The officers are asking you to do some soul searching, step forward, accept responsibilities, and move the organization forward.

The present senior directors are Vietnam veterans in their mid to late sixties and have health issues and limited energy.

The sitting directors are ready and anxious to turn the responsibilities

of the organization over to new management.

Anyone interested in running for office must realize the responsibility associated with these positions.

The organization has been in existence for over 26 years and responsibilities are well defined in the by-laws.

This is a 4 year commitment.

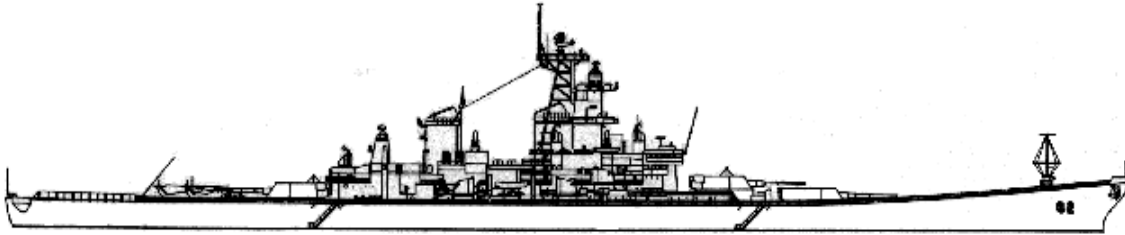
Members desiring to run for office must be in good standing within the organization (dues paid in full).

Any member desiring to run for office and unable to attend the reunion must submit his intention to Mr. Joe DiMaria by July 15, 2012.

The election will be conducted at the business meeting, Saturday morning, August 11, 2012.



Vietnam Fire Mission, (turrets 1 & 2 firing)



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

26th ANNUAL REUNION

WHERE: Crowne Plaza Cherry Hill, NJ
2349 West Marlton Pike
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002

WHEN: August 8, 2012 thru August 12, 2012

RESERVATIONS: Call 1-877-898-1090
Group Reservation

Mention the: **USS NEW JERSEY REUNION**

Special group rates available August 5, thru August 15, 2012

Handicapped rooms available

Parking is free.

Rollways are available at \$15.00 per night

Reservations received after July 7, 2012 may not qualify for the group rate.

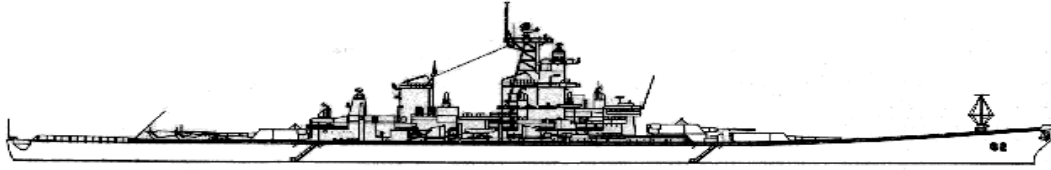
Cancellation Policy requires notification 72 hours prior to scheduled arrival

COST:	Single & Double	\$121.00 Plus tax
	Triple	\$131.00 Plus tax
	Quad	\$141.00 Plus tax
	One-Bedroom Suite	\$270.00 Plus tax

Check In Time: 4:00 PM

Check Out Time: 12:00 PM

FREE HOT BREAKFAST



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

25th Annual Reunion – Cherry Hill, New Jersey

August 8 – 12, 2012

Ground Transportation

Upon arrival at the Philadelphia Airport, follow the signs for Ground Transportation. Go to the Rapid Rover on the lower level.

Due to the variation in Aircraft arrivals times there might be a wait. When you make your travel plans, call the Rapid Rover Company to make your pick up the airport and return trip.

Rapid Rover phone number – 856-428-1500

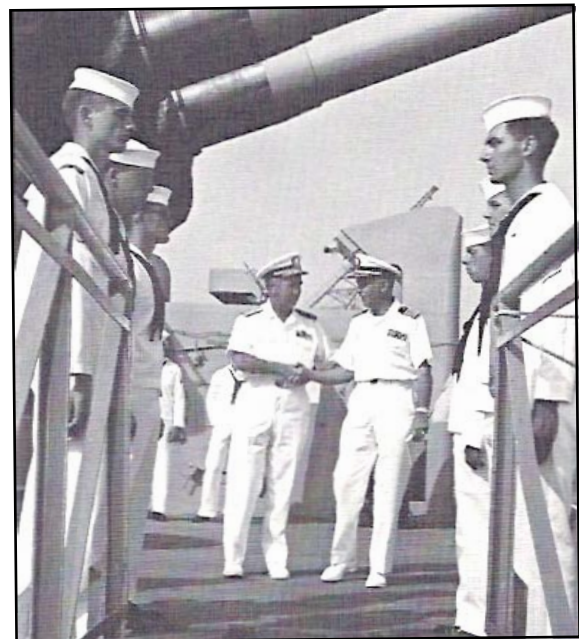
At airport go to Ground transportation Area, and dial 21

Cost per person each way \$27.00

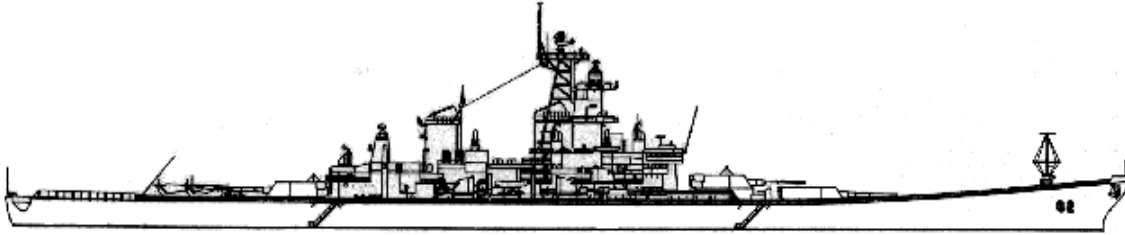
However, if there are several people in your group using a standard taxi could be a cost saving.



**Last Kiss
Before
Departure**



Captains Inspection Prior to Departure



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

INFORMATION FOR SEATING

PLEASE COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Paid meal reservation must be made prior to seating.
2. Request for Banquet seating will be accepted between June 1 and July 10, 2012

NOTE: Anyone requesting handicapped seating must notify the Seating Chairman prior to July 10, 2012

3. When requesting group seating, including family members or friends **ONLY ONE PERSON** per group should apply. Please list all individuals by name.

Check to ensure that everyone within the group has made and paid for their meal choice prior to make a seating request. This will reduce/eliminate confusion when individuals within the group either have not made reservation or make the reservations at the last minute.

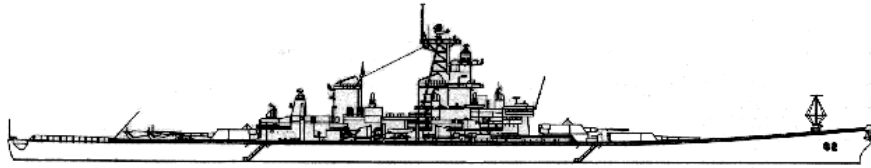
TABLE ASSIGNMENTS WILL NOT BE MADE UNTIL EVERYONE WITHIN THE GROUP HAS MADE AND PAID FOR THEIR MEAL RESERVATION.

4. Seating requests can be made through E-Mail, telephone, or letter.

NOTE: Messages left on an answering machine are not always reliable.

5. Send the names of all the individuals to the seating coordinator (10 persons per table)
6. Please make every effort to submit your reunion reservations and any seating request by the posted deadline. We will make every effort to accommodate your request. However, we cannot guarantee you will be seated where you request or even with your Era if your request is received after the deadline.

Bill Myers
Banquet Seating Chairman
4021 Vernon Ave., Omaha, NE 68111
Phone # Cell 402-676-0082, Home 402-453-3124,
E-mail, williamjmye@msn.com



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

PLAN OF THE WEEK

Wednesday August 8, 2012

Check in day – Crowne Plaza, Cherry Hill, NJ

- 0900 Registration, Small Stores, Hospitality Room opens
Plaza 1, 2, 4, and 5 on 2nd Floor
- 1400 Directors Meeting (4th Floor Board Room)
- 1630 Registration, Small Stores, Hospitality Room closes
- 1900 Welcome aboard Reception (Terrace Room)

Thursday August 9, 2012

- 0630 Breakfast Buffet
- 0900 Registration, Small Stores, Hospitality Room opens
- 0700 Gettysburg Tour
- 0800 Philadelphia Tour
- 1630 Registration, Small Store closes
- 2300 Hospitality Room closes

Friday August 10, 2012

- 0630 Breakfast Buffet
- 0845 Transportation starts for the ship leaving every 15 minutes.
- 1000 Memorial Service Commence (Ship's Fantail)
- 1100 Memorial Service Reception (Ship's Fantail)
- 1400 Transportations returning back to Hotel (every hour) to be completed by 1600
- 1600 Hospitality Room opens
- 2300 Hospitality Room closes

Saturday August 11, 2012

- 0630 Breakfast Buffet
- 0900 Business Meeting (Terrace Room)
- 1200 Small Stores, Hospitality Room opens
- 1500 Small Stores, Hospitality Room closes
- 1700-1900 Individual and Group pictures Location TBA
- 1830 Doors open 1700 Dinner Dance Banquet (Riverside)

Sunday August 12, 2012

HAVE A SAFE TRIP HOME AND HOPE TO SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

WELCOME ABOARD BUFFETT

Wednesday August 8, 2012

1830 Doors Open
1900 Serving Starts

Cash Bar

MENU

Salad
Chicken Marsala
Chef choice of Starch and Vegetable
Rolls and Butter
Coffee, Decaf, and Tea

DESSERT

Cheese Cake

MEMORIAL SERVICE LUNCHEON BUFFET

Friday August 10, 2012

MENU

Assorted Miniature Sandwiches on Homemade Croissants & Rolls
(Roast Beef, Turkey Breast, Ham & Cheese Chicken & Tuna Salad)

Our Seven Cheese Spread and Crackers

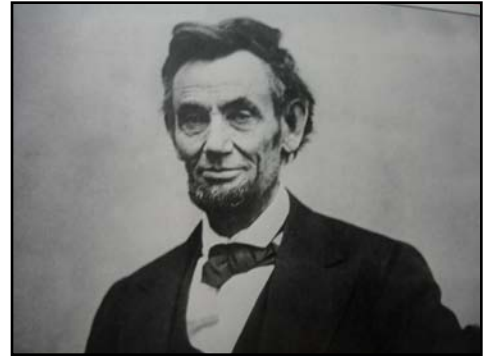
Pasta Primavera Salad, with Fresh Vegetables and Dill

Dijon Horseradish Potato Salad

Miniature Pastries

(Cream Puffs, Éclairs, Fruit Tarts, Brownies, Cheesecake)

Regular and Decaffeinated Coffee, Tea, and Iced Tea



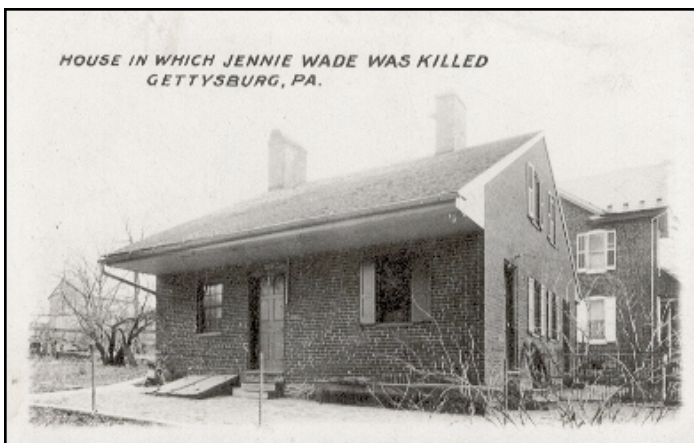
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK/EISENHOWER FARM TOUR

Busses to leave the Crowne Plaza Hotel at 7:15 am

Admission to the American Civil War Museum – Voices from history blend with scenes and words to recreate the past. Jennie Wade bakes bread before being fatally shot in her sister’s kitchen. John Brown, bound in ropes, walked to the gallows. Slaves using the Underground Railroad, try to escape to freedom. And Abraham Lincoln sits in the theatre on the fateful day. Through five hallways of scenes, the American Civil War Wax Museum brings history “back to life” with life-sized dioramas of the Civil War.

2-Hour guided tour of the Gettysburg National Military Park Battlefield – During your 2 Hr. tour of Gettysburg National Park, you will learn about the fighting that swept across the fields & gentle slopes of Gettysburg for 3 days in July, 1863. This battle changed the course of history. Today the battlefield stands supreme as the largest battlefield shrine in America with over 1,000 monuments & cannons along 40 miles of scenic avenues.

Self-guided tour of the Eisenhower Farm - The Eisenhower Home & Farm was originally used as a weekend retreat & “temporary White House” for the 34th President of the United States. World renowned leaders & foreign dignitaries visited here as Eisenhower practiced his personal one-to-one diplomacy. In 1961, the farm became their retirement home where Ike continued to tend to his prizewinning Angus Cattle



Mary Virginia (Jennie) Wade was the only civilian killed in the 3 day battle at Gettysburg





Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

City of Philadelphia Tour

After leaving the Crowne Plaza at 8:00 AM, you will have a 3 hour guided Independence Tour. Stroll through colonial Philadelphia, visiting the Liberty Bell, the spirits of Independence Hall, the quiet and peace of Christ Church, Franklin's Court, and 18th century garden, Elfreth's Alley and glimpsing into Society Hill.

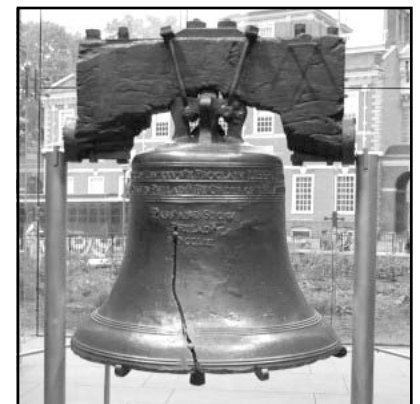
After your guided tour you will travel to the Moshulu Restaurant. The Moshulu's private dining rooms are a visual feast – polished mahogany, etched glass, hand – painted murals and stylish South Seas accents. The panoramic views of the Philadelphia waterfront and skyline are simply dazzling. The marriage of fine service, spectacular fare, unsurpassed views and one of the most unique venues in the world is sure to make for a fabulous dining experience.

After lunch for those who would like an afternoon of enjoying downtown Philadelphia, you will have free time. The tour Company will drop you off. And for the rest who would like to go to Visit Parx Casino. The Parx Casino gaming area has over 3,500 slot machines, 57 live table games and 170 electronic table games. Try your luck at blackjack, roulette and three-card poker or take the reels for a spin on some of the most popular slots around.

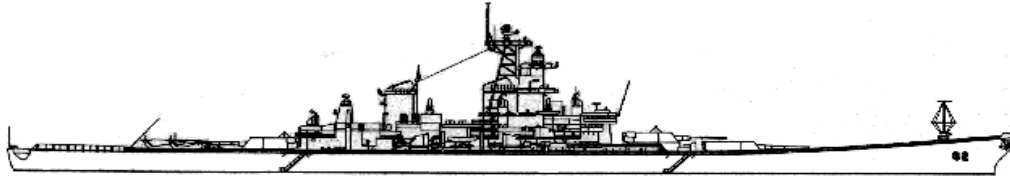
After leaving the Tour Company will pick up those who stayed in Philadelphia and return to the Crowne Plaza.



Christ Church



Liberty Bell



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

DINNER DANCE BANQUET

SATURDAY AUGUST 11, 2012

1830 Doors Open
1900 Serving Starts

Cash Bar

Menu

Appetizer

Classic Caesar Salad with Croutons and Grated Parmesan /Cheese

Entrée

Chicken Sonoma

Roasted & topped with sun-dried yellow tomatoes, Artichokes & Goat cheese

Crabmeat Stuffed Flounder

Crab meat & Glazed with champagne White Grape Butter sauce

**Roast Prime rib of Beef Au Jus
With Fresh Horseradish Cream**

Chef's selection of Starch and Vegetable
Fresh Baked Rolls and Butte

Dessert

Apple Crisp with Vanilla Ice Cream
Decaffeinated and Regular Coffee and Hot and Cold Tea

50/50 Raffle

Historically the 50/50 raffle has been well subscribed

The winners are selected at the Saturday evening Banquet. As the winners do not have to be present it gives everyone purchasing a ticket an equal opportunity to be a winner.

Note: None of the winners at the past 2 reunions have been present at the Banquet.

2011 Fall winners were:

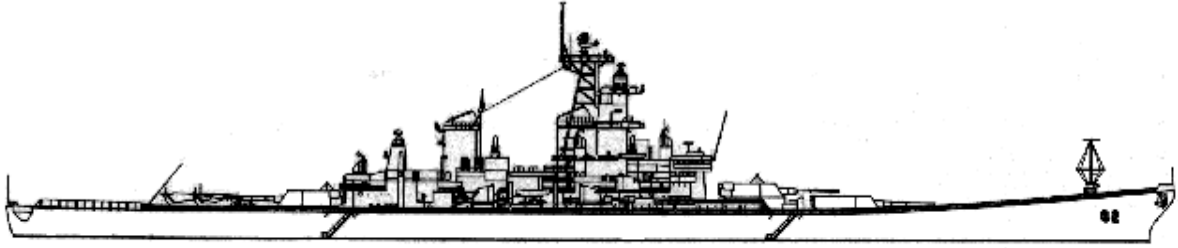
**Mr. Bruce Burgdoff
Mr. Arthur Spierer
Mr. Robert Kelly**

The organization encourages everyone to participate as it not only give you a chance to win but helps fund the organization.

You will note that there is a package of 12 tickets included with this issue of the Bounce. You can either select one ticket for \$1.00 or all 12 for \$10.00.

If you require additional tickets they can be obtained by contacting:

Nick Rasch
18310 Candice Drive
Triangle, VA 22172



USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC. (Joe DiMaria)

Greetings Shipmates

This is the last letter I will be writing to you as president. It has been a pleasure being your president for the last 4 years. I know we have had our ups and downs, agreements and disagreements but we always came together and had good reunions which it is all about.

Maureen and I have met some wonderful people; some were not in my division and not in my Era either. I know that some of these friends will be with us for years to come.

Over the years I have received quite a few compliments about the reunions. I cannot accept all of the praise; if it were not for Pete Vance and his wife Jean and my wife Maureen the reunions would not have been as successful as they were.

The 3 of them put up with a lot, since I am not the easiest person to get along with. I must also thank all of the members of the Board who have helped to make my job easier.

At this reunion we will have a lot to cover during the General Meeting. As you know, the Board members are up for election. As of now the 2 positions that will be available will be President and Vice President. We will need some new blood to step up and keep the organization on an even keel.

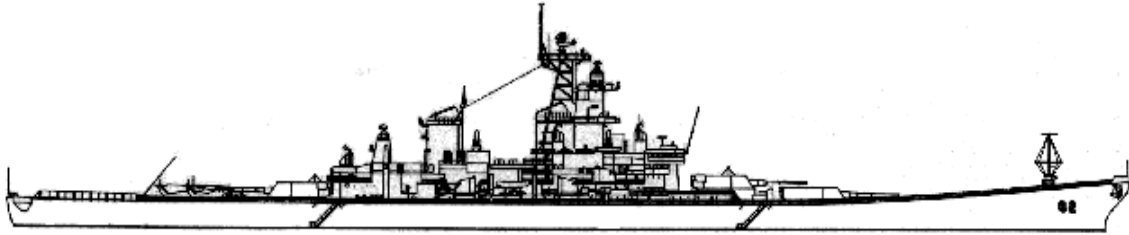
During the past few months I have received many phone calls and e-mails regarding the reunions. Two things have come to my attention. First, since we changed the date to August this year, many told me they were coming this year since they could bring younger

children. The other thing is that the members who on the west coast are requesting that we have a reunion closer to them so that they don't need to travel as much. I am thinking that perhaps we might want to look at the Midwest for 2014. I will check on some locations in the Midwest and have them ready for you to check on in August, but as always it is up to the general membership to pick the location.

The reunion for 2013 will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Pete Vance and I are working on plans, more information to follow.

And again, on behalf of Maureen and me, I would like to thank everyone for a great 4 years.

Joe DiMaria
BTCM USN Retired



Message from the Vice President (Ernie Dalton)

VIETNAM

I would like to pay tribute to the 2,594,000 who served in Vietnam.

Combat losses were very high with 58,226 killed and 154,303 wounded. This does not include the many deaths related to other causes. There are countless scars left on the survivors to this day. There home coming was not what you see for returning troops today. If you see a Vietnam Veteran wish him a **'WELCOME HOME'**.

I visited the Vietnam Wall in 2004 during our reunion at Crystal City, Virginia. I looked through the log book and found twenty fallen troops with my surname.

I served in the Saigon area during the TET offensive, January 1968. We were totally unprepared for the

attack that started on the Chinese New Year.

At the time of the attack we had two hundred Security Police defending the base perimeter. These young Airmen held the line. Many were killed or wounded during the initial attack. They were also fighting Viet Cong and National Vietnam Army regular troops who over the years had secured jobs on the base. One hundred and sixty five bodies, both male and female, were found after the battle.

How did they get a job on an American base? The civilian personnel office was a joint operation. The woman in charge of hiring locals was a Major in the North Vietnamese Army. She was planted when the Americans started their buildup in the early nineteen sixties. If you applied for a job, the code word was 'Uncle Ho sent me'.

A new twist on affirmative action.

Most of those hired were barbers, tailors, and domestic, etc.....

On our base, unknown to the VC, full units of South Vietnamese Airborne were waiting for air transport for an upcoming operation. There was also a unit that came from Cu Che to help secure the base. These troops had Duce and Half trucks with quad fifties mounted on the bed. Each one had a logo painted on the bullet shield 'Bad News One and Bad News Two' are the two that I remember. You can imagine what it was like on the receiving end of this duo.

Many of us are here today because of the actions of these dedicated troops. We will always be **"Brothers Forever"**.

Ernest J. Dalton

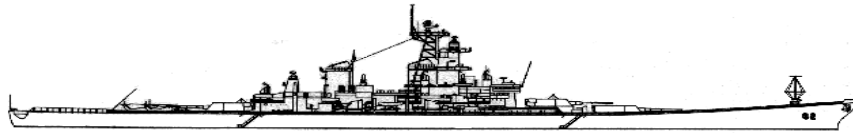


Russian SA-2 surface-to-air-missile explodes under a F-4 Phantom II setting the plane of fire



Russian SA-2 surface -to-air missile. This deadly radar-guided missile sitting on its launch rail can reach an altitude of 85,000 feet at a speed of over Mach 2

A total of 141 U.S. planes were lost to the SA-2s



Message from the Membership Chairman (Steve Sheehan)

Fellow Shipmates:

We enter 2012 with 881 members. The addition of 23 docents and volunteers helped to offset the loss of 67 members. 19 shipmates have passed, and 48 have been dropped for non-payment of dues over a 2 year period.

Needless to say we all need to work on increasing our membership.

Our ship the USS New Jersey was commissioned for approximately 277 months, a little more than 23 years. We served for 12 years between the commissioning for World War II and decommissioning after Korea in 1957.

Our ship saw active duty for 11 years after re-commissioning in 1968, 19 months during Viet Nam and over 9

and a half years during the Lebanon and Gulf War era.

Why the history lesson? As stated above, except for one brief period in 1968/1969 that lasted 19 months during the Viet Nam conflict, the crews who served on our ship the longest were from the Lebanon /Gulf War Era. This Era lasted longer than Viet Nam, longer than World War II, even longer than the 6 years and 9 months she was active during the Korea War.

The majority of new members, and the future of this organization, needs to come from the men and women of that Era.

I feel fortunate to have been a part of the only cruise to Viet Nam, a short 19 month period in the life of this won-

derful ship, but the Viet Nam veterans are the smallest number of New Jersey veterans.

The time of this year's reunion has been brought forward to August with the idea that the Lebanon /Gulf War Era sailors have young families and a summer reunion is more convenient for them. The Lebanon/Gulf War Era was the longest, and had the largest ships company.

Please warmly welcome these fellow shipmates to the reunion in August, and encourage them to join the organization.

They are our future.

Steve Sheehan
Membership Director

APPLICATION FORM FOR PRESENT & NEW MEMBERS

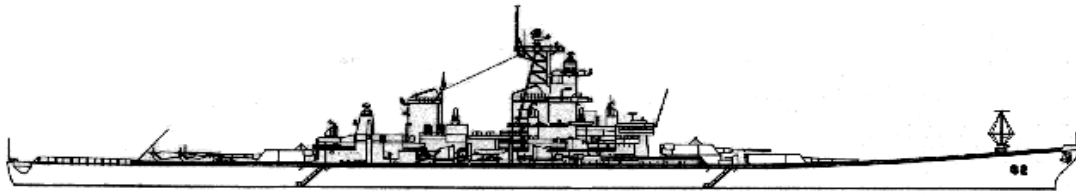
Fee: \$20.00 Make Checks Payable To: USS New Jersey Veterans Organization, Inc

Mail a copy of this form to:

Steve Sheehan, 1209 Cumberland Rd. Abington, PA 19001

NAME: _____	ADDRESS: _____
DIVISION: _____	CITY: _____
ERA OR Calendar years aboard: _____	STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
RATE/RANK: _____	SPOUSE: _____





Message from the Liaison Director (Mark Babcock)

BB-62 fellow shipmates:

Well, another year is here, and we have another great reunion to look forward to in August. I talk to Joe DiMaria periodically, and he has been working hard toward getting all the final details worked out so we can have the best time possible. This is also an election year, so be thinking ahead on who you might wish to nominate for the organization officers for the next 4 years.

I don't know about all of you, but I look forward to the years that we go back to the ship, since that's where all my memories started. As a reminder, if you would like to participate in the "Customized Pier Brick Program" for the ship, they are available for purchase at www.battleshipnewjersey.org. These bricks are placed on the pier adjacent to the ship, and if you do it now, they should be there when you see the ship in August.

Nick is working on the Vietnam Era this year for the Bounce, and would appreciate any pictures you might want to share, especially photographs of inside the ship. Everyone seems to take a lot of pictures of the outside of the ship, but he doesn't have many from your actual work stations, etc. So please

share those with us for everyone to see. Just ask Nick how to best get the picture(s) to him, and he will take it from there. Also, if you can tell him exactly what the picture is of, and who is in the picture if there are personnel present, that make it more interesting to the readers.

I still need an Era district volunteer for the North and West Korea areas, and I would rather have a Korean Era vet for the job, if possible. In case you need clarification on this, we basically divided the United States into 4 sections, and the district volunteer simply takes care of 1 of the 4 sections. All the job entails is that you are providing another Korea Era shipmate an email contact if they might be interested in becoming a member, and you will send emails out to your people if you have pertinent information of the ship, or upcoming reunions, etc. If you are interested in volunteering, please send me an email, and I will put you down, and provide you with a list of personnel in your district.

I was very impressed by the presentation given to us at the last reunion by Jim Schuck, President & CEO of the Battleship New Jersey. I think we are fortunate to have him in that position. I am looking forward to seeing "The Turret II

Experience" he spoke of, which allows you to actually go into the bottom of the turret and see the inner-workings of how the projectiles & powder bags were actually loaded into the 16 inch guns.

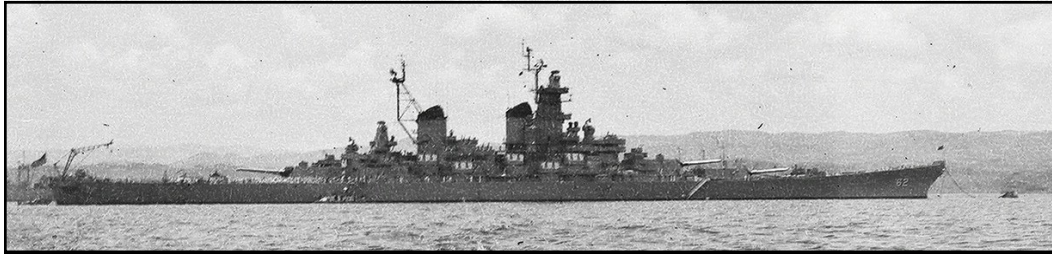
I was assigned to Mount 52 on New Jersey, which is one of the 5 inch gun mounts, and later was mount captain of Mount 53 on the USS Midway CVA-41, and I could show you whatever you want to know about the 5 inch, but never was able to observe the 16 inch in operation when we were in Vietnam. So this new exhibit will be especially interesting to me, and I suspect to all of you too.

If you know of anyone who does not get their copy of the spring Bounce, please let us know so we can get a copy to them. Nick does a great job of this publication, and I want to make sure that all our members are able to enjoy it. I hope to see everyone at Cherry Hill in August, so until then, all of you take good care of yourselves, and we will enjoy another year seeing the ship again in Camden.

Mark Babcock (GMGC) ret.
Liaison Officer
U.S.S. New Jersey BB-62



**Crew Members
Manning The Rail**



Message From the News Editor (Nick Rasch)



‘K’ Division Buddies Enjoying Liberty (Japan 1953)



Ready to go ashore, Where is the Liberty boat?

I'm anxious awaiting our return to the ship and taking the Turret II tour.

The last time I visited the ship, Jim Schuck accompanied me on the tour. Although the tour was still in development and not finalized it was outstanding. Even though I had been in Main Battery Plot many time during my Korean tour, I was only an observer, and YES I would have liked to pull the triggers but could only stand and watch.

I had never been down in the magazine, never knew how difficult (labor intensive) the operations were. Sending both the projectile and powder up to the rifle (at a rate of approximately 80 seconds per round per barrel) for firing. I always thought that everything was automatic and the crew in the magazines only pushed buttons to

move the extremely heavy (1,800 and 2,700 pound shells to the elevators that lifted the shells to the rifles. I also understand that the powder bags were 110 pounds each and a full charge required 5 bags.

It is questionable, if I could still lift 110 pounds.

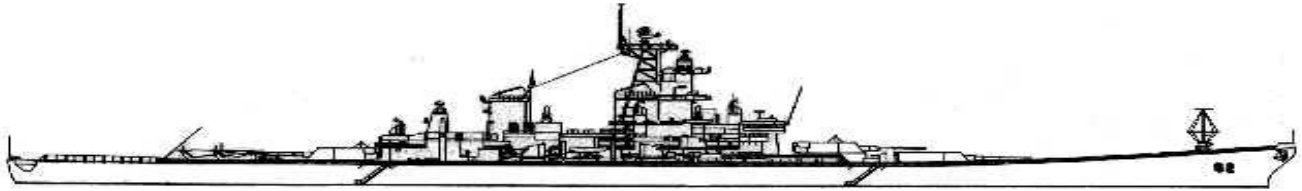
Fortunately, when I was aboard the gun crews were never required to operated at maximum speed. We only came under counter battery fire a few times and never required to return fire at a maximum rate. Most of our fire missions were pre planned and supported by either ground or airborne spotters.

The ship is in excellent condition except for the teak wood deck. The last time the ship was recommissioned much of the teak wood was replaced

with pine. However, the pine wood did not hold up and quickly deteriorated leaving the deck in very bad shape. Unfortunately, the Home Port Alliance has not been unable to finance replacement teak wood.

As I write this teak wood is at an all time low price. Unfortunately, the Home Port Alliance is still unable to secure funds for the purchase of teak. I also understand if the wood were available that Jim Schuck could find volunteer manpower available to repair the deck.

This would be a great project for our members to organize a group to secure financing for deck restoration. The time is right (teak wood is at an all time low price). It's time for some energetic highly motivated individual or group to stand up and take ownership.



Message From The Web Master (Ed Campbell)

Dear Shipmates,

One of the most tedious things I have to do is add names to the TAPS list. When the Fall issue was posted I looked at the list that included three pages, single spaced 10 pitch and all I could say was "when did this happen?". I like to think I keep up with events and when I get the occasional e-mail telling me one of our shipmates has passed, it's generally posted within a week. So, I opened the site and checked the names on the TAPS list against the new list and found that 90% of the names were not already there. I still have one more page to transfer.

Why is this a big deal? Well, perhaps it's not. However, from time to time, it reminds me that one day my name is going to be on that list – or maybe not, if nobody puts it there. I have to be in the

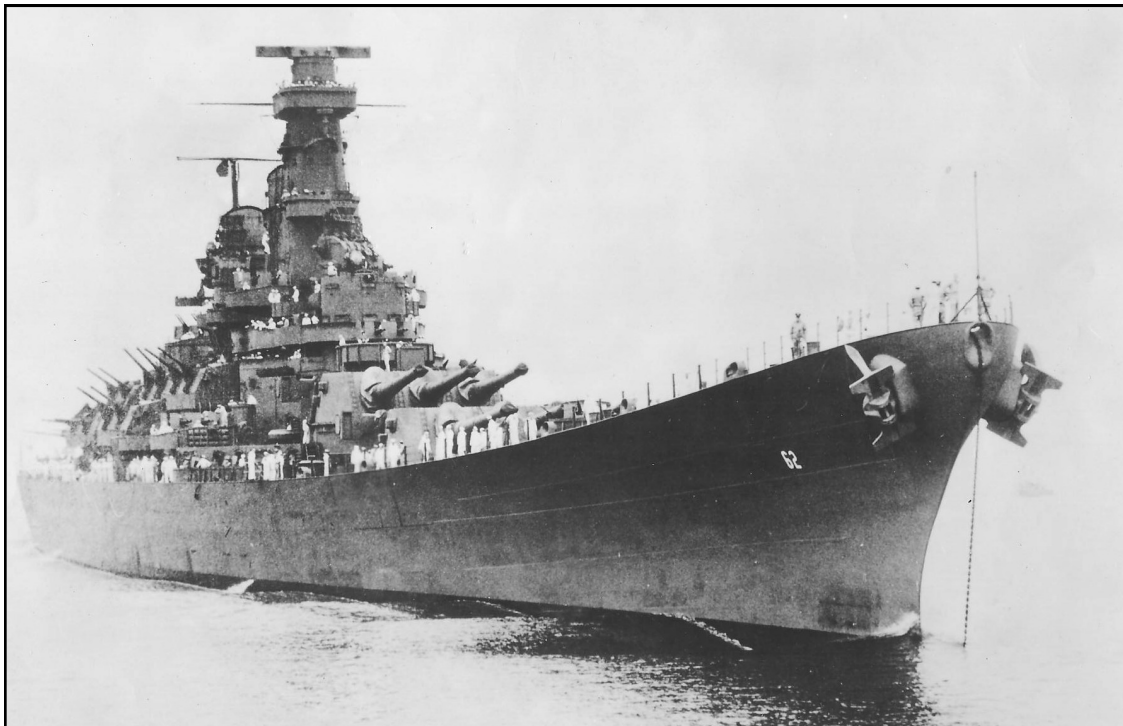
right mood to work on the TAPS list, I guess.

We have added some photos of the last reunion...finally. I was truly surprised that so few photos came to me. I'd imagined that the location has to be one of the most beautiful locations for our reunion and, when I did get the photos, most of them were inside shots of the attendants. Didn't anybody go outside to enjoy the tropical location? I wasn't looking for any swimsuit shots or photos of our members playing beach volley ball. I was hoping for something a little more exciting and colorful that what was offered. If anybody has photos like that, please send them to my e-mail.

It's mid-January as I'm writing this and will probably be mid-March as you read the Spring Issue. So, I won't go into any great detail about the unusual weather here in Northern Cali-

fornia but I understand almost all of you will have stories about your experiences through this Winter period. All I can say is, "I don't like cold weather anymore and I'm sure you are all in the same place."

Stay well and happy.



Picture of the USS New Jersey on the Delaware River 1943/1944 (cortsey of Russell Seeger)

WAR LOG VIETNAM CRUISE

This section of the Bounce is dedicated to all the Officers and Men that served aboard the mighty battleship during the Vietnam Cruise (1968 -1969)

This section encompasses the time period from recommissioning (August 1967 until December 31, 1968)

Rational for Activating the USS New Jersey

With the assistance of the Soviet Union, the North Vietnamese had quickly integrated an early warning radar system of more than 200 facilities covering the entire country. Radar tracking incoming U.S. raids, were then coordinated with SAMs, anti-aircraft batteries, and MiGs to attack them.

During 1967 alone, U.S. losses totaled 248 aircraft combat losses (145 Air Force, 102 Navy, and one Marine Corps). In addition to the heavy combat losses, the Navy also incurred approximately 50 operational losses. Not only were we losing aircraft at an unacceptable rate but we were also losing valuable highly skilled pilots.

The cost associated with these losses in both aircraft and pilots were staggering and unacceptable.

At that time an F-105 cost slightly over \$2.17 million and B-52s multi-millions of dollars. In FY 1967 dollars, this represented a loss of well over a billion dollars in aircraft costs per year.

Due to the unacceptable heavy loss rates of U.S. aircraft (commencing with Operation Rolling Thunder) studies were conducted on ways of alleviating those losses while at the same time delivering the ordnance required by the escalation of the war.

In May 1967 the Secretary of Defense authorized a study aimed at determining what would be required to get the *New Jersey* reactivated. The results of the study proved favorable. In August the Secretary of Defense made the decision to recommission a battleship, **"for employment in the Pacific Fleet to augment the naval gunfire support force in Southeast Asia"**.

Reactivation

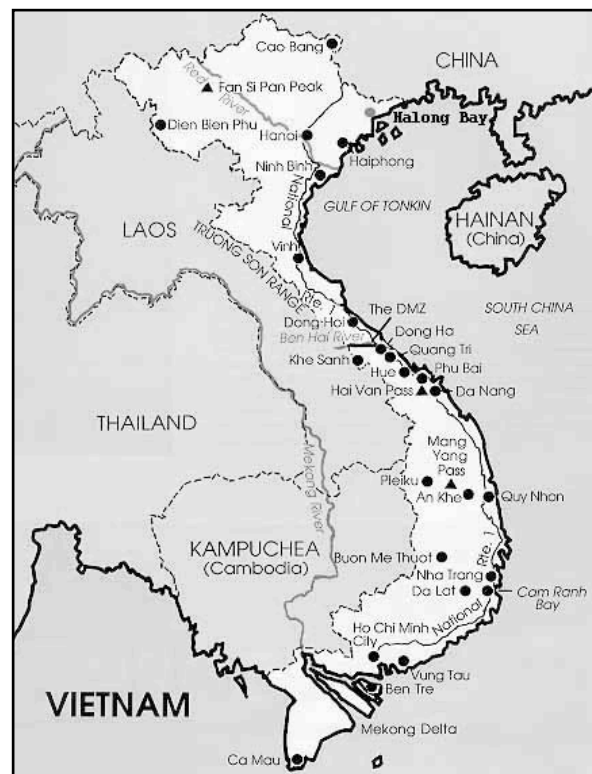
The reactivation included a limited modernization program, budgeted at 28 million dollars, which included the removal of the 40 mm anti-aircraft guns, installation of a enhanced electronic warfare systems, improved radar systems, a helicopter landing pad, and crew air conditioning.

The modification were made under budget and ahead of schedule.

The *New Jersey* was formally recommissioned 6 April 1968 at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard with Captain J. Edward Snyder Jr. in command. This was an excellent choice as Captain Snyder was a sailor's sailor. He was always concerned about the health and welfare of the enlisted men. The men that served under his command would have followed him to the ends of the earth.



Captain J. Edward Snyder Jr.



1998 map of Vietnam

The crew training and ship preparation and modifications were conducted in a very unique manor in an effort to expedite having the ship on station off the coast of Vietnam. A total of 200 enlisted men supplemented by 40 officers supported the civilian shipyard employees in preparing the battleship for recommissioning. The remaining crew members were training on the west coast.

In early March the west coast trainees arrived in Philadelphia and moved aboard the ship. On March 26 with the full crew (70 Officers and 1556 men) the ship went to sea for the first time in over 11 years.

There was much controversy during the reactivation process, Would the ship be nothing more than a floating gun platform? Captain Snyder called his officers together and said, **“Gentlemen, lets there be no doubt in your minds. The New Jersey will be a battleship and nothing less”.**

The ship departed Philadelphia on May 16th with a brief stop at the Norfolk Naval Base and arrived at the entrance to the Panama Canal on the 4th of June.

The Panama Canal, which had been designed with a width of 110 feet, had rubber fenders installed shortly after the Korean conflict. These fenders narrowed the locks down to 108 feet, two inches - one inch less than *NEW JERSEY'S* beam. Fortunately the fenders were resilient, but it would indeed be a tight squeeze. The transit was made without incident and was brightened by the presence of several distinguished guests, among them Rear Admiral George P. Koch, Commandant, FIFTEENTH Naval District and Admiral Jose Moreira Maia, the Brazilian Chief of Naval Operations.

After clearing the Canal the ship proceeded to Long Beach, California it's new home port.

The first weekend in Long Beach was set aside for general visiting. On Saturday, the 15th of June, the gates were scheduled to be opened at 1200 in preparation for about 1,300 visitors. However, as happened in Norfolk, the crowds started gathering early. By 1000 the crowd was so large the gates were opened to permit the visitors access to the ship. By 1800, 19,411 visitors had been counted. The crew cleaned up the ship quickly and by 1900 things were back to normal. On Sunday, the 16th, the visitor count was 26,180, for a weekend total of over 45,000 visitors.

The battleship, which had been taken out of mothballs in Philadelphia less than one year ago, had now been declared fit for combat.

The first step in this process had been to reactivate the machinery and equipment. This had been done in Philadelphia by the nucleus crew and 2,000 civilian yard personnel. *NEW JERSEY* had proven herself in machinery trials and Inspection and Survey. There had been no



Big ‘J’ going through the Panama Canal (June 1998)

question that the ship was ready. Refresher training had proved something more important. The men of the *NEW JERSEY* were ready to take the ship into combat. **No ship, no matter how fine technically and mechanically, is any better than her men make her. Without them she would be nothing but 58,000 tons of steel, wiring and machinery. With the highly trained men the NEW JERSEY, was a fighting unit,** a Navy ship which would soon sail to the troubled waters of Vietnam and write pages in American history. **"Firepower for Freedom"** would soon be on its way to defend the rights and liberties of small nations in support of our troops.

It Must be NOTED that much concern had been expressed over the possibility of the North Vietnamese having Russian built surface to surface missiles similar to those used by the Egyptians against the Israeli destroyer ‘ELATE’ in the summer of 1967. During the reactivation process the Navy's Research and Development Team provided the *NEW JERSEY* with the latest in anti-missile defense system.



Crowd in Long Beach wanting to visit the ship

The personnel inspection, conducted by Rear Admiral Rudden in full dress whites, was held, 15 August. *NEW JERSEY* received an overall grade of "Excellent" in the personnel inspection, with Seaman William E. Cleary of Third Division, Electrician's Mate second class Robert F. Brown of E Division, and FM Division, being noted by the Admiral for outstanding appearance. The final evaluation after two days of thorough inspection was "*NEW JERSEY* ready in all respects for distant duty and extended operations".

The 30th was a day for *NEW JERSEY* and their families. Invitations were printed on board and distributed to the crew. The Naval Station Nursery at Long Beach made special arrangements to care for children too young to go to sea. The *NEW JERSEY* commissary prepared and served a barbecue with all the trimmings to 3173 hungry crew members and guests on the fantail using barbecue grills fabricated by 'R' Division from oil drums. A special pamphlet had been prepared for the day and distributed to everyone.

A Navy ship may wait for no man, but that day *NEW JERSEY* waited about 10 minutes for a few of her lady guests. After getting underway from Long Beach, the ship set a straight course for Avalon Bay on Santa Catalina Island where she would lie to during the noon meal. It was quite a sight, a battleship being conned by a young and determined officer, his wife whispering instructions (or sweet nothings) in his ear. The engineering spaces were also brightened up considerably by the appearance of a few miniskirts.

After spending a short time in Long Beach the ship departed for San Diego for intense training, prior to departing for Vietnam. On September 5th the ship departed Long Beach and headed for Pearl Harbor.

The trip from Long Beach to Vietnam would cover nearly 9,000 miles and last 24 days with scheduled stops in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Nine guests of the Secretary of the Navy (these guests were members of the news media) would ride the ship on the first leg, Long Beach to Pearl Harbor. They boarded on the afternoon of the 4th, the day before getting underway for combat operations.

The last night before arrival in Pearl the *NEW JERSEY* held "Meet the Press", in reverse. A First Class Radioman interviewed the Secretary of the Navy's guests on the closed circuit TV system. At the close of the press program, Mr. Webster, Vice President of CBS, directed a few editorial comments to the men of *NEW JERSEY*. "I'd like you to know that we share your pride in the *NEW JERSEY*--and you've clearly shown us that since last Thursday. With every briefing - every tour around the ship - we've gained a new understanding of the problems you faced and the way you've surmounted them. It seems almost incredible that so much has been accomplished in just 12 months from Decision Day."



Admiral Rudden's final Inspection (August 6, 1968)



Band Playing 'Anchors Aweigh'

You'll probably be making a lot of news with the *NEW JERSEY* in the months ahead - saving a good many lives and giving millions of citizens a new appreciation of what the Navy can mean to this country. I think you'll make **'Firepower for Freedom'** a familiar phrase, with a satisfying ring."

"And, somehow, I hope you don't lose your other motto I've heard in the mess hall. There's a good feeling to **"READY OR NOT...HERE WE ARE!"**

Hawaii extended an all out "Aloha" welcome to the *NEW JERSEY* when she arrived on the afternoon of the 9th.

After the crew rendered honors to the USS ARIZONA Memorial, dancing hula girls greeted the ship on the pier and came aboard to place leis around the necks of everyone in sight. On the next morning, briefings were conducted at the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet to familiarize the officers and men with "Sea Dragon" and Naval gunfire support operations.

Later in the day, the Commander in Chief, Pacific, Admiral John S. McCain, came aboard with his component commanders to brief the officers.

That afternoon, *NEW JERSEY* again broke 'VICTOR' signifying open house for the citizens of Hawaii. Over 10,000 people took advantage of the opportunity to visit a battleship.

The crew was starting to wonder, were we a Fighting Ship, a Ship of the Line, a Man-of-War, or just a Naval Good Will Ambassador? The officers now had to get the ship and crew back into fighting shape.

At 0800, September 11th the *NEW JERSEY* headed west for Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, the last stop before Vietnam. After departing Pearl Harbor, the *NEW JERSEY* conducted underway training, firing the main and secondary batteries and other last minute training evolution's until 1500 that afternoon.

On the 13th, the *NEW JERSEY* crossed the International Dateline. Twenty and one-half minutes of Saturday, the 14th, were observed before the new day changed to the 15th.

The 16th and 17th were devoted to calibration shoots with TOWERS observing our fall of shot. In addition to the gunnery practice *NEW JERSEY* topped off the USS TOWERS with 91,967 gallons of Navy standard fuel oil in two hours.

The pleasure cruise was interrupted on the morning of the 17th as Typhoon Carmen and Della were noted in the vicinity. The ship diverted from her great circle route from Pearl Harbor to Subic Bay passing just south of Guam.



Hula Girls entertaining the crew



**Slowly passing USS Arizona Memorial
Crew at Attention**



Bugler playing 'Taps'

Later that day the ship encountered two unexpected guests--a pair of TU-95D sleek Russian long range naval reconnaissance aircraft. The USS TOWERS had picked them up on radar at a range of 200 miles. They made three passes overhead, at altitudes as low as 1,000 feet. Every amateur photographer on the ship took pictures. As the aircraft made their first pass, Captain Snyder, announced over the intercom, "smile, you're on Candid Camera".

On the 21st, the *NEW JERSEY* transited the San Bernadino Straits in the Philippines. This is the area where the battle of Leyte Gulf was fought. The last resting place of the *MUSASHI* and several other Japanese ships. This was the site of one of the most important sea battles of the Second World War.

The following morning the ship steamed into Subic Bay, 'Our New Home Away From Home', and moored at Alava Wharf. Additional electronic equipment was brought aboard to enhance existing systems. This period was a welcome relief for the crew to go ashore and fine some beverages that could sooth their dry throats. In addition, liaison visits with Fleet Intelligence Facility Pacific personnel was conducted.

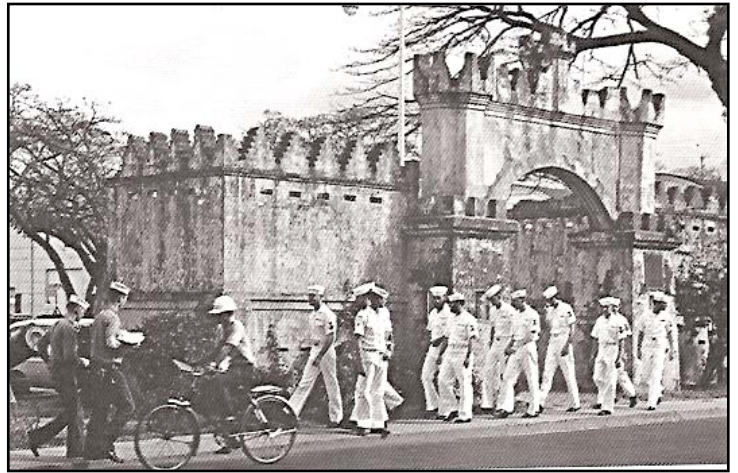
On the 25th, the ship moved out to the ammunition anchorage to load 88.8 tons of ammunition and powder.

The 27th shore bombardment exercise, on the Tabones Range marked *NEW JERSEY's* final practice shoot. From this day on the guns would fire in anger.

On the 28th of September at 1216, Gunner's Mate seaman Harold Y. Shaw became Medical's first emergency appendectomy patient. Lieutenant Commander John L. Denby performed the surgery with Lieutenant Commander James J. Quinn acting as anesthetist. The successful operation was completed by 1300 and the patient was back on his feet within a few days.

September had been a time of trial and innovation for the ship's navigation team. Not that the traditional sextant was laid aside, but *NEW JERSEY* deferred to the push-button trend in navigation by experimenting with the intricacies of a small, multi-purpose digital computer.

With civilian and government agencies spearheading *NEW JERSEY'S* peripheral entry into the space age, the ship became equipped to utilize the Navy's Navigation Satellite System before leaving Long Beach. Under the Navy's aegis for a mere four years, the system employs a network of four orbiting satellites with receiver and transmitter capacities, and several geographically spaced earth injection stations. This was the forerunner of the modern Global Position System (GPS). In 1968 it was relatively new and wonderful but not nearly as accurate as a GPS you can now purchase at any outlet store. The Loran Charlie (C) system was on it's way out but relatively accurate up to 1000 miles. Also during reactivation a new automatic steering unit was installed, which enables a helmsman to steer the ship merely by turning a knob.



First Liberty in Subic Bay



This is great 'Live Entertainment'



Pictures, Cookware, lamps, etc. what souvenirs should I buy?

In addition to the new navigational aides added was a team of six "Moto-Truk" electric pallet jacks and two diesel powered fork lifts. They greatly enhanced underway replenishment capability and cut ammunition loading, ship alongside time by one-third. Whole pallets of ammunition and stores could be moved to strike down areas without on station breakdown. This mechanization not only cut down loading time but greatly reduced crew fatigue and contributed substantial to safety.

An additional velocity proselytize computer developed by the Navy Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego and Hewlett Packard made I.V. calculations not only more rapid but much more reliable. The system had reduced set up times for *NEW JERSEY'S* fire control specialist and minimized the possibility of human error in fire control solutions.

With all these new technical innovations is there still a need for a crew? The answer to that question is Yes. After taking the turret II tour you will be amazed at the amount of manual effort exerted 'in this time Era'.

On the morning of the 25th the ship departed Subic Bay and headed directly towards Vietnam. During this period of time intense training exercises were conducted.

In an effort to break up the monotony the crew held a Beauty Pageant. Some of the crew members were surprised at how good our shipmates looked in mini skirts and high heels. I often wondered where did they get the mini skirts, high heels, ear rings, purses, and wigs.

It was all in fun and everyone enjoyed the event and it took the men attention away from coming events and gave them an opportunity to relax.

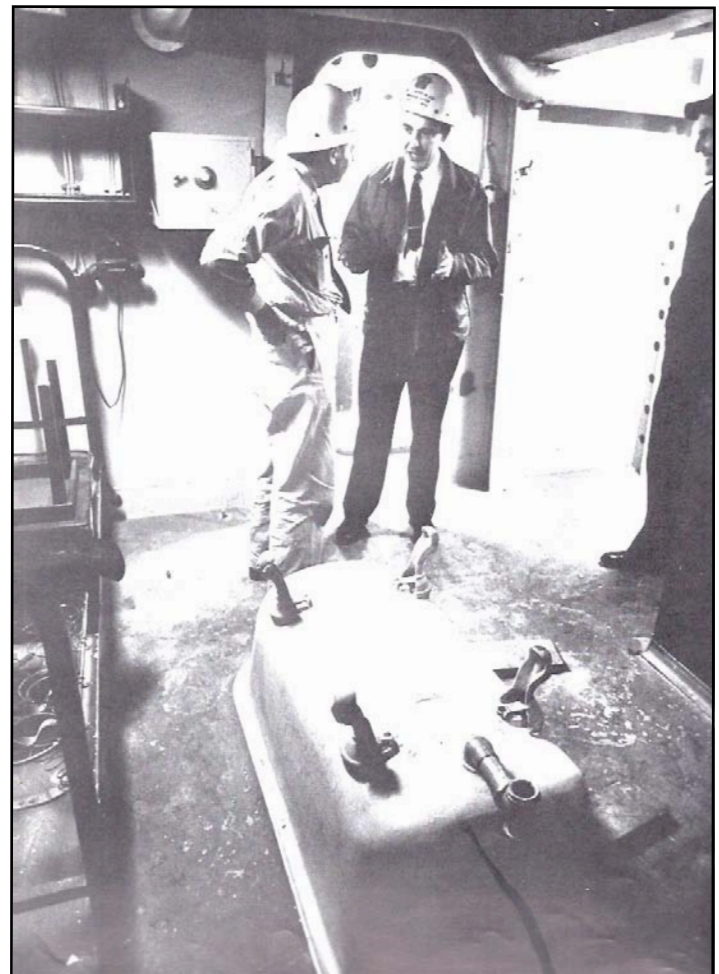
On the morning of September 29th the *NEW JERSEY* arrived off Da Nang and steamed up the coast to the Demilitarized Zone. Rear Admiral S. H. Moore, Commander Task Group, arrived on board to brief the ship's officers prior to the firing and discuss the ships readiness for fire missions. Also arriving on board that day were 32 national and international members of the press. The eyes of the world would be on *NEW JERSEY* as she wrote history. In this world of high speed public communications, the events of the next day would be proclaimed on front pages and flashed across television screens around the world.

On September 30th the ship fired it's first round in anger since August 1953.

The huge ship performed well that first day expending 29 main battery rounds on four targets in and around the DMZ. The crew was elated, all those months of intense training and hard work were now paying off and the men were able to observe the effects first hand. A fortified storage area was destroyed, with the access road cut in two places and 300 meters of trench line torn up. An automatic weapons position threatening the Marine



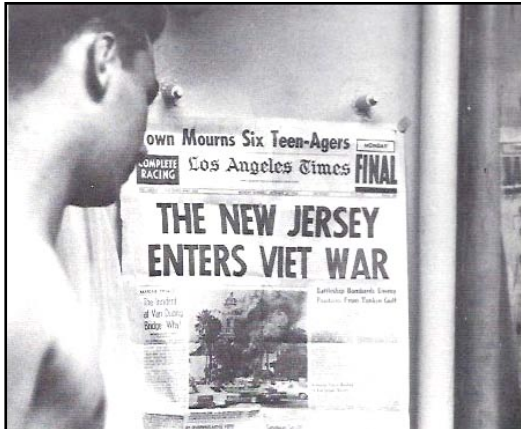
Captain Snyder congratulates crew member upon re-enlistment



**Captain Snyder's wife bought him a bathtub at a yard sale
Shipyard workers discussing how to install it in his quarters**

NOTE: The bathtub was removed prior to the ship becoming a museum

spotter was silenced. An enemy artillery site was totally destroyed and a storage area with five fortified bunkers was destroyed. Thus began another period in *NEW JERSEY* history.



After the first day's firing, the Marine Corp pilot and spotter came aboard by helicopter to discuss what they had witnessed with the embarked media. They were very enthusiastic and spoke in positive terms about *NEW JERSEY*'s accuracy and the devastating effect of her firepower.

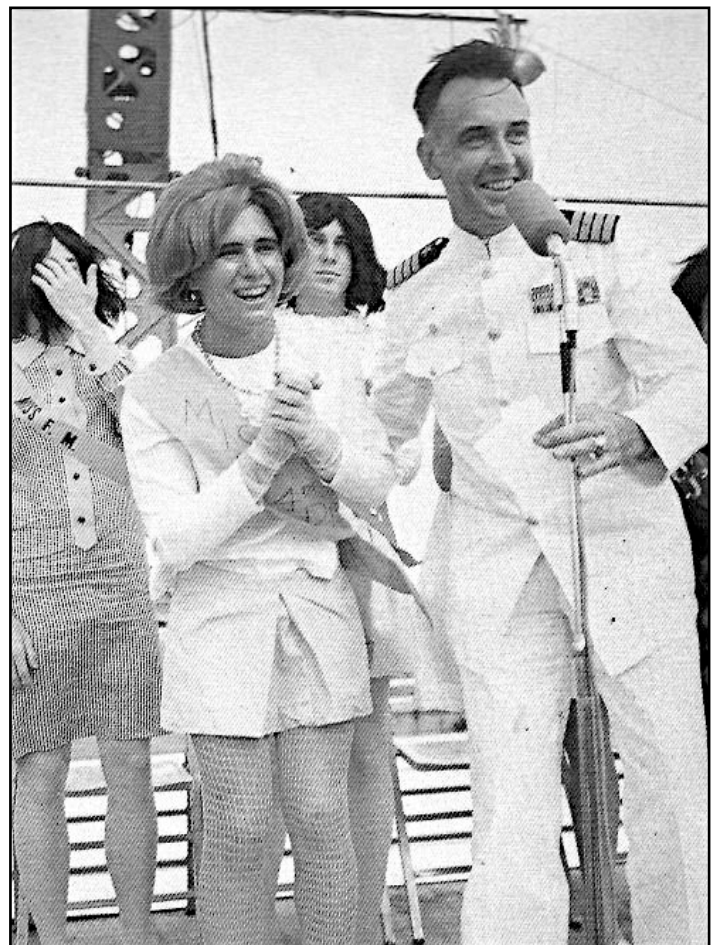
On October 1st, the ship took station to the north of Tiger Island and fired at targets seven to twelve miles north of the DMZ. In the afternoon the ship again moved south to fire into the buffer zone. During the afternoon firing our spotter plane (A Marine, TA4 aircraft) was hit by ground fire. The pilot reported that he was fast losing fuel and would have to ditch. Chief Radarman Macdonald Shand, vectored the aircraft to a position adjacent to the *NEW JERSEY*. Both the pilot and spotter ejected safely and were rescued within minutes by the *USS TOWERS*. Chief Shand was recommended for the Navy Achievement Medal for his role in the drama.

Six bunkers, a supply truck, and an anti-aircraft site were destroyed by our big guns.

On October 2nd the *NEW JERSEY* again fired from a position to the north of Tiger Island. In the afternoon the ship moved south to rearm from *USS HALEAKALA* (AE 25). The rearming was completed within 4 hours and the ship returned to the DMZ. That evening the ship fired at 39 prearranged targets with it's 5 inch guns. Eighteen secondary explosions were observed.

On the 3rd, the *NEW JERSEY* mission was confined to main battery support. Six structures, one fortified (concrete) observation tower, a concrete bunker and an anti-aircraft weapons position were destroyed.

The *NEW JERSEY* was fast becoming a force to be reckoned with.



**Captain Snyder with the Winner
Isn't she Cute?**

On the 4th the *NEW JERSEY* again fired in the northern I Corps zone, this time with Vice Admiral William F. Bringle, Commander Seventh Fleet aboard. Eleven main battery missions and two secondary battery missions were conducted. One Communist troop concentration was wiped out and several bunkers were destroyed.

On the 5th, Captain Snyder assumed command of Task Unit 77.1.2, the southern Sea Dragon unit. The *NEW JERSEY* and TOWERS were joined by the USS MACKENZIE (DD 614) a snoopy equipped destroyer. The three ships were responsible for the area from the DMZ northward to 18 degrees north. The MACKENZIE flew snoopy for 1.3 hours in the morning and 1.2 hours in the afternoon, obtaining surveillance of the waters around Dong Hoi. No waterborne logistics craft were sighted.

During the evening of the 7th, a surveillance air craft reported a concentration of waterborne craft moving south, near the mouth of the Song Giang River. The *NEW JERSEY* and TOWERS closed on the concentration, took it under fire, and destroyed 11 of boat, before the remainder could beach. Another good day for the *NEW JERSEY*.

The following day was highlighted by a visit of the Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Ignatius observed two firing missions during his visit. He was accompanied by Admiral Bringle.

No missions were fired due to bad weather. Spotters were unable to fly and based on information and data obtained during the Korean war it was not cost effective to fire the main battery with neither ground or airborne spotters.

On the 10th, the *NEW JERSEY* and TOWERS moved north to the northern sector of Sea Dragon, covering the area between 18 and 19 degrees north latitude. Six representatives of the world press embarked that day, and stayed aboard until the 13th.

The crew was starting to wonder if we were in a real war or were they just a cruise ship for the news media and VIPs.

While firing a pre-planned target on the 11th, the Marine airborne spotter observed a truck concentration about one mile north of Nha Ky. The *NEW JERSEY* quickly trained her guns around and opened fire, heavily damaging six of the vehicles and cutting the access road in three places.

At 0700 on Saturday, October 12th, The *NEW JERSEY* went to General Quarters in preparation for firing at heavily fortified and well protected caves. Two A7's from the USS AMERICA (CVA 66) spotted for the mission and reported receiving heavy ground fire. One secondary explosion, several fires and one cave was reported sealed.

Although monsoon rains obscured the targets, the *NEW JERSEY* continued firing at the caves on both the 13th and 14th. During this mission an unexpected occurrence happened. A main battery round with a high capacity fuse on 'quick' was prematurely triggered by the rain.

Fortunately, no injuries nor damage occurred. It was ordered, that all future rounds, fired in heavy rain, would require the high capacity rounds to be base detonated.

During late afternoon of the 14th, again with A7's spotters, the *NEW JERSEY* fired for 30 minutes at coastal artillery sites on Hon Matt Island. The spotter noted one secondary explosion and one battery obliterated. As the debris settled, the spotter reported, "you've blown away a large slice of the island--it's down in the ocean". The Hon Matt mission was observed by several Rear Admirals. Following the mission the *NEW JERSEY* steamed southward to resume operations off the DMZ.

At 0730 on the 16th, the *NEW JERSEY* supported the Third Marine Division. Firing simultaneous five and 16-inch salvos, 13 structures and an artillery site were destroyed and an enemy platoon moving through the DMZ was halted. Support of the Third Marine Division continued through the 17th. After rearming the *NEW JERSEY* proceeded independently to II Corps area where she would support the First Field Force.

On both the 18th and 19th Foul weather grounded air spotters. On the 20th the weather broke enough to allow spotting, and 50 miles north of Nha Trang the *NEW JERSEY* wiped out a Viet Cong command post and destroyed nine bunkers in support of the 173rd Airborne Brigade.

On the 21st, Seaman Scott Caswell became the second successful emergency appendectomy performed on the cruise. Later that morning, still in support of the 173rd Airborne Brigade, the *NEW JERSEY* steamed into the extremely restricted waters of the Baie de Van Fong to fire at Viet Cong command posts. Although, the ship fired 57 main battery rounds into the target area, the aerial observer was unable to obtain any meaningful gun damage assessment due to double and triple canopy vegetation. The same was true the following day, when *NEW JERSEY* was credited with 'outstanding coverage of the target area and visible rearrangement of the terrain' but no assessment was possible due to foliage.

On the 22nd while in the II Corps area the *NEW JERSEY* hosted many senior officers. on the 22nd. The ship was fast becoming an oddity, something to visit and be guaranteed a good meal.

After departing II Corps, Captain Snyder was the recipient of a Chinese made machine gun, captured at the battle of Kinh Mon. The presentation was on behalf of the officers and men of the First Battalion, 61st Infantry and First Brigade, 5th Infantry in appreciation for *NEW JERSEY'S* preparation fire just before the battle, which lasted from 23-27 October. The *NEW JERSEY* provided blocking fire to prevent the NVA from reinforcing their troops. The results of the sweep were: eight Americans lost and 301 enemy confirmed killed.

During the day two main and two secondary spotted missions were fired with 12 confirmed enemy killed included in the damage assessment. A Communist troop movement was discovered by the aerial spotter, and *NEW JERSEY* quickly answered his call for fire with main battery high capacity projectiles fitted with mechanical time fuses. The observer reported the projectiles burst at optimum height (about 75 feet directly over the troops) which had taken cover.

On the 25th the *NEW JERSEY* inflicted her heaviest damaged to date. Firing at targets in and around the DMZ, she destroyed 11 structures, seven bunkers, concrete observation tower, and 100 meters of trench line.

In addition, this day marked our first counter-battery fire. North Vietnamese gunners fired in our direction but rounds fell more than 500 yards from the ship. Their accuracy was extremely poor. Radio Hanoi's claim that Communist gunners had scored "direct hits" on *NEW JERSEY*. **To newsmen's questions regarding Hanoi's claim Captain Snyder sent a message stating "...appeared from the bridge that six to twelve golf balls were driven off the Cap Lay bluff in our direction. Next time I will try to get more excited".**

Fifty marines from the Third Marine Division came aboard earlier in the day for liaison with *NEW JERSEYMEN*. Incidental to the visit, some of the leathernecks got their first shower in 30 days. The Supply Department initiated 'Operation Hilton' which had come to be a regular feature of our hosting in-country units. Laundry service, haircuts by professional barbers, special service by all ship's service activities, head of the line privileges for sumptuous meals, and a beautifully decorated cake in their honor. This was the first time, *NEW JERSEYMEN* had an opportunity to hear first hand, from the people they were supporting on the beach, the effect of the ship's devastating firepower.

Staff Sergeant Robert Gauthier summed up the marine's feelings for *NEW JERSEY* in an interview over the ship's TV system: "You are doing more to improve the morale of the men on the beach than anything else in the war. Every time we go on patrol, someone says, 'The big one is out there. Nobody better mess with us or she'll get them.' You are saving lives out here.. American lives. And we thank you."

He told how he had been leading a platoon in the area where *NEW JERSEY* was supporting the Third Marine Division. "We were ordered to pull back about 200 yards so that somebody, we didn't know who at the time, could start shooting at some Communist bunkers and emplacements that had been giving us a lot of trouble. When we finally moved back about 500 yards, we heard what at first sounded like a subway train moving through a tunnel--a big rushing noise--then BANG! Later we went back into the area, there was nothing.. just nothing. It was like something had come along with a big eraser and wiped everything clean. These were big, heavily

fortified bunkers, targets our own artillery couldn't touch."

Fourteen Australians came aboard *NEW JERSEY* and the battleship sent 15 of her men to the Australian ship for a day. *PERTH*'s Commanding Officer, Captain David W. Leach, and Captain Snyder thought it would benefit American and Australian understanding to arrange such an exchange. The exchange visit did much to enhance Australian and American respect for one another.

On Tuesday, the 29th, *NEW JERSEY* destroyed 30 structures, three underground bunkers and 350 meters of trench line. During the afternoon the aerial observer located an enemy artillery position on a hilltop about four miles southwest of Cap Lay. The site was active and had recently been harassing ground troops in northern I Corps. After *NEW JERSEY* laid in four 16-inch rounds, the spotter radioed back "excellent coverage.. keep them coming". Two rounds later the radio crackled once again. "You've just lowered the mountain by 20 feet. Artillery site destroyed."

NEW JERSEY remained off the DMZ throughout the 30th, silencing an anti-aircraft site and wiping out a supply and staging area. After a night of harassment and interdiction firing, *NEW JERSEY* departed station to rearm from *VESUVIUS*.

At 1806, after returning to station off the DMZ, Six counter battery 100mm, rounds were received from the vicinity of Cap Lay. The nearest shell was 3,000 yards short. Main battery fire was returned, but again darkness made assessment of the return fire unavailable.

On Saturday, the 2nd, *NEW JERSEY* began support of the First Marine Division, firing nine spotted missions from a point just south of the entrance to Da Nang Harbor. Although observers reported excellent coverage, no assessment was possible because of dense vegetation over the area.

On Monday, the 4th, orders were received directing the *NEW JERSEY* to take station in southern II Corps near Phan Thiet for the remainder of the current availability period. Steaming at 25 knots, *NEW JERSEY* arrived on station at 2200.

On Tuesday, the 5th of November, eight calls for fire missions in support of the 173rd Airborne Brigade were received. Eight Viet Cong bunkers and five structures were destroyed. Later in the day orders were received to move 180 miles north to support the Ninth Republic of Korea Brigade in central II Corps. Arriving on the morning of the 6th, the ship fired four main battery missions. The following day Brigadier General Kang Shin Tak, Ninth Republic of Korea Division, observed *NEW JERSEY*'s deepest penetration to date. Reaching 23 statute miles inland, *NEW JERSEY* blasted Viet Cong caves and bunkers.

Three secondary explosions were noted as the 1,900 pound bullets smashed into the complex.

On Friday morning, November 8th orders were received to proceed to Subic Bay for upkeep from the 10th to the 20th. On Monday, 11 November, after 47 days at sea, *NEW JERSEY* moored at Alava Pier. In addition to the necessary maintenance required to keep the ship in shape the crew was afforded liberty. Many of the crew members went to Pagsan Falls or Manila.

On November 21 the ship departed Subic Bay for the I Corp and Naval gunfire support duties.

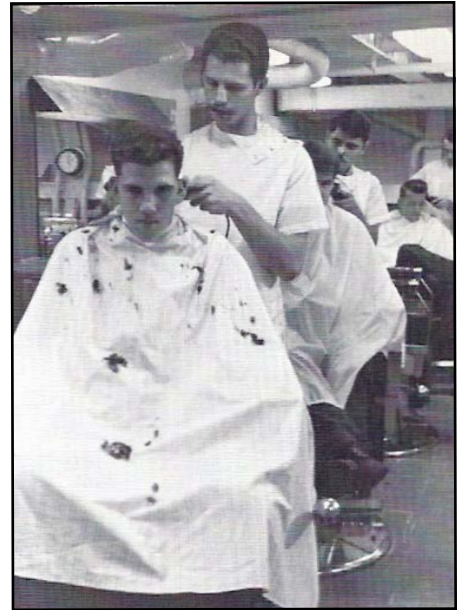
Sunday the 23 the ship arrived at Point DeDe near DaNang ready for action. The wait for action was very short as three gunfire missions were accomplished that very afternoon. Secondary battery was the star of the day credited with destroying 15 structures and damaging 29 others. The following day her secondary battery continues to pound the area in support of the American Division.

On the 25th, the battleship notched the greatest single day's tally of the year. With General George S. Brown, Commanding General, Seventh Air Force at the firing key, and Rear Admiral David H. Bagley, Commander Task Group 70.8, on board to observe. The *NEW JERSEY* fired eight main battery missions. One hundred seventeen structures and 32 bunkers were destroyed and eight secondary explosions ripped through two storage areas near Quang Ngai. High capacity projectiles killed an estimated 40 Communist troops. In addition, the *NEW JERSEY* inflicted heavy damage to 93 structures, tore up 110 meters of trench line, and destroyed several tunnel complexes. Several of the targets were widely dispersed and the battleship fired what Chief Gunner's Mate Billie C. Baker called "spreading fire". The spotter got the ship on target then walked the shots around until the whole area had been decimated. Lookouts 120 feet above the ship's main deck reported smoke and debris rising thousands of feet over the targets.

On the 26th, Brigadier General H. H. Cooksey, Assistant Commander of the American Division, and Brigadier General Nguyen Van Toan, Commanding General, Second ARVN Division, came aboard to watch the firing. Nineteen more Viet Cong were killed, 66 structures and 22 bunkers were destroyed and 75 meters of trench line torn up. One secondary battery mission that day utilized rocket assisted projectiles at a range of 23,000 yards.

During the night the ship repositioned to Point Betsy near Hue to support the 101st Airborne (Airmobile) Division. Two main battery missions were fired supporting the 101st, prior to departing station at 1600 to rearm.

Thanksgiving Day began with a main battery mission at 1000. *NEW JERSEY* commissary men had a first opportunity to try their hand at a holiday meal treating the men to a spread of traditional Thanksgiving dishes that



Getting Spruced Up Before Going Ashore



**Aerial Resupplying
Boeing C-46 Sea Knight**

overflowed the serving lines and necessitated the construction of two tables in the mess decks. A handsome souvenir menu was printed by the print shop.

Thirty *NEW JERSEY* MEN went ashore that day to spend the holiday with the men of the 101st. Thirty soldiers came out to the ship to have dinner with *NEW JERSEY* MEN which gave everyone the opportunity to observe how the other half lives. The transfer was accomplished by a CH-47 Chinook helicopter.

On the morning of December 2nd, three missions were fired. Later in the day 45 combat weary Marines from the Third Marine Division were embarked by helo for a two days stay. Three of these men had malaria and were transferred to the hospital ship USS REPOSE (AH 16).

The next day the ship replenished and returned to the DMZ by 0800 and conducted six firing missions. Six bunkers were destroyed and an active anti-aircraft site was knocked out.

On the 4th, three firing missions were accomplished. The ship remained in the area and the next day conducted 2 firing missions before steamed southward to take up support of the First Marine Division.

The *NEW JERSEY's* 16-inch guns teamed up with Marine artillery to pound Viet Cong bunker complexes in the area.

The *NEW JERSEY* celebrated the 25th anniversary of her launching (7 December 1943) by destroying 12 bunkers, two structures and 10 meters of trench line in a Viet Cong infested area 13 miles south of Da Nang. The USS LEONARD F. MASON (DD 852) provided a snoopy drone in the afternoon to allow *NEW JERSEY* technicians to check out control and video monitoring equipment. Results were good, with all systems functioning properly.

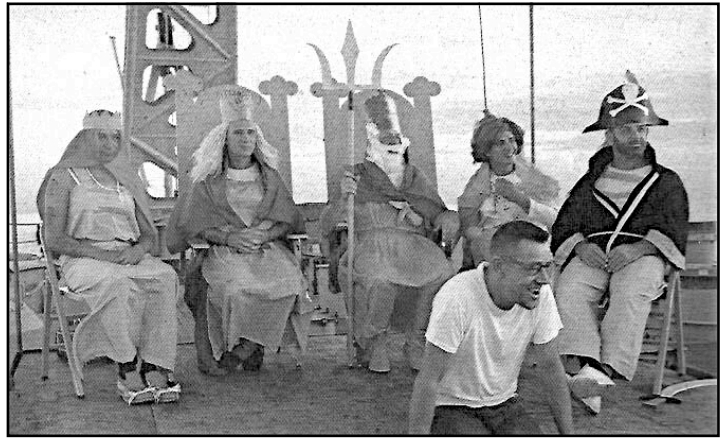
On the 8th, the *NEW JERSEY* fired seven missions in support of Operation Meade River. After the 1,900 pound projectiles had smashed one enemy bunker 15 miles south of Da Nang, the spotter radioed back, "it looks like the excavation for the foundation of an eight story building now".

At midnight *NEW JERSEY* was detached and proceeded to Subic Bay in company with MASON.

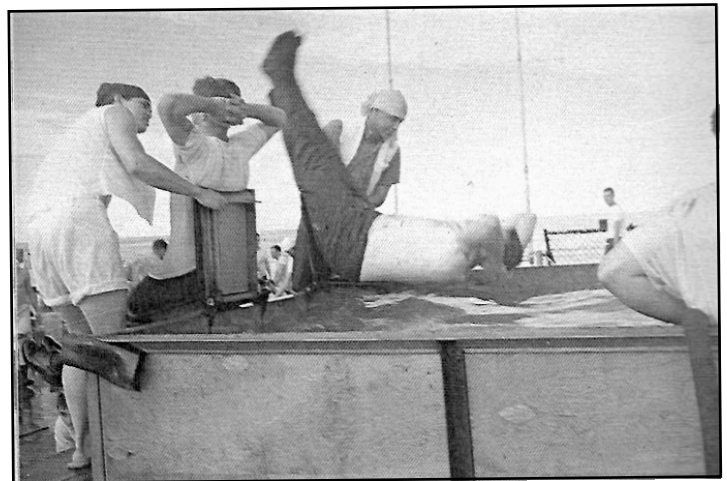
On Friday, the 13th, *NEW JERSEY*, in company with TOWERS, got underway for Singapore via the equator.

On Saturday night a boxing smoker was held on the fantail in the honor of Davey Jones, royal emissary of Neptune Rex, ruler of the raging main. King Neptune himself boarded on Sunday, just as *NEW JERSEY* was about to cross into his kingdom. He was disturbed to find over 1,400 nefarious pollywogs included in the ship's company, and he directed Captain Snyder and the rest of *NEW JERSEY's* loyal shellbacks to initiate them into the ways of the deep. The last pollywog became a dignified shellback only minutes before *NEW JERSEY* crossed 000 degrees at 1403.

On Monday morning December 16th, the *NEW JERSEY* anchored in the Man-of-War anchorage off downtown Singapore. While in Singapore, the *NEW JERSEY* hosted the Honorable Francis J. Galbraith, U. S. Ambassador to Singapore, and Rear Admiral Michael D. Kyrle-Pope, Royal Navy, Chief of Staff, CINCFE. Great liberty was observed by all hands but only too quickly it was over.



King Neptune and His Court



Pollywogs After Baptism Becomes a Shellback



Singapore (City of the Lion)



Christmas Entertainment

At 1230 on the 22nd of December, *NEW JERSEY* arrived back on station off the DMZ. The ship didn't conduct any firing missions for the next several days due to foul weather. On Tuesday morning three main battery missions were fired prior to departing for Phu Cat to embark the Bob Hope Christmas Show.

On Christmas Day, the *JERSEYMEN* received a gift that to them was the next best thing to being home. Hollywood's King of Mirth and Merriment descended with Rosie Grier, Les Brown and his band, and 19 beautiful young girls. Knowing how, at this time of year, American's fighting men must feel the loneliness of being away from home, Bob Hope and his famous quips brought gaiety into the hearts of men for an instant. Marines, Air Force and Army personnel from the beach were also guests for the day. The *JERSEY* had something special for them too. They were guests of honor at Christmas dinner served from 1500-1730 on the mess decks which was highlighted by Bob Hope and Ann-Margaret, and a 121 pound cake featuring a two-foot confectionary Christmas tree.

On the 26th the *Jersey* was back to work, 13 bunkers were destroyed and two cave complexes were blown up northwest of Tuy Hoa. The bunkers were constructed of layers of logs and rocks up to several feet thick. Shipboard observers reported rocks and logs flying through the air several hundred feet above the target area.

On Friday, the 27th, *NEW JERSEY* continued Naval gunfire support in central II Corps, supporting the 9th Republic of Korea Marines. Firing at a Viet Cong infested mountain area 10 1/2 miles north of Van Ninh, the *NEW JERSEY* blew the top off a hill. The spotter first called in point detonated projectiles to clear away the thick vegetation and ground cover. When he could see the target clearly, he called for base detonating projectiles which would penetrate the caves of the deeply entrenched enemy.

The ship moved to the DMZ on Sunday, the 29th, where she would operate into the New Year. In one mission into the southern half of the Zone that afternoon, the main battery destroyed eight 2,500 square foot bunkers and



Christmas Entertainment



This was Bob Hope's 18th Christmas to help the troops celebrate

demolished six structures. The spotter called in the fire when it was discovered the Communists had violated the buffer zone and built fortifications. One large secondary explosion was reported. That day turret one became the first to have fired 1,000 combat rounds since September.

Nineteen hundred sixty-eight had been a challenging and satisfying year for the men of *NEW JERSEY*. Although New Year's Day found them only halfway through the present deployment, and halfway around the world from their loved ones, they had much to be thankful for.

They shared the satisfaction and pride of serving a ship that represented the pride of the surface Navy. They had received the ultimate tribute; A sincere "thanks" from every marine and soldier who had come aboard. Their job was to support allied forces in the field. They took pride in their work, and did it well. Only the men who serve on a ship can make her great. The men of *NEW JERSEY* served their ship in the finest tradition of the United States Navy and 'YES' they made her great.



Our Grand Old Lady Resting Well On The Delaware River, Camden, New Jersey

Status of Viet Nam Exhibit

In the XXVI-2 issue of the Bounce I delineated the status of the Vietnam exhibit. At that time we had approximately \$4,000.00 in escrow for the project. Unfortunately, we have not received additional funding. As of this writing we are \$6,000.00 short from starting the project. The project cannot proceed until the necessary funding has been secured.

The 2012 fiscal year New Jersey State funding for the USS New Jersey Museum and Memorial has not been received. The organization has been reduced to a skeleton crew with each individual doing many different jobs in an effort to maintain the integrity of the ship.

I understand that this is not what you wanted to hear, but the

organization has been put on reduced hours to conserve valuable resources. We have done everything possible to keep the organization and ship intact.

In short (we) **THE SHIP NEEDS YOU AND YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.**

This issue of the Bounce has been dedicated to the veterans of the Vietnam War. I understand that there were over 1,600 crew members aboard during that cruise.

If each of those members donated \$5.00 the project would be fully funded and I would be able to have the project completed prior to the reunion scheduled for August.

The big question remains: Will the Vietnam exhibit be completed prior to the 26th reunion scheduled for

August 2012? This is completely dependent upon how quickly the additional \$6,000.00 becomes available. I need your help!!!!

At this time, I'm not very confident that we will be able to raise the remaining funds necessary to complete the project prior to the reunion.

In addition, any delay in starting the construction would be impacted by inflation in both material and labor costs.

We appreciate your support in this and future endeavors.

Jason Hall
Vice President
Curatorial Affairs and Education



The USS New Jersey and Escort Destroyer



The Big 'J' back home
After a job well done

Battleship to Open New Turret II Experience

By Jason Hall, Vice President of Curatorial Affairs & Education

the Battleship New Jersey Museum & Memorial first opened in 2001, guests have been allowed to enter the gun house of Turret II. However, up until now, this was the only part of the massive turret they were allowed to see. The new Turret II Experience takes guests on an unprecedented hands on interactive tour of almost every part of Turret II.

The process of completing this new innovative tour experience began almost two years ago. First, we developed the plan for the route, which included cutting through the barbette of Turret II in two places, and cutting through one of the shell decks. These cut-throughs were done to facilitate ease of movement for our guests, as these spaces were normally accessed via vertical ladders. The proposed plan for the new route was then submitted for approval to the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer, and ultimately the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA). With final approval from the Navy, we moved forward with executing our plan earlier this year.

Completing this Turret II Experience would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the Battleship's maintenance staff and several groups of volunteers. The arduous seemingly endless task of chipping paint was accomplished by the restoration volunteers. All of the brass fixtures, loading trays, and rails along the tour route gleam like the sun thanks to the volunteer Brass Team. The volunteer Radio Club performed minor miracles by restoring all lights and alarms contained in the new tour route, with their ultimate triumph being bringing to life the Mark 8 Range Keeper computer.

The guided tour begins by going inside the gun house of Turret II where a guest will get the chance

to hold in their hands the salvo alarm and sound it just as the turret captain once did. From the gun house on the 01 level, the tour guide will lead guests down several ladders to the 3rd deck. On the way, guests pass something on the 2nd deck that we are very proud of, the BB-62 veteran signing Wall of Honor. Here, veterans of the ship get to sign their name and leave messages behind. Of course, we do ask them to keep their comments clean.

From the signing wall, guests are led down to the 3rd deck where they will walk through the new entrance we cut through the barbette and turret. Here the barbette is only three inches thick, on second deck above, the barbette ranges in thickness from 11.5 to 17 inches, hence why we cut through here. We installed lights in the void between the turret and barbette so that guests can see some of the construction features of the turret.

Walking onto the shell deck guests find themselves in a different world. Here they learn how the 1,900 and 2,700 pound projectiles were moved across the deck into the projectile hoists using rope in a process called parbuckling. Walking around the hoists and projectiles, guests come to a selected hoist where we show just how the projectiles were lifted to the guns. Of course, we cannot re-energize the actual hoists, so we put a hoist inside the original hoist that illustrates the lifting of a projectile. Currently we use a newly installed switch for the hoist, however, we are working on developing a way to utilize the original hoist handle.

Now that the projectile has been hoisted to the gun house, guests must make their way down to the powder flat to load the powder bags. We cut through the deck and installed a new ladder that

descends down to the lower shell deck. Walking down this ladder and peering down into the turret below is a major WOW factor for our guests. Looking down to the powder flat, guests see the powder scuttles and openings of the powder hoists. This view is available on other battleship museums today, but for the first time anywhere, people will be allowed to go all the way to the bottom of a 16" gun turret thanks to a newly installed set of stairs.

Here on the powder flat, guests will load two powder bags resting on the open scuttles. No, these do not weigh 110 pounds, they are made of Styrofoam and covered in canvas. Once these are loaded, a guest will close the scuttle and another guest will turn the indicator knob that lets a guest on the other side know we are ready for the next bag. A selected guest will then put a powder bag in the scuttle and turn the indicator knob to let the group on the other side know the bag is in place. A guest on the other side will then open the scuttle and another guest will lift the bag and place it in the powder hoist. Now that the projectile and powder bags are on their way to the gun house, it is time for us to head back up the stairs and through a new entrance into Forward Plot where the guests will set the firing solution.

The tour passes by the Mark 1A computer used for the smaller 5"/38 caliber guns. In the adjoining compartment, the group will gather around the Mark 8 Range Keeper. This analog mechanical computer, designed in the 1930s, has been used onboard the *New Jersey* from her first commission in 1943 to being decommissioned for the last time in 1991. Instead of merely looking at the Mark 8 through Plexiglas, several guests will get to put their hands on one

Battleship to Open New Turret II Experience (continued)

By Jason Hall, Vice President of Curatorial Affairs & Education

of the first wartime computers and turn the knobs for themselves.

Replacing the metal cover of the Mark 8 with a piece of Plexiglas, guests will see the gears moving inside as the computer calculates the firing solution based on the input dialed in by the guests.

After setting the firing solution, two guests will be asked to stand in front of the stable vertical. One individual will pull the trigger sounding the salvo alarm. After the

alarm sounds, one lucky guest will have the opportunity of a lifetime by pulling the trigger for the Battleship *New Jersey's* big 16" guns!

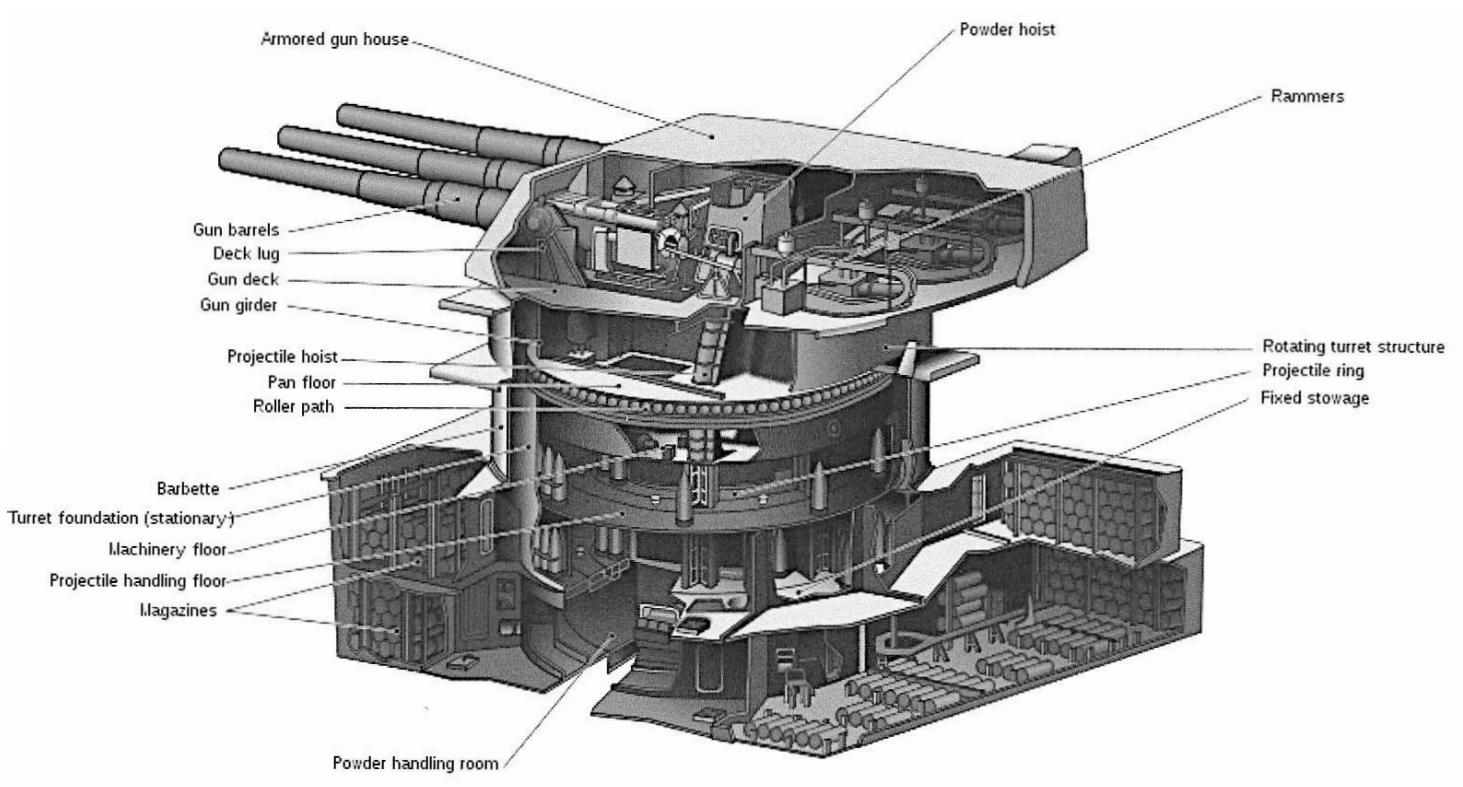
The moment the trigger is pulled, a video of the guns firing is shown on a flat screen TV, coupled with audio of the explosion coming from several surround sound speakers and sub-woofers.

To end the tour, a guest will sound the cease fire alarm.

With the opening of the Turret II Experience, guests will experience first hand what was involved in loading the projectiles and powder bags for the massive 16" Battleship guns, and live the thrill of pulling the trigger which helped fulfill the Battleship *New Jersey's* motto,

“Firepower for Freedom”

I welcome you all to visit the Battleship *New Jersey* Museum and Memorial and live the adventure of the new Turret II Experience



Cutaway View of Turret 2

BATTLESHIP HUMOR

During the final inspection, of the First Division, prior to departing for Vietnam Captain Snyder, observing a Seaman without ribbons and ask, "Seaman, how long have you been in the Navy".

The Seaman replayed, "Two year, eight months and 10 days".

The Captain then ask what he planned on doing when his enlistment was over.

The Seaman replayed, "Cartwheels and Handstands Sir".

On a family night out it became obvious to us that Dad had never left the USS New Jersey. As dad pulled the car in front of the restaurant, my sister began to open the door to get out.

Dad shouted, "Hang on, wait until I pull up to the gang plank".

One of our Lebanon Era members took his teen aged daughter to a reunion at the ship. She was very impressed with the size of the ship and guns. She listened to some of the war stories and was very intrigued with one Korean Vet. He was telling about his experiences near the bomb line. Finally when he was finished she ask, "Did you fright for the North or South".

On vacation a Marine noticed a Boy Scout admiring his hat which indicated that he had been in World War II. The boy stuck out his hand and thanked the Marine for service to the country.

The Marine replied, "I was at Iwo Jima, have you ever heard of it".

"Yes, sir," the boy answered. "I was there on vacation for 10 days last year". "Did you have fun there"?

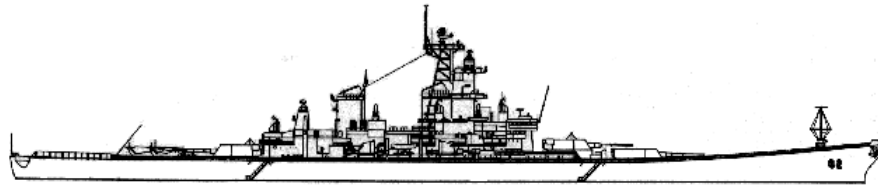
When the ship was just off the North Korea coast an argument arose in the Officers Mess. The discussion was a determination of the amount of work vs. pleasure sex entailed. Unable to resolve this issue within the Officer Corp they decided to select one of the enlisted man to finalize the argument. Who could they get that would be reliable and all the officers would respect.

Finally they selected the 1st Class Boatswain Mate from the Second Division. Everyone on the ship had the upmost respect for Old Boats.

It was agreed that his decision would be final. The Captain called him up to the Officers Mess and ask him if sex was work, work/pleasure, or pure pleasure. Without hesitation Boats shouted out the sex is pure pleasure.

The Captain ask how he had come to that conclusion. Boats replied, "If there were any work involved, you officers would have us do it for you".





SCHOLARSHIP GUIDELINES, ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS, INC will continue providing annual Scholarship Awards. A committee, appointed by the President and approved by the Board of Directors will make recommendations to the assembled Members at a General Membership meeting for approval. Applications for the Scholarship Awards must be received by the committee no later than June 15, 2012.

GUIDELINES:

1. No committee member's family or relatives are eligible for an award.
2. Scholarship will be awarded to deserving students who have maintained a "B" or 3.0 grade point average.
3. Students must be a graduating senior, attending an accredited high school/vocational technical institution. Graduating in the Class of 2012.
4. Applications must be recommended by their high school guidance counselor.
5. Award must be used at an accredited education/technical institution for undergraduate studies.
6. Awards are not available for graduate study.
7. The award will be paid directly to the institution selected.

Publicity will be accomplished through the USS New Jersey Veterans Newsletter and on the internet. Information and application forms are available on the Internet reference: WWW.USSNEWJERSEY.ORG

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

1. Any son, daughter, grandchild of a member in good standing, included children of a Member in good standing who has passed away during the current membership year. (Must have been a USS New Jersey Veteran).
2. Must be a high school senior graduating in the Class of 2012.
3. Official transcripts for the 11th and 12th grades, submitted with application.
4. Two (2) academic references.
5. Student's personal resume.
6. Student's essay completed.
7. Name of educational/technical institution to be attended.
8. Graduation picture or equivalent
9. Scholarship winners will be notified by phone and a follow-up letter from the President of the USS New Jersey Veterans, Inc.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Eligibility requirements 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8 must be submitted to: Joe DiMaria, President, 645 Brisa Court, Chesapeake, VA 23322 by June 15, 2012

USS NEW JERSEY BB 62 NAME PLATE ORDER FORM

SECTION # 1 - Complete this section by selecting any designed plate for Crew Members, Spouse, or Guest.

Provide Standard (Style I) 2.0" X 3.0" (Style II)

Provide (Style II) 1.0" X 3.0"

Crew Member Plate (White with Blue Letters)

Spouse or Guest Member Badge (White with Blue Letters)



Please print desired text as you wish it displayed on the lines provided. We reserve the right to rearrange text for clarity and to minimize disorder

Please print desired text as you wish it displayed on the lines provided. We reserve the right to rearrange text for clarity and to minimize disorder

SECTION # 2 – Pricing

SECTION # 3 –Mailing Information

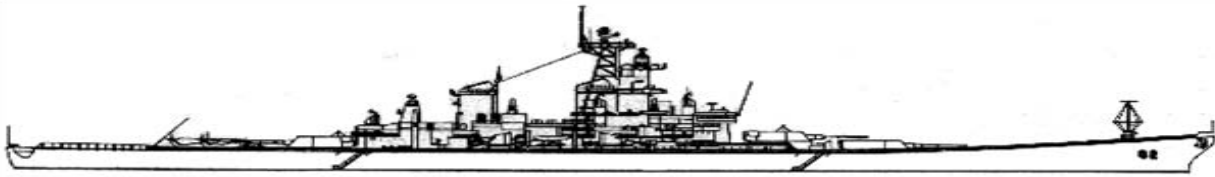
	<u>Quantity</u> _____	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
Badge Style I	_____ X	\$5.00 =	_____
Badge Style II	_____ X	\$5.00 =	_____
		TOTAL	_____

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____
 State: _____ Zip _____
 Telephone _____
 Email: _____

Mail Complete Order Forms and checks to;

USS New Jersey Veterans, Org.
% John Vance
1541 Hayden Rd., Deland, FL 32724
Phone: 386-736-3231
Email: jvance916@cfl.rr.com

NOTE: Ordered, Name Plate and History String Plates will be attached to your envelope at the Welcome Aboard Table



HISTORY STRING

Mark Your Required History String (s)

Indicate your required Reunion History Badges by placing an 'X' in the appropriate column next to the Reunion City you want to purchase.

NOTE: Each of the following strings are \$2.00 each

<u>Attachment Name</u>		<u>Crew</u>	<u>Guest</u>	<u>Plankowner</u>
<u>City</u>	<u>Year</u>			
Long Beach, CA	1982	_____	_____	_____
Atlantic City, NJ	1984	_____	_____	_____
Indianapolis, IN	1986	_____	_____	_____
New Orleans, LA	1988	_____	_____	_____
Daytona Beach, FL	1990	_____	_____	_____
Nashville, TN	1992	_____	_____	_____
Cherry Hill, NJ	1993	_____	_____	_____
San Diego, CA	1994	_____	_____	_____
Norfolk, VA	1995	_____	_____	_____
Fort Mitchell, KY	1996	_____	_____	_____
Danvers, MA	1997	_____	_____	_____
Colorado Springs, CO	1998	_____	_____	_____
Seattle, WA	1999	_____	_____	_____
Daytona Beach, FL	2000	_____	_____	_____
Branson, MO	2001	_____	_____	_____
Cherry Hill, NJ	2002	_____	_____	_____
Las Vegas, NV	2003	_____	_____	_____
Washington, DC	2004	_____	_____	_____
Valley Forge, PA	2005	_____	_____	_____
San Antonio, TX	2006	_____	_____	_____
San Diego, CA	2007	_____	_____	_____
Cherry Hill, NJ	2008	_____	_____	_____
Jacksonville, FL	2009	_____	_____	_____
Nashville, TN	2010	_____	_____	_____
Hilton Head Island, SC	2011	_____	_____	_____
Cherry Hill, NJ	2012	_____	_____	_____

If ordering more than one (1) Guest String, please make attachment listing, Guest Data for Badge and Associated Reunion History.

Include contents of the attachment in Total Cities/Guest Badge QUANTITY in Pricing.

TOTAL CITIES SELECTED _____ TOTAL COST _____

**Mail This Complete Order Form and Check to; USS New Jersey Veterans, Org.
% John Vance, 1541 Hayden Rd., Deland, FL 3272
Phone: 386-736-3231 Email: jvance916@cfl.rr.com**



MERCHANDICE IN SMALL STORE

Golf Shirt – Embroidered on front over pocket available in Navy Blue, Green, Ash, Light Blue, Maroon, White, Sizes Medium, Large, Extra Large & XX Large	\$22.00
T-Shirt – Light Blue, Tan, Maroon, White, Sizes Medium, Large, Extra Large &XX Large	\$18.00
Sweatshirt – Available in Ash Embroidered, Size Large	\$22.00
Pullover V Neck Navy Blue Sweater, Sizes Extra Large & XX Large	\$36.00
Button down Cardigan Navy Blue Sweater, Sizes Medium, Large, Extra Large &XX Large	\$36.00
Satin Baseball Jacket - Navy and Royal Blue – Members Only – Embroidered on Front/ Screen Print of Ship on back, Sizes Medium, Large & Extra Large	\$37.00
Coach Style Jacket – White USS New Jersey Silhouette Embroidered Left Chest Size Medium	\$27.00

LADIES SHIRTS

Scoop Neck Tee – Short Sleeve Butter or Red, Sizes Medium, Large, Extra Large and XX Large	\$20.00
Scoop Neck Tee – Long Sleeve, Pink or Sky Blue, Sizes Medium, Large, Extra Large and XX Large	\$20.00

Hat – USS New Jersey on Front – Black “WWII” on back “Plank owner” on back - Blank (80’s – 90’s Crew) “Korea” on back “Vietnam” on back	\$13.00
Hat – USS New Jersey on Front – White “WWII” on back “Plank owner” on back “Korea” on back “Vietnam” on back Blank (80’s – 90’s Crew)	\$13.00
Pins - Lone Sailor USS New Jersey BB-62 Cross Flags Navy Cross Flags Korea Cross Flags Vietnam Vietnam Veteran Korea Veteran USS New Jersey Reunion Lapel Pin Yellow Ribbon w/American Flag Support our Troops	\$ 4.50 \$ 4.00
Tote Bags -	\$10.00
Patches – All Era’s	\$4.00 ea/or \$22.00 set
Chrome License Plate Frames – Blue Background W/White Letters Battleship Sailor (Top) - USS New Jersey BB-62 (Bottom)	\$ 9.00
USS New Jersey MUGS Ceramic white with black wrap around picture of our ship	\$ 5.00

Please add \$12.00 for Shipping and Handling:
Please call for availability, state size and color

**Mail Complete Order and checks to:
USS New Jersey Veterans, Org.
% John Vance, 1541 Hayden Rd., Deland, FL
Phone: 386-736-3231
Email: jvance916@cfl.rr.com**

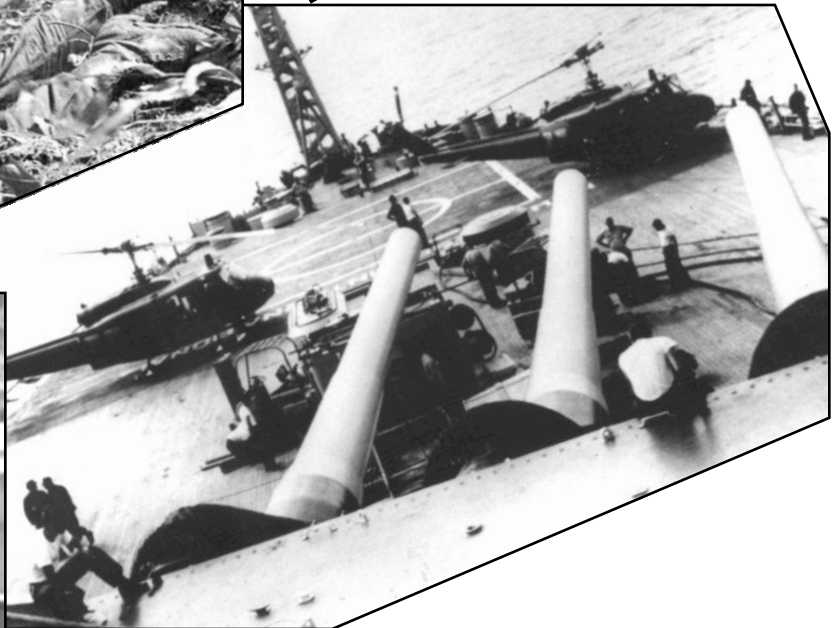
WELCOME ABOARD NEW MEMBERS

to the

USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.

MEMBERS THAT HAVE JOINED SINCE SEPTEMBER 2011

Roy Christopher	E Div.	Lebanon	Lebanon, NJ
Jay Hurley	E Div.	Lebanon	Lexington, KY
Harry Ruhle Jr. 409	Restoration Volunteer Supervisor		Collingswood, NJ
Frank Wilson	3 rd Div.	WW II	Cameron, MO



USS NEW JERSEY BB-62 TAPS LISTING

*When I come to the end of the day
And the sun has set for me
I want no rites in a gloom-filled room
Why cry for a soul set free?
Miss me a little, but not too long
And not with your head bowed low.
Remember the love we once shared
Miss me, but let me go.*

*For this is a journey we all must take
And each must go alone
It's all a part of the Maker's plan,
A step on the road home.
When you are lonely and sick at heart
Go to the friends we know
And bury your sorrows in doing good deeds
Miss me, but let me go.*

<i>Louis J. Baumbach</i>	<i>C Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Baldwinsville, NY</i>
<i>Frank Blair</i>	<i>H Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>Long Beach, CA.</i>
<i>Brendan Brown</i>	<i>1st Div.</i>	<i>Korea 21</i>	<i>Methuen, MA.</i>
<i>William E, Brown</i>	<i>5th Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Davenport, FL.</i>
<i>Richard Canaday</i>	<i>9th Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>Stone Mountain, GA.</i>
<i>Stanley A Combs</i>	<i>K Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Clearwater, KS.</i>
<i>Eric Downing</i>	<i>6th Div.</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Largo Fl.</i>
<i>Harold Gnau Jr.</i>	<i>S Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Reading, PA.</i>
<i>William Harvey</i>		<i>WW II</i>	
<i>Carl Hass</i>	<i>S-2 Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Wallingford CT.</i>
<i>Joseph Hopkins</i>	<i>5th Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>Chester Springs, PA.</i>
<i>James R. Hughes</i>	<i>3rd Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>Merritt Island, Fl.</i>
<i>Arthur Healey</i>	<i>1st Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Billerica, MA.</i>
<i>Armond LeBlanc</i>	<i>E Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Manchester, NH.</i>
<i>P.J. Rapone</i>	<i>N Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Charlotte, NC.</i>
<i>George C Stegmann</i>	<i>M Div.</i>	<i>WWII</i>	<i>Thornwood NY.</i>
<i>Lawrence N. Welsh</i>	<i>2nd Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>E.Troy, WI.</i>
<i>Cletus Wildasin</i>	<i>2nd Div.</i>	<i>WW II</i>	<i>Hanover, PA.</i>
<i>William Zielinski</i>	<i>M Div.</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Scranton, PA.</i>
<i>Louis Iozzi 1341</i>		<i>Associate</i>	<i>Springfield, PA.</i>

USS NEW JERSEY VETERANS THAT HAVE PROCEEDED US INTO ETERNITY

LAST	FIRST	WIFE	CITY	STATE	ERA	DIVISION	DIED
ABE	Lawrence W.	Dixie	Cumberland	MD	40's	B	November 14, 2009
ABERCROMBIE	Robert C.	Estella	St. Petersburg	FL	40's	8th	March 3, 2008
ABRAMSON	Clifford L.	Evelyn	Franklin Grove	IL	40's	B	August 27, 2011
ATKINS	Robert William	Rosalee	Boyertown	PA	60's		October 5, 2010
BARTELS	William Henry	Penelope	New City	NY	50's		2003
BONNER	Frederick W. "Fred"	Irene	Au Train	MI	40's	7th	August 31, 2006
BREMER	Charles Clarence	Evelyn	Edgar Springs	MO	40's	M	February 26, 2011
BRITNER	George F.		Naples	FL	40's	FA	February 20, 2001
BROWN	Denver E.	Martha	Louisville	KY	50's	B	May 20, 2008
DAVIS	Donald C.	Mary	New Cumberland	PA	50's		April 26, 2011
DAY	Robert		Cincinnati	OH	40's	9th	Unknown
EDWARDS, Sr.	Donald L.	Dawn	Johnson City	NY	40's	8th	January 21, 2011
ELMO	Joseph J.		Blue Bell	PA	40's	L	November 18, 2007
ENRIGHT	John F.		Chicago	IL	50's		October 15, 2003
HILL, Jr.	Edgar Patton	Linda	Salt Lake City	UT	40's	E	2008
HOWARD	George M.		Louisville	KY	40's	5th	2000
JONES	Ernest Oliver	Janice	Westland	MI	40's	B	2006
KELLY	Frank P.	Anne C.	Virginia Beach	VA	50's		July 11, 2011
KING	Thomas A.	Marie C.	Milton	MA	50's		2002
KOLLING, SR.	William W.	Betty	Alexandria	VA	50's		June 15, 2011
LYDON	James J.		Philadelphia	PA	40's	4th	March 27, 2004
LYLES	James Barnett	Delores	Picayune	MS	40's	M	2006
McFARLAND	James R.		Pittsburgh	PA	40's	7th	April 7, 2009
McKENZIE	Malcom E.	Bridget	Roswell	GA	40's	B	June 13, 2008
MENCKE	Charles D. (Buster)		North Royalton	OH	40's		February 25, 2011
MILLER JR	Joseph E.	Ina	Florence	KY	50's	6th	April 7, 2006
NEWELL	Bertram B.	Clara Mae	Blue Springs	MO	40's		1997
NORRIS	Robert Hugh	Barbara	Lerna	IL	50's		October 25, 2011
QUIN	Donald Francis	Jean	Brighton	MA	40's	FM	August 9, 2003
ROBINSON	Marshall I.	Bettie	Elkhart	IN	40's	8th	2007
SASSO	Joseph J.		Taunton	MA	40's	S	2006
SAVAGE	Louis		Bay City	MI	40's	A	October 28, 2007
SIEKMAN	Leroy A. "Lee"	Mary	Crete	IL	40's	SS	2002
TELFER	George Myron	Pearl	Richland	MI	40's	L/S	June 24, 2008
THOMPSON	Alvin L.		Lyon Mountain	NY	40's	5th	2008
TRACHOK	Alvin J.	Marianne	Pittsburgh	PA	40's	9th	2008
TRIPPEL	Edward W.	Loretta	O'Fallon	IL	40's	EX	September 19, 2003
WADJA	Edward		Westfield	MA	40's	A	October 10, 2008
WHITE	Richard H.	Doris	Vancouver	WA	50's		2008
WHY	Allen Emanuel	Rebecca	Tioga	PA	50's		April 27, 1998
WOLFE	Leslie Earl		Saint Louisville	OH	40's	B	March 25, 2007
ZALUSKI, JR.	Alfred Paul		Warrenton	VA	50's	Unknown	Mar 4, 2004
ZIMMERMAN	John Lawrence	Vivian	Valley Lee	MD	50's	Unknown	2003



**Main Battery
Firing Pin**



**Dad Meet New
Son for the
First Time**

2/1/12

VOLUNTEERS; FOR USS NEW JERSEY VETS. INC.

ERA REPRESENTATIVE, ADVISOR:

W.W.II ---1940's

Robert La Vine
92 Old Stirling Rd.
Warren, NJ. 07059
908-755-9498
Blavinebb62@aol.com
E-Div.

KOREA---1950's

Richard Esser 1951-1954
3930 Meister Road
Lorain, OH. 44053
440-282-8272 (H) 246-5594 (W)
esser3@hotmail.com
M-Div. (Fax-440-246-0737)

VIETNAM ---1960's

William Meredith 1967-1969
22 Emjay Lane
Rochester, NY 14612
585-225-9210
wam@rochester.rr.com
X-Div.

LEBANON /PERSIAN GULF 1980's

Daniel "Danny" Fielder 1982-1984
5198 Bethesda Road
Crystal Springs, MS 39059
601-892-6086
gulfstatesdanny@aol.com
M-Div.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEER:

W.W.II

EAST:

Henry B. Pierce 1942-1944
75 Shady Hill Drive
West Warwick, RI. 02893-2336
401-821-4256
jhp341@cox.net
S-Div.

WEST:

Leo J. Cox
1706 Rosemeade Circle
Carrollton, TX. 75007
972-394-8034
leo@charronvineyards.com
M/B-Div.

NORTH:

William J. Myers 1967-69
4021 Vernon Ave
Omaha, NE. 68111-1017
402-453-3124 H/ 402-676-0086 C
williamjimye@msn.com
E-Div. (EM)

SOUTH:

Walter Bardin 1945-1946
2814 Live Oak Dr.
Rowlett, TX. 75088
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