

A History of the USS Calvert - Research notes for the period June 1950 to December 1953

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Introduction

This document is a chronologically ordered set of historical research notes covering the USS Calvert's call back to service in mid-1950 through to the end of 1953.

Chronological highlights for this period include:

- * Reconditioning after inactive reserve, WWII mothball fleet, Portsmouth, VA area, Summer and early Fall, 1950.
- * Commissioning, October 18, 1950
- * Shakedown and training period, late Fall 1950 through mid-February 1951
- * Departure for the West Coast, United States, February 17, 1951
- * Arrival, West Coast, United States, Early March, 1951
- * Departure for Yokosuka, Japan, March 22, 1951
- * The USS Calvert's "First" Far East Service - April 7th, 1951 to August 27th, 1951
- * West Coast, United States - September 8, 1951 to February 16, 1952
- * To Hawaii for Overhaul - February 16, 1952 to May 14, 1952
- * West Coast, United States - Advanced amphibious training for boat crews - May 14, 1952 to October 25, 1952
- * Second Far East Tour, Flagship, Commander Transport Division 13 - October 25, 1952 to April 20, 1953
- * West Coast, United States - April 20, 1953 to May 11, 1953
- * Amphibious exercises, Hawaii - May 11, 1953 and June, 30 1953
- * West Coast, United States - June 30, 1953 to August 5, 1953
- * Third Far East Tour, August 5, 1953 to September 16, 1953
- * West Coast, United States - September 16, 1953 to December 31, 1953

Primary sources:

- * A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32), David B. Cullen
- * Calversion editions, published by John Cole
- * USS Calvert's Personnel Diaries, when available from the National Archives (online)
- * Lord Calvert Chronicle's "The Calvert Story" 1964

Notes:

- * Times: All times are in "24-hour" time. For example, 0000 is midnight, 0400 is 4am, ... 1200 is noon, 2000 is 8pm ..., and so on.
- * When possible the details are corroborated, and in some cases corrected, by official Navy records.

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Summer 1950 - U.S. Navy called to action Navy reservists recalled to active duty					
The Korean War Begins					
1950	June	25		June 25, 1950: North Korean military (Korean People's Army, KPA) forces, supported by the Soviet Union and China, crossed the border and advanced into South Korea.	
U.S. Navy called back to action Naval reservists recalled to active duty					
1950	June and July			<p>1) "None of the armed services was prepared to fight a protracted, limited, conventional war on the mainland of Asia in 1950. After the defense cutbacks of the late 1940s, the United States was fortunate to have even a skeleton fleet available in Japan and the Philippines when the war erupted. The emergency restoration of full naval power to perform such daunting operational and strategic missions at a sustained operational tempo is a story of epic proportions itself.</p> <p>... All elements and communities of the Navy played key roles in the high-mobility phase of the Korean War that took place in the nine months from September 1950 to June 1951. A nation that so cavalierly dismissed the value of its minesweepers, amphibious ships, and escorts learned the hard way the price of its false economies. Vessels as diverse as aircraft carriers, battleships, and hospital ships were taken out of mothballs and recommissioned. They served with distinction during throughout the war."</p> <p>2) US Naval Reservists found themselves called back to Active Duty with the start of the Korean Conflict a month earlier.</p>	<p>1) Preface, page vi., Alexander, Joseph H., Fleet Operations In A Mobile War, September 1950 - June 1951. The U.S. Navy and the Korean War. Naval Historical Center</p> <p>2) Lapsley Barron Mills, Jr., Calversion Vol 53, p2</p>
1950 - August, September, October - The USS Calvert is reconditioned for service; Crew members report aboard.					
1950	August		James River & Portsmouth/Norfolk VA area	<p>1) In August 1950, the Calvert was ordered back in commission due to the pressing need for amphibious ships caused by the Korean Conflict.</p> <p>2) For the period February 1947 to August 1950 the USS Calvert was on Inactive Reserve status, stationed in the Portsmouth, VA area and was part of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. During this period she was most likely stationed as part the James River Reserve Fleet (aka Moth Ball Fleet), but this is not yet officially verified.</p> <p>See also: https://www.usscalvert.com/2022/09/04/uss-calvert-research-notes-february-26-1947-to-1950-inactive-reserve/</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>2) Funck, Various Sources</p>
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>One-third regular Navy, two-thirds reserves</p> <p>"I was in the group that recommissioned the old girl for the Korean operation. One third of us were regular Navy and two-thirds were reserves."</p>	<p>Jim Nash, Calversion Vol 33, P2</p>

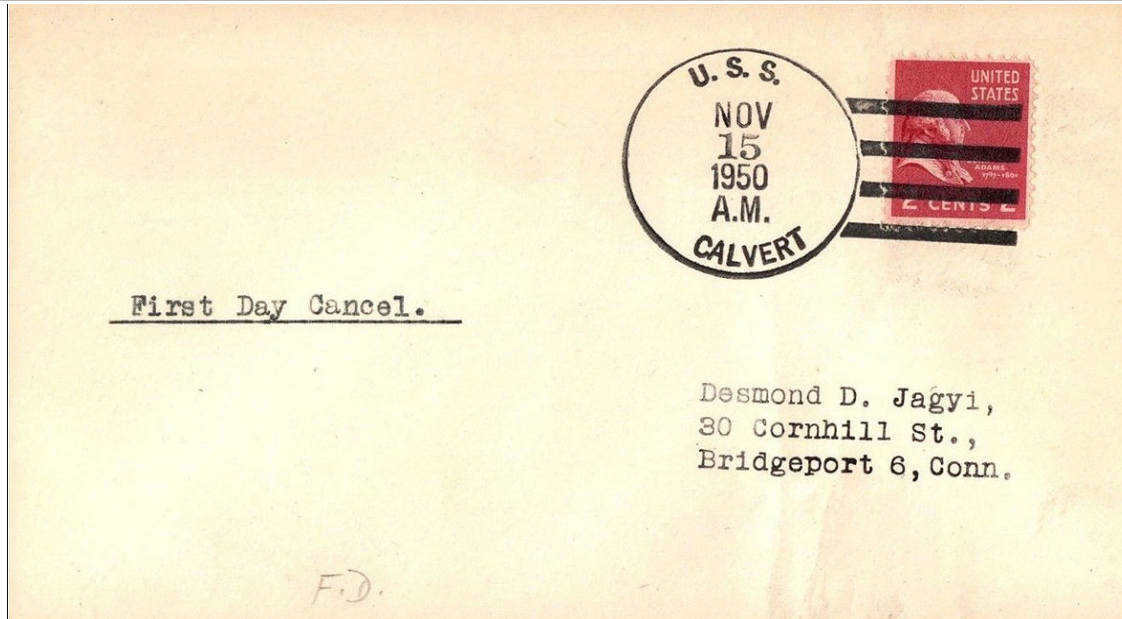
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1950	August and September		James River & Portsmouth/Norfolk VA area	<p>1) "My three year enlistment was up on 13 Aug 50. A few weeks earlier, the end of July, Pres Truman extended everyone one year beyond their ETS. Leave was cut short and I was transferred to the USS Calvert and reported aboard her in Portsmouth. I was an RM3."</p> <p>2) "David Frank Arthur of Haleyville, who operates the Arthur Laundry, has volunteered for U.S. Naval service. Lt. Arthur has received orders to report for duty on August 20 at Norfolk, Va. There Lt. Arthur will go aboard the troop transport USS Calvert as soon as it has been activated. After serving for 37 months during World War II, seventeen of them overseas in the Pacific aboard the heavy cruiser USS San Francisco, Lt. Arthur retired from duty but joined the reserves."</p> <p>3) "I was recalled back to active and sent to Norfolk Naval Shipyard to the USS APA 32, the Calvert, In Sept 1950."</p>	<p>1) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2</p> <p>2) The Haleyville Advertiser. Halesville, Alabama. August 8, 1950. p1 WW II Vet Volunteers For US Naval Service</p> <p>3) Raymond F. Ensmenger, Calversion Vol 36, 1997, p5</p>
				A rusty bucket	
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>"Back in 1950 when I was single and still in the Naval Reserves trying to finish up my obligation with Uncle Sam by attending monthly drills, I was suddenly called up for a spell of active duty. I suppose I was prime meat since I was single with no obligations other than my earning enough to meet my bachelor needs. So, in July 1950 I was called up for active duty to immediately report to the USS Calvert APA-32 (September timeframe), which was in mothballs along with other WWII ships in the Chesapeake Bay at Portsmouth, Va. The Calvert was only one of many WW II ships which were mothballed there. She was a rusty bucket with camouflage paint on her. Everyone called her the "rusty bucket" ... and our office was in shambles as was our crew quarters.</p>	Lapsley Barron Mills, Jr., YN3, USNR Calversion Vol 53, p2
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>1) "I wrote some years ago of my time aboard the Calvert, but I don't think I told the following of her history. What a "rust bucket" was APA-32. She had just been taken out of a nest of mothballed ships anchored in the Chesapeake Bay. She had been nested there since the end of WW2. Still had camouflage paint and all internal equipment that was on her from the war."</p> <p>2) "I was with the Calvert when she was reconditioned in Portsmouth. I still remember walking down the dock that first day. I kept saying to my self, No, not that one, it's a bucket of rust. Well, the crew turned that ship into one of the proudest in the Pacific. - Robert A. Rahn - RM1c - Calversion V36, P2.</p>	<p>1) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2</p> <p>2) Robert A. Rahn, Calversion Vol 36 p2</p>
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>2) I was recalled in August 1950 to put the Calvert back in commission. .. the experiences of cleaning all the grease, not only off walls but out of electric fan motors, flatware drawers, etc. When I left the ship in 1952 you could still get grease on your clothes if you touched some things on ship. - Mark Gallaway</p>	Mark Gallaway, Calversion Vol 31, p2

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Reconditioning					
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>1) "USS Calvert was taken into drydock at Portsmouth to be reconditioned by civilians. The old radios were yanked out and replaced with new ones. The crew members on board were really only "gophers" to help expedite the readiness of the ship. We navy gobs didn't have much to do except to study for promotions and we had liberty just about every night – unless we were designated to serve on fire duty or assigned to the quarterdeck to check out the come-and-go of ships crew members and visitors."</p> <p>2) "The entire inside of the ship had to be ripped out by shipyard workers, since the ship had been nested with many other WWII ships since the war ended."</p> <p>3) "She went into dry dock at Portsmouth where civilian workers replaced all radio equipment and all other obsolete internal components of the ship. They chipped and repainted the ship inside and out etc."</p>	<p>1) Lapsley Barron Mills, Jr., Calversion Vol 53, p2</p> <p>2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, p3</p> <p>3) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2</p>
Radio crew					
1950	October	18	Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>1) "I was one of the two RM3 regular Navy radiomen assigned to the moth balled USS Calvert APA-32 at Portsmouth, VA. As a radioman I could type. In the weeks it took to install modern radios and commo gear I worked for an engineer officer typing up volumes of authorized running spare requisitions. Eventually we had about 20 radioman and radio officers aboard. Other than us two RM3 and one striker, all senior POs and officers were reserves recalled to active duty. Most came from out east and New England. Only a couple of the reserve RMs were qualified with Morse Code having been away from it for years. Meaning that us few regulars were on duty many hours it being a 24 hour day requirement."</p> <p>2) "We had about 30 Radioman. Only three of us were Regular Navy. Me, RM3 Catteau and RM Striker Cooper. Most of the USNR RM were 1st Class, one RM Chief (Vogler), and one RM2 (Rahn). Rahn was one of the USNRs that hadn't forgotten Morse Code. RM1 Moxley was another of the USNRs that remained qualified enough to stand Radio Watch."</p>	<p>1) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, p3</p> <p>2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, P2</p>
Boiler crew					
1950	September through mid-October		Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>1) "This was the time when the crew was mostly reserves that were called back to duty because of the Korean War. All seaman and firemen were young recruits still wet behind the ears. We found out what Navy life was like fast. We saw great places like Norfolk?"</p> <p>Looking back at the history of the Calvert both in WW2 and Korea she was put into service fast and sent over seas right away. Being in the boiler room I knew the Babcock & Wilcox boilers inside and out when the Reserve P.O. got done with me. I was really proud to belong to the B Division of the Calvert."</p> <p>2) "During my short term in the boiler room, I lifted safety three times while tied alongside the dock - A mortal sin. I got to see the chief boilerman and engineer officer in person and in a hurry. Our gunnery crews used to come closer to the airplane than they did the sock he was towing. But by the end of shake down, we became a pretty good crew. I remember checking water when it was 130 degrees right under the fan in the boiler room. This was not my cup of tea. I transferred to the boat group right after this. This is what I was trained for, plus had spent a lot of time in the boat training group at Little Creek, Virginia."</p>	<p>1) John L. Cole, Calversion V10, p1</p> <p>2) Jim Nash, Calversion Vol 33, p2</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1950	September through mid-October		Norfolk area and Chesapeake Bay area	<p>Boat crew training at Little Creek, Va.</p> <p>1) "I put in for sea duty, I received orders to report to Little Creek, Va. for amphibious boat training, and to my surprise I reported aboard the USS Calvert APA-32 for the second time. I was in the boat div. this time. A big part of the new crew, were inactive reserve, and they were not happy at all. I became the first div. P.O."</p> <p>Note: Mr. Simpson was originally onboard the Calvert Oct 1, 1942 when the ship was first commissioned and as such he was an official plank holder. He transferred off, to the Harry Lee, on October 25, 1942 when the crews of these two ships were switched due to the Harry Lee's breakdown. He transferred off the USS Calvert for the second and final time in June, 1952.</p> <p>2) "I served aboard the Calvert APA-32 from 1950 to 1952 as a BM2 in the L Div. & 2nd Div. I came aboard with the Boat Div. at Norfolk."</p>	<p>1) Charles W. Simpson, Calversion, Vol 11, p5</p> <p>WWII details confirmed in USS Calvert WWII Muster Roll, October 1942.</p> <p>2) Paul E. Smith, Calversion Vol22, p3</p>
1950	October	18	Portsmouth, VA Norfolk Naval Shipyard	<p>USS Calvert Recommissioned - October 18, 1950</p> <p><u>Transport Calvert To Be Reactivated</u> The USS Calvert, a 14,247-ton transport which has been in the "mothball fleet" since the end of World War II, will be recommissioned today at noon during ceremonies at the Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth.</p> <p>Captain J.E. Baker, USN, commander of the Norfolk Group of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet will read the orders reactivating the vessel.</p> <p>Captain Glenn W. Legwen, USN, will be the ship's new skipper. Cmdr. George W. Winne, USN, will be the executive officer. Captain Legwen, a Naval Academy graduate of 1927, comes to the ship from New Orleans, where he was Eight Naval District Communications Officer. Prior to that duty, he held the same post in the Tenth Naval District with headquarters at San Juan, P.R.</p>	<p>Calversion, Vol 67, P6 - <u>Transport Calvert To Be Reactivated</u>, Norfolk Newspaper, October 18, 1950</p> <p>Note: Other sources include Cullen, Page 20 Calversion V10, Page 1, 4 Calversion, Vol 67, P6 Calversion Vol 33, P2 Calversion Vol 33, P2.</p>
1950	October	18	Norfolk, VA	"We all became "plank owners" of the "new" Calvert.	Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, P2

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1950 November 15



USS Calvert envelope cachet stamp, "First Day Cancel." Online: https://www.navalcovermuseum.org/wiki/ USS_CALVERT_APA-32_Covers_Page_1

1950 Late fall, 1950, presumed

Norfolk area or Chesapeake Bay area

Calvert Distillery's contribution: "To the men of distinction, of the USS Calvert"

1) "One of our lieutenants on board, who was a public relations guy in his civilian life, came up with the great idea of approaching Calvert Distillery about sending us enough *Calvert Reserve* whiskey to have a big party for us Calvert Reservists before we departed for war duty."

The United States didn't think too much of this idea and we did not get any booze for a party. However, the distillery sent us a giant size television set for the crews' off-duty area. And we sent the Calvert Distillery people a list of all of our crew members and for an "indefinite" period of years all "plank owners" of the USS Calvert were invited to come by the Calvert Distillery for free booze at the distillery. I don't have any idea how many of my old shipmates were able to get to the distillery to take advantage of the generous offer of free booze. The Calvert people also gave us a lot of gifts such as ash trays, matches, and other souvenirs for the crew members to send home."

2) "Calvert Distilleries donated a TV set (TV was rather rare in 1950), ash trays, and a few smaller items. All had on them, "To the men of distinction, of the USS Calvert". Especially fitting, since most of about the 400 man crew were USN Reservists called back to active duty."

1) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 64, p3
2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Shakedown cruise					
1950	Late fall, 1950, presumed		Chesapeake Bay area and Atlantic Ocean	<p>1) "About mid-November 1950, the APA-32 was ready for its shake-down cruise in the big wide Atlantic Ocean. Calvert managed to pass her shakedown maneuvers and was declared fit and ready to go to San Diego."</p> <p>2) "It was November 1950 when the USS Calvert was ready for a shake-down to see if she was sea worthy. Those in charge appeared to be quite liberal as to the faults of the Calvert, but she did pass the shake-down test and was declared ship-shape and ready for the war zone."</p> <p>3) "One third of us were regular Navy and two-thirds were reserves; what an operation. During shakedown you wondered if there was any hope what so ever."</p> <p>4) "The shake down cruise completed at Little Creek."</p>	<p>1) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 58, p4</p> <p>2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 64, p3</p> <p>3) Jim Nash, Calversion Vol 33, p2</p> <p>4) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, p3</p>
1950	Late fall, 1950, presumed		Little Creek, VA area	"When I was on the Calvert in 1950 we made several landings, prior to our removal to the Pacific Fleet, at Little Creek. While anchored off shore, one night the serf (sic) was so bad we had to spend the night in barracks (sic) on base. I had a matres (sic) but no blanket. It was a long night." John L. Cole	John L. Cole, Calversion, V 67, p4
1951 - January to mid-February - Training and continued shakedown					
Amphibious operational preparedness and readiness					
1951				"Korea has proved the necessity for our continued training and readiness for amphibious operations," ... "The CINCPACFLT Interim Evaluation Report extolled the value of amphibious operations as "incalculable," pointing out that Inchon "changed the entire aspect of the war," and claiming that the Hungnam evacuation had no equal in modern military history."	Alexander, Joseph H. Fleet Operations In A Mobile War, September 1950 - June 1951. The U.S. Navy and the Korean War. Naval Historical Center. "Sea Power On Call" - p52
1951	Early January to mid February	Early	Norfolk area and Chesapeake Bay area	"Intensive training and shakedown period."	Cullen, Page 20
1951	January	8	Norfolk area or Chesapeake Bay area	Sailing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	February	10	Norfolk area or Chesapeake Bay area	The Bultema brothers, Marvin Alfred (S1c) and William Charles (Fireman Apprentice) ... returned today (Feb 2nd, 1951) to their ship, the USS Calvert, after a 10-day leave and surprise visit with their parents here. The boys flew home to await repairment of the Calvert in preparation for sailing for the Pacific.	The News-Palladium. Benton Harbor, MI. February 2, 1951. p10.
1951	February	17	The Calvert sailed for duty in TransRon One, Pacific Fleet.		Cullen, Page 20
1951	February	17	Norfolk, VA to San Diego, CA	<p>1) At 0700 Saturday, February 17, 1951 we got underway from Norfolk, Va. enroute to San Diego, Ca.</p> <p>2) "Submitted on sailing"</p>	<p>1) L. Pearson, QM S-3, Calversion, Vol 22, p2</p> <p>2) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary</p>

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1951	February	18	Norfolk to San Diego	1) "The picture (church service picture, Calversion, Vol 28, P3) was probably taken Sunday the 18th or Sunday the 25th. As we were underway between Norfolk and Panama on the 18th and between Balboa, Panama and San Diego on the 25th of February. 2) Church service photo	1) L. Pearson, QM S3, Calversion, Vol 22, p2 2) L. Pearson, QM S3, Calversion, Vol 22, p7
1951	February	22-24	Balboa, Panama	1) The "log" indicates that we weighed anchor in Balboa, Panama on February 22, 1951. We had a "Liberty Break" in Balboa from Thursday the 22nd until the night of the 23rd. 2) "I remember going through the Panama Canal in an "M" boat because the Calvert would not fit into the locks with the Weylan davits hanging over the side with "P" boats in them. We had to off load the boats, put the davits in a vertical position and then go through, with the small boats tailing behind/ What a trip that was.	1) L. Pearson, QM S3, Calversion, Vol 22, p2 2) Robert A. Rahn, Calversion Vol 36, p2
1951	February	24	Panama Canal	We cleared the locks, entered the Pacific and continued toward Diego at 080 on Saturday, February 24, 1951.	L. Pearson, QM S3, Calversion, Vol 22, p2
1951 - March					
1951	March	Early	San Diego	<u>Lt. Miller Arrives From East Coast</u> Mrs. Ross Miller, of Bethlehem, PA., who has been the recent houseguest of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Allen, was waiting on the dock last weekend when the USS Calvert arrived in port from the east coast bringing her husband, LT (jg) Miller, for his first west coast duty.	Coronado Eagle and Journal, Volume 39, Number 10, March 8, 1951 Online: https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=CJ19510308.2.58&apos=3&e=-----en--20--1-byDA-tx-txIN-%22uss+calvert%22-----1
1951	March	Early	San Diego	1) After arriving in San Diego, Calvert was joined by two other APA troop transports and a bunch of smaller ships, including Landing Ship Tanks. 2) One of the APAs was the USS Lenawee (APA-131).	1) Lapsley Barron Mills, Jr., Calversion Vol 53, P2 2) Barron Mills or Roman Weber, via Calversion submission.
Flagship Transport Division 13, Commodore Hurd Commanding One-star blue flag					
1951	March	Mid	San Diego	1) "After a few weeks liberty in San Diego, the USS Calvert became the flagship of Transport Division 13, Pacific, attached to Task Force 90, Far East with home port in Yokosuka, Japan. Our ship captain became the Trans Div Commander and promoted Commodore with one-star." 2) "The convoy was designated Transport Division 13 of Task Force 90. APA-32 became flagship of TransDiv 13. Skipper of the 32 was Capt Hurd. Capt Hurd became Commodore Hurd, TransDiv Commander. The Navy hasn't a one-star Admiral. Being wartime, the senior Captain becomes Commodore. So the Calvert flew a one-star Blue flag indicating she was flagship of Div 13."	1) Lapsley Barron Mills, Jr., Calversion Vol 53, p2 2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				Troop compartment space qualified as unfit for troops	
1951	March	Mid	San Francisco, Treasure Island	"As I recall, the Marine officer and NCO crew members of the 32 did not approve the Calvert to carry troops of the 40th Div. Ship was not declared troop-ready when we left San Francisco where we loaded the Army Division and their equipment." "The USMC Lt and one Sgt, Army troop space inspectors, rated ship "troop compartment space" as unfit for troops. So, the Calvert went to the new home port of Yokosuka almost empty. The Calvert didn't carry but a few army troops."	Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, p3 Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2 Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 58, p4
1951	March	17 - 22	San Francisco	March 17: Embarked 23 passengers - Navy personnel, for WESPAC. March 19: Embarked 30 passengers - To Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific Troops - USN & USNR personnel. March 20: Embarked 62 passengers. March 22: Embarked 46 passengers.	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	March	22-29	San Francisco to Yokosuka	Underway, destination: Yokosuka, Japan "Immediately after the troops were loaded, we sailed for our new home-port, Yokosuka, Japan."	Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2
				One-star blue flag flying Two-star red flag flying	
1951	March	22-29	San Francisco to Yokosuka	"Commodore Hurd was Division Cmdr., so we flew a one star blue flag. An Army general and command staff (a staff of over 30 army, mostly officers) were also aboard the APA 32, so we also flew a red flag with two stars. The army operations center with many VHF voice radios was located amidship, above our radio room. The general had his own radio room above our ship radio room and army radiomen of his own, although we often received messages for the army we'd route to the general/staff."	Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, p3 Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 52, p2
1951	March	31	International Date Line	The USS Calvert crossed the International Date Line, entering the Domain of the Golden Dragon.	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary

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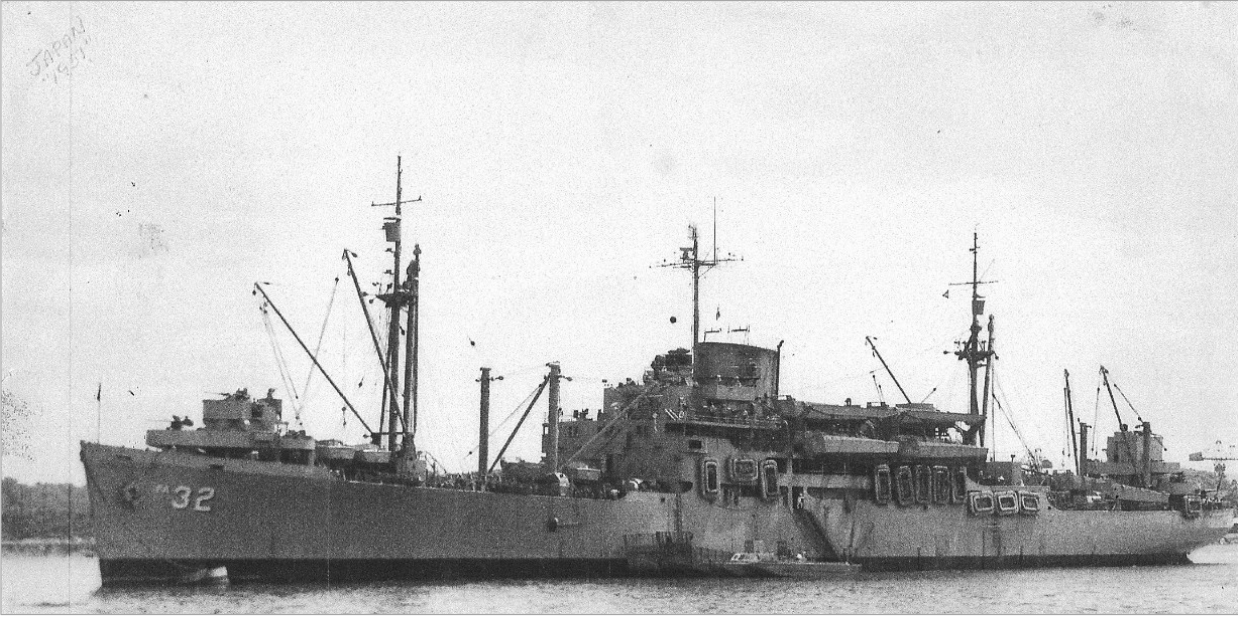
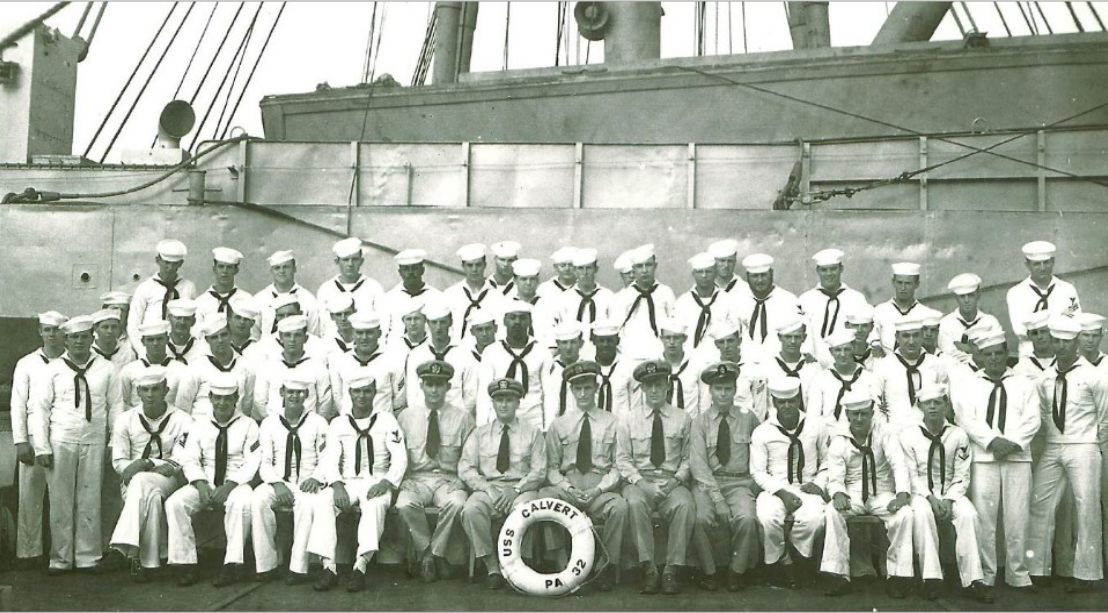
The USS Calvert's "First" Far East Service - April 7th, 1951 to August 27th, 1951

				1) The Calvert sailed for the Far East with other units of TransDiv Thirteen for duty with TF 90, the Amphibious Force of Commander, Naval Forces, Far East.	
				2) "The Calvert went to the new home port of Yokosuka almost empty. I believe we dropped the Army off at Yokohama upon arrival in Japan. -The convoy across the Pacific was very slow due to the slow moving LSTs and smaller landing ships."	1) Cullen, Page 20 2) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol 35, P3
				3) During the Calvert's Far East service, the Navy sent press releases to many of the crew member's local newspapers highlighting that crew member's experience "getting a 'sailor's eye' view' of the Orient aboard the amphibious attack transport, USS Calvert.", highlighting the Calvert's WWII-era service record, and the role of the Calvert in the far east: "the ship is now operating in the combat area in support of United Nations forces." For example: Raymond Pierce On USS Calvert. Blade Tribune. July 2, 1951. Online: https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=BT19510702.1.4&srpos=4&e=-----en--20--1-byDA-txt-txIN-%22uss+calvert%22-----1	3) Various newspaper articles circa mid-1951 into early 1952

Photograph sets for the Calvert's first far east service, provided by Irving R. Hall, Radioman 3rd Class, 1951-53

Photos of the Calvert's Radio Crew (Operations Division): <http://www.usscalvert.com/2013/11/08/radio-crew-early-1950s/>
 Deck photos taken by Irving Hall, Radioman 3rd class: <http://www.usscalvert.com/2013/11/08/deck-photos-early-1950s/>
 Ship photos: <http://www.usscalvert.com/2013/11/08/uss-calvert-ship-photographs-early-1950s/>

1951	April	8 - 9	Yokohama, Japan	1) April 8th - "Disembarked 143 passengers. Total passengers remaining on board, 38." 2) Personnel on board for FFT to the Commanding General - First Marine Division - Fleet Marine Force 3) April 9th - "Disembarked 18 passengers." 4) I believe we dropped the army off at Yokohama upon arrival in Japan.	1,2,3) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary 4) Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol58, P4
1951	April			"Once in Japan the USMC rating was disregarded and the 32 did haul around hundreds of army troops." Note: See previous explanation by Roman Weber: "As I recall, the Marine officer and NCO crew members of the 32 did not approve the Calvert to carry troops of the 40th Div. Ship was not declared troop-ready when we left San Francisco where we loaded the Army Division and their equipment. The USMC Lt and one Sgt, Army troop space inspectors, rated ship "troop compartment space" as unfit for troops. So, the Calvert went to the new home port of Yokosuka almost empty. The Calvert didn't carry but a few army troops."	Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol58, P4 Roman P. Weber, Calversion Vol64, P3

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
 A black and white photograph of the USS Calvert (LST-32) at sea. The ship is a large transport vessel with multiple masts and cranes. The number '32' is visible on the bow. In the upper left corner of the photo, there is handwritten text: 'Japan 1951'.					Caption on photograph: Japan 1951 (upper left)
 A black and white group photograph of the USS Calvert's full boat crew. The crew members are arranged in several rows, some standing and some sitting. They are wearing white uniforms and caps. In the front row, a sailor is holding a life preserver with 'USS CALVERT PA 32' written on it. The background shows the hull of a ship, likely one of the LCTs mentioned in the caption.					The Calvert's full boat crew in front of one of the Calvert's LCTs - First Far East Trip, 1951
Online: http://www.usscalvert.com/2018/08/01/1951-boat-crew-photograph/					
Original source: Calversion, Volume 70, p5					
Note: Photo had been given to John Cole by Kenneth A. Keene, Shepherd, MI					

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951, May, June and July - Amphibious training					
A time of hard and hazardous work					
<p>"Duty on board the ships, aircraft, and submarines of the Seventh Fleet during these multi-mission months was hazardous and exhausting. The pace never slackened, regardless of the fortunes or misfortunes of the forces ashore.</p> <p>....</p> <p>It has been said that the modern U.S. Navy stemmed from the "two ocean navy" created in World War II. Yet it was the Korean War, with its professional application of sea power in so many forms in the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Taiwan Strait, and the inner harbors of Inchon, Wonsan, and Hungnam that truly gave birth to the forward-deployed, global Navy of the Cold War and today."</p>					<p>Preface, page vi., Alexander, Joseph H., Fleet Operations In A Mobile War, September 1950 - June 1951. The U.S. Navy and the Korean War. Naval Historical Center.</p>
1951	May	13	Yokosuka, Japan	13 May - Commander Transport Squadron 1 (COMTRANSRON 1) in USS Bayfield (APA 33) departed Yokosuka for CONUS with 2nd rotational increment of NavBeachGroup 1 embarked. COMTRANSDIV 13 assumed duties as COMTRANS Group (CTG 90.2), flagship USS Calvert (APA 32).	<p>Online: https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/k/korean-war-chronology/january-june-1951.html</p>
1951	May	19	Yokosuka, Japan	Embarked 49 Naval Personnel	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	May		Yokosuka, Japan & Chigasaki Beach	<p>"In late May Kiland (Admiral Ingolf N. Kiland) assembled 32 amphibious ships for week-long training exercises with the 41 Independent Commando in the Chigasaki Beach area of Japan. The task group experimented with night landings and daylight withdrawals under cover of smokescreens.</p> <p>Marines and naval aviation units could not participate in the Chigasaki exercise because the Chinese Communists had just launched a 175,000-man offensive against the X Corps sector of the United Nations line (38th Parallel)."</p>	Alexander, Joseph H. Fleet Operations In A Mobile War, September 1950 - June 1951. The U.S. Navy and the Korean War. Naval Historical Center. "Sea Power On Call" - Page 52
1951	May	20 - 26	Yokosuka, Japan to Chigasaki Beach	<p>May 20th: Sailing</p> <p>May 21 - 26: No personnel changes</p>	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
Navy Amphibious Exercises, Chigasaki Beach, Japan- May, June & July 1951					
<p>1) All available units of TF 90 commenced extensive amphibious training; exercises scheduled 20-28 May under CTF 90 OpOrder 6-51, Landing exercises were conducted at Chigasaki Beach Sagami Wan, on 26-27 May. The British 41st Independent Commandos participated in the exercises, landing during the darkness on the morning of the 26th.</p> <p>2) Amphibious Training, May-August 1951 - Although Ridgway rejected Van Fleet's proposals for amphibious operations, he recognized the potential value of such operations and as CINCFE continued the reconstitution of an amphibious capability begun by General MacArthur the previous March. From 20 to 28 May, all of the available units of TF 90 began an extensive period of amphibious training in Japan in accordance with Combined Task Force (CTF) 90 Operation Order (OPORD) No. 6-51. The training included landing exercises at Chigasaki Beach in Sagami Bay on 26-27 May. No US Marine or Army units participated in this Navy training, although the British 41st Independent Commando Royal Marines made a landing before dawn the morning of the 26 May as part of this training (104).</p> <p>3) May 27 - Disembarked 49 Naval Personnel (most likely at Chigasaki Beach)</p>					<p>1) https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/k/korean-war-chronology/january-june-1951.html</p> <p>2) Over the Beach: US Army Amphibious Operations in the Korean War - by Donald W Boose - p292 Google Books, online</p> <p>3) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary</p>
1951	May & June		Chigasaki Raiders	"We made so many practice landings at Chickasaki Beach we became known as the Chick a Saki Raiders."	<p>Calversion Vol22, p3 Paul E. Smith</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951	May & June			<p>1) Robert B. Hile, BM3 collection</p>  <p>2) USS Calvert Chigasaki Raiders match book</p> 	<p>1) Robert B. Hile collection http://www.usscalvert.com/2020/05/10/robert-b-hile-bm3-1950-1954/</p> <p>2) USS Calvert website, via eBay http://www.usscalvert.com/2015/01/12/uss-calvert-chigasaki-raiders-match-book-cover-circa-1950s/</p> <p>3) Why the duck character in these Chigasaki Raiders artifacts? "I've ridden a good many ships in my day, some heavy rollers, thirty degrees on a side, and some with a snap and roll of 5 second period that would wear you plumb out. But Calvert was in a class by herself. Never experienced a better sea boat. She rode like a duck, never pounded or shuttered. Whoever put her together know their ship design." - Kemp Tolley - '54? - 56 - Calversion Vol 9, P7</p>
1951	May & June		Chigasaki Beach	<p>1) "Off the coasts of Japan, we began practicing troop beach landings. LCVPs and LCMs etc. I was assigned to an LCVP "smoke boat" with an army portable radio. The radio was heavy and bulky. Especially, when crawling down the net into the LCVP with the rough seas causing the LCVP to rise and fall 20 or so feet.</p> <p>2) "My personal landing assignment, LCVP with an army SCR-???? Radio - that never worked once away from the ship. ... The LCVP I was on had BM3 Withrow coxswain (W VA) and EN3 Duncan (TN?). Boat had a big drum of chemicals that when mixed with sea water it produced smoke that stretched out for I think a thousand yards. Troop carrying LCVPs and LCMs came through the smoke fog and prevented enemy direct fire on the troop boats. Big guns on ships far out, fired shells that when exploded on beach made colored smoke that went high in the air. Wave-commander of flanked troop boats headed for whichever color he had been assigned to land at. While the 32 was anchored off of Sendai, a couple of our ashore with the 40th Inf Div.</p>	<p>1) Calversion Vol 52, p2 - Roman P. Weber</p> <p>2) Calversion Vol 64, p3 - Roman Weber</p>
1951	May & June		Chigasaki Beach	<p>"My Radio Man landing operation duty was on an LCVP landing boat. Each wave made up of several LCVPs moving to shore loaded with army troops. The LCVP I was on as Radioman, had a drum of chemicals that when mixed with sea water, produced smoke enough to cover a long stretch of beach. Ship guns fired shells that when exploding on the beach, produced different bright colored smoke. Each wave going in, lead boat with an officer signaling with his arms ("V" first when leaving the ship and then "flank" back approach) was assigned to take his wave with specific colored smoke area. The LVCP I was on as RM (with an army SCR radio that never worked!!, although tested ok before leaving the 32) was the "smoke boat." It went in out front of incoming waves of LCVP with troops and LCMs with jeeps etc. and produced smoke to prevent enemy from firing eyesight at incoming troop carrying boats. Since the army radio never worked, it turned ut that it was good I had taught myself semaphore and Flashing Light Morse. I didn't have any semaphore flags so used two white hats to send msgs back to the ship. They would reply using flashing light. It worked out ok."</p>	<p>Calversion Vol58, P4 - Roman P. Weber</p> <p>Calversion Vol64, P3 - Roman Weber</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Landings at Chigasaki Beach, Japan (presumed)



Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2020/05/10/robert-b-hile-bm3-1950-1954/>

1951	June	8	Yokosuka (presumed)	Embarked 70 Naval Personnel	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	June	12	Japanese waters	June 12th - Sailing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	June	11-22	Chagoma Bay, Japan and Shiogama, Japan	<p>1) Two RCTs of the 40th Division were scheduled for pre-afloat training at Camp Haugen (JGSDF Camp Hachinohe) followed by afloat phases, including landings at Chigasaki in July. Amphibious training of the 160th and 223d RCTs of the 40th Infantry Division began on 11 June.</p> <p>2) By the morning of June 22nd, all vehicles were waterproofed and loaded, the dry runs completed, and the battalion began its road march to the sea. Leaving the main camp gate, the convoy slowly climbed up the winding road leading to Sendi. That narrow road with its hairpin turns required the loaded DUKW's to stop, back up, inch forward, back up, and inch forward again and again. Passing north through Sendi, the battalion joined the 223rd RCT at Chagoma Bay and boarded waiting LST's. Once loaded the Task Force (18) got underway for Chigasaki Beach, south Tokyo Bay.</p>	<p>1) Over the Beach: US Army Amphibious Operations in the Korean War by Donald W. Boose Jr. - P293 Dept. of the Army, December 19, 2008</p> <p>2) The Boys of Fifty, The 625th Field Artillery Battalion - MSgt R.L. Hanson 40th Infantry Division, California National Guard - 1946 - 1954</p>
1951	June	Mid		<p>Optimism, but the Amphibious forces' hard work continues</p> <p>"The fact that the war had changed irrevocably became manifest in a radio announcement by Soviet UN Ambassador Jacob Malik on 23 June 1951. He suggested now, in Korea, would be a good time to begin cease-fire negotiations. Most westerners exalted at the prospect of an end to the bloodshed. Many Americans believed the war almost over. Yet in the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, the U.S. Navy's operational work continued undiminished, day after endless day. No one then imagined that the shooting war in Korea would drag on for two more bloody years."</p>	<p>Alexander, Joseph H. Fleet Operations In A Mobile War, September 1950 - June 1951. The U.S. Navy and the Korean War. Naval Historical Center. "Sea Power On Call" - p52</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951	June	23-27	Shiogama, Japan and Chigasaki Beach, Japan	Landing Exercises, Chigasaki Beach 1, 2) From 23 to 27 June the Commander of Transport Division 12 (CTG 90.2), aboard his flagship, the Calvert (APA-32), conducted the afloat phase of the training. Troops of the 160th and 223d RCTs were embarked at Shiogama, near the Japanese city of Sendai, and landed at Chigasaki Beach.	1) Over the Beach: US Army Amphibious Operations in the Korean War by Donald W. Boose Jr. - p293 2) Naval History and Heritage Command - Korean War: Chronology of U.S. Pacific Fleet Operations, January-June 1951
1951	June	24 - 25	Shiogama, Japan Shiogama, Japan to Chigasaki Beach, Japan	June 24th Disembarked 69 Naval Personnel Embarked 466 passengers June 25th Sailing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	June	27	Chigasaki Beach	1) This exercise was completed 27 June as scheduled. 2) 40th Units Storm Shore In War Test Yokohama, June 27 (AP) - Southern Californians of the 223rd Regimental Combat Team swarmed ashore today in their first amphibious landing exercise on Chigasaki Beach near Yokohama. They poured out of landing craft and up the beach under cover of mock air and naval bombardment. First waves plunged through a smoke screen to their objectives, 1200 yards inland. Troops were at sea two days on their voyage from training camps in Northern Honshu Island to the landing site. 3) The landing went without any major incidents.	1) Over the Beach: US Army Amphibious Operations in the Korean War by Donald W. Boose Jr. - p293 2) The Los Angeles Times. June 18, 1951. p10. 3) The Boys of Fifty, The 625th Field Artillery Battalion - MSgt R.L. Hanson - 40th Infantry Division, California National Guard - 1946 - 1954
1951	June	28	Chigasaki Beach	"Chigasaki Beach, Japan"	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	July	Early to Mid	Hochinohe, Japan and Sendai, Japan	1) In July, we went north to Hochinohe and Sendai where troops of the 40th Div were training for the soon-to-come landing in Korea. (My involuntary year extension was up and I left for discharge with Engineman 1st, Todd, from Macon, GA and another 1st Class who was manager of WMCA's in Baltimore). " 2,3) July 10th 1951, I was sent to Yokosuka, Japan, to await transport back to the US for discharge.	1) Calversion Vol 58, p4 - Roman P. Weber 2) Calversion Vol64, p3 - Roman P. Weber 3) Calvert's Personnel Log - 1952 - Roman P. Weber

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951	July	25	Hochinohe, Japan and Sendai, Japan	<p>1) July 25th - Embarked 40th Infantry Division, 160th Regiment Combat Team Embarked Julian Hartt - Hachinobe, Japan (at, or from) - located northern part of Japan (main island) Embarked 339 passengers "Submitted on Sailing"</p> <p>2) Fol O and EM boarded the USS Calvert on 25 Jul 51. - Operation Seaweed - 40th Infantry Division: Beachmaster, Medical Company 160th RCT, 143rd Field Artillery Battalion, Heavy Mortar Company,</p> <p>NOTE: 1, 2) Embarkation of 160th was planned for July 23rd, but occurred the 25th.</p> <p>Note: 3) Based on a picture in Volume 49, Calversion, Page 7, the Calvert may have been included in the August 12, 1951 edition of the New York Times Magazine regarding this exercise, based on the cover photograph.</p>	<p>1, 2) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary</p> <p>3) Calversion, Vol 49, p7 - The Times - USS Calvert Pic - NY Times - Aug 12, 1951</p>
1951	July	Late	At sea	<p>1) Typhoon Louise - 40th Men Ogle Typhoon "Louise" as She Turns to Harass Chinese - by Julian Hartt - Los Angeles Examiner (article published Aug 7th, 1951)</p> <p>Aboard the USS Calvert, at sea, "D-Day Minus 2" - This has been a "touch and go" day, over something that wasn't written into the planning of the 160th Regiment Combat Team's practice assault landing. Cause of it all was a fractious, unpredictable young lady named Louise. She was born just a few days ago, about the same time the first of these troops were loading aboard ship. The far-from-blessed event occurred in a nameless area of the far Pacific, some 2000 miles southwest of here, half way between Guam and the Philippine Island of Samar. For Louise, you see, is a typhoon.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Suffer Heat - The men of the 160th Regiment, the 144th Field Artillery, suffering out the heat but grateful for the calm seas are ignorant of this silent drama taking place topside. Louise has posed major problems to the Marines who have trained the Army troops in amphibious warfare, now a routine part of every Army infantry unit's education.</p> <p>... Col. Paul Wallace, for instance, knows that even the fringe of it would kick up the waters of Tokyo Bay to the point where small boat landing would be extremely hazardous.</p> <p>...</p> <p>GOOD NEWS - Then at last came the good news, A communications officer ran the flimsy out to Captain Legwen and his face lighted up into a big grin as he read it: "Louise has turned west" he said happily, hurrying to the chart room to get the new "fix" plotted. The captain laughed: "She'll cross the South China Sea and hit the Chinese Communists instead of us. Just what they deserve." Down below the bridge on the weather decks, the soldiers of the 160th RTC were still leaning on the rail, watching the sea roll by. For them, Louise was just a blind date they'd never keep.</p>	<p>1) Calversion V49, Page 6 - 40th Men Ogle Typhoon "Louise" as She Turns to Harass Chinese - Aug 7th, 1951 (Article date)</p> <p>Julian Hartt, a Los Angeles Examiner star reporter and veteran war correspondent who was assigned to the 40th Division for "on the spot" coverage of the Division's activities overseas.</p> <p>Newspaper Editor's Note: "The following dispatch by Julian Hartt was written before the 160th had completed its change in location."</p> <p>2) Wikipedia - Typhoon Louise active in area of Japan from July 25th, 1951 to August 5th, 1951</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				<p>Operation Seaweed Practice assault landing with the Army's 40th Infantry Division, 160th Regiment Combat Team</p>	
1951	July	29	Chigasaki Beach	<p>1) Julian Hartt, Civilian, disembarked Chigasaki Beach, Japan. Disembarked 339 passengers. Total passengers remaining on board: 00</p> <p>2) 29 July - Regimental Combat Team 160, 40th Infantry Division, completed amphibious training with landing exercise at Chigasaki Beach, Japan</p> <p>3) Fortieth Division In Mock Japan Invasion Punching its way through a simulated "aggressor" force a regimental combat team of the 40th Infantry Division swarmed ashore at Chigasaki, near Yokohama, in a realistic mock landing exercise. The 160th Infantry Regiment, former Los Angeles National Guard unit, struck "Red Beach" at noon and within two hours had "battled" its way inland, 1000 yards under artillery and fighter plane cover.</p>	<p>1) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary</p> <p>2) Naval History and Heritage Command - Korean War: Chronology of U.S. Pacific Fleet Operations, July-December 1951</p> <p>3) Riverside Independent Enterprise, Wednesday, August 01, 1951, Riverside, CA, p13</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Two pages of photographs of the USS Calvert and crew during Operation Seaweed, online at: <https://www.gettyimages.com/photos/julian-hartt-negatives>

Getty Images, online.
University of Southern California
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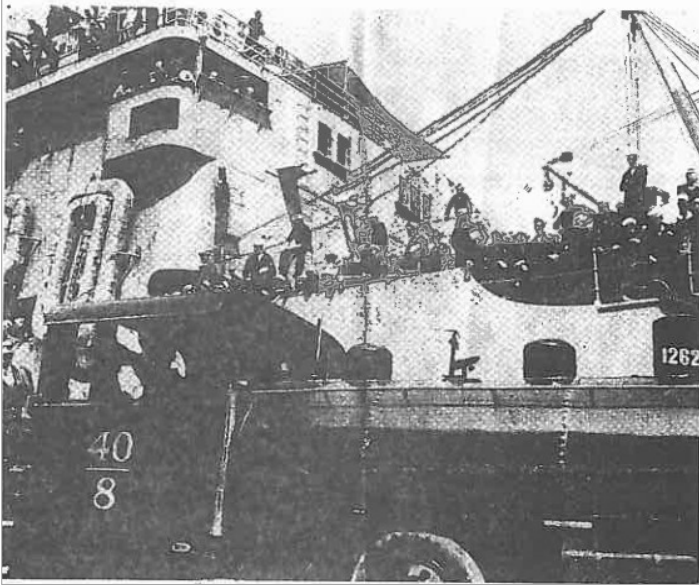


1951	July	30-31	Yokosuka, Japan?	Transfers off Calvert to Yokosuka and other locations.	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
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1951 - August

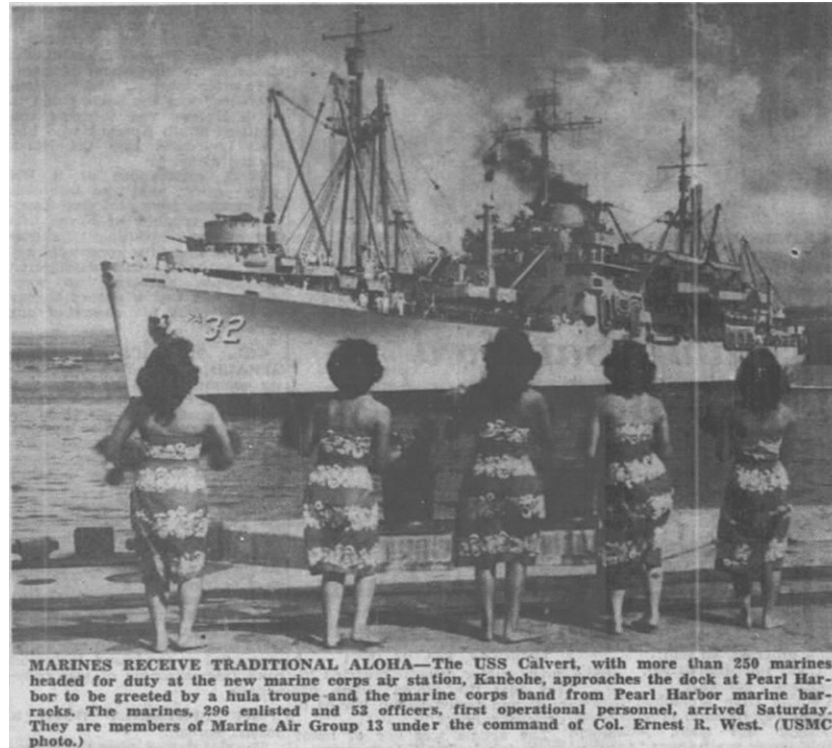
1951	August	1		1) Aug 1 - "submitted on sailing"	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	August	13		1) Aug 13 - "submitted on sailing"	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	August	early-to-mid?	Hong Kong? Then to Yokosuka to San Diego	"After a visit to Sendi on northern Hokido we left for Hong Kong for R&R. Then the Capt. gave us all our own coffee mugs. I still use mine every day for coffee."	Calversion Vol22, P3 - Paul E. Smith, who transferred off the Calvert in August 1952 bound for Little Creek Amphibious Training Base, Virginia.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951	August	26	Yokosuka, Japan	1) Embarked 196 passengers (Navy personnel, enlisted; Marines) - Naval Receiving Barracks, Headquarters Command, Navy No 3923 Submitted on sailing 2) Navy No 3923 was identification number for Yokosuku, Honshu, Japan	1) USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary 2) U.S. Naval Abbreviations, Naval History and Heritage Command
1951	August	27	Yokosuka to San Diego	The deployment lasted until August 27, 1951, when TransRon One returned to San Diego.	Calversion, Vol 16, P 5. - Lord Calvert Chronicle's "The Calvert Story" - 1964-02-29
1951	August	31	International Date Line	Crossing the International Date Line	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
September 8, 1951 - February 16, 1952 - West Coast, United States					Calversion, Vol 16, p5
1951	September	8	San Diego	1) "Four navy ships from Korea were welcomed in San Diego harbor yesterday by American Legionnaires with screaming whistles, and by band music and brief speeches. The ships were the attack transport Calvert and the patrol craft, PCEC 882, that tied up at Navy Pier, and the attack transport Magoffin and the high-speed transport Begor, that docked at North Island. ... Members of Underwater Demolition Team 3, the staff of Landing Ship Squadron 3, and crews of three utility landing ships returned aboard the Magoffin and Calvert." 2) Four More Ships Arrive After Far East Duty. Four Pacific Fleet Amphibious Force ships arrived in their home port of San Diego Saturday () after several months of duty in the Far East. The ships were given the royal "welcome home" by thousands of relatives and friends. Music was provided by bands from the Cruiser-Destroyer Force and the Naval Amphibious Base. American Legion units in town for their state convention also took part in welcoming ceremonies. the Calvert at the north side of Navy Pier.	1) Calversion V50, Page 5 - Legion Welcomes Vessels From Korea - San Diego Union - September 9, 1951 - via Ed Yoy 2) Coronado Eagle and Journal. Volume 38, Number 37. September 13, 1951 Online: https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=CJ19510913_2_32&srpos=5&e=-----en--20--1-byDA-txt:txIN-%22uss+calvert%22-----1

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				The USS Calvert tied up at the Navy Pier, San Diego, September 8, 1951.	
1951	September	8	San Diego		Calversion V50, Page 5 - Legion Welcomes Vessels From Korea - San Diego Union - September 9, 1951 Provided by Ed Yoy
				Phiblex 1 - Amphibious Exercise	
1951	October	Early-to-mid?	Camp Pendleton	In October with units of the 3rd Regimental Combat Team, 3rd Marine Division embarked, the Calvert participated in Phiblex 1 at nearby Camp Pendleton.	Cullen, Page 20
1951	October	15		Sailing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	October	19	San Diego	Crew transfers	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	November	1	San Diego Naval Air Station	1) Captain G.L. Purmort relieved Captain S.G. Kelly as commander of Transport Squadron One in ceremonies aboard the squadron flagship USS Calvert at Naval Air Station yesterday.	1) San Diego Union, Friday, November 2, 1951, San Diego, CA, p25 Online: https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=CJ19511101.2.76&srpos=6&e=-----en--20--1-byDA-txt:txIN-%22uss+calvert%22-----1
1951	November	12	San Diego	Embarked 346 Marine Personnel - Third Marine Air Wing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary
1951	November	12	San Diego	Debarked 346 Marine Personnel - Third Marine Air Wing	USS Calvert's 1951 Personnel Diary

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1951	November	13	US Naval Ship Yard, Long Beach, CA.	SOPA is ComTransRon One in USS Calvert Note: "SOPA" - Senior Officer Present Afloat, usually referred to as SOPA, is a U.S. Navy term to indicate the U.S. Navy officer, with the highest ranking by rank, or number in rank, present in a harbor occupied by more than one U.S. Navy vessel.	Burton Island (AGB-1) - November 1951 Log Book, p28 National Archives online
1951	November	24	San Diego	Change of Command - Captain Josephus A. Robbins, USN, relieved Captain Glenn W. Legwen, USN, as Commanding Officer	Cullen, Page 20
1951	December		San Diego	December - No ship movements are indicated in the Calvert's personnel diary. During December the Calvert's basketball team played in the Navy's Oceanic League in San Diego. * Thursday, Dec 6th: the USS Calvert defeated the USS Bowfin, 44-30, in an Oceanic loop fracas. * Saturday, Dec 8th: The USS McGofflin (sic) trimmed the USS Calvert, 37-34, at Navy Field. * Monday, Dec 17th: USS Calvert 39, USS Agerholm 34 * Wednesday, Dec 19th USS Askari 47, USS Calvert 41	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary San Diego Union, various dates December 1951.
1952					
1952	January	8	San Francisco?	Embarked 42 Naval Personnel for observing - Submitted on sailing.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	January	9	San Diego?	Debarked 42 Naval Personnel for observing.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	January		San Diego	The Calvert's basketball team continued competition in the Navy's Oceanic league in mid-to-late January: Monday, Jan 14th: USS Calvert df, LSM 161, forfeit Tuesday, Jan 29th: USS Magoffin 57, USS Calvert 46	San Diego Union, various dates January 1951
1952	February	11	San Diego	Embarked 41 passengers	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	February	15	San Diego	Debarked 41 passengers. Embarked 58 civilian passengers Embarked 15 Naval personnel Embarked 351 Marine personnel - Marine Fighter Squadron 235, Marine Aircraft Group 13	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	February	16	San Diego	Sailing	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
To Hawaii for Overhaul - February 16, 1952 to May 14, 1952					Calversion, Vol 10, p 4 - The USS Calvert - Our Navy - By M.H. McKellar
1952	February	16 -23	San Diego to Pearl Harbor	Family Cruise to Hawaii "In 1952 the USS Calvert was ordered to Pearl Harbor for overhaul. This time instead of staying home and waiting patiently (?) for the ship to return the families went along. Approximately one hundred and ten women and children sailed aboard the ship and with her men. The USS Calvert became a floating hotel and nursery. At Pearl Harbor while the ship underwent overhaul, the families moved into a housing area on the beach for six wonderful weeks. What a glorious vacation for those families and what a perfect spot in which to spend it."	Calversion, Vol 10, p 4 - The USS Calvert - Our Navy - By M.H. McKellar

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1952	February	23	Pearl Harbor	<p>1) Debarked 58 civilian passengers Debarked 15 Naval personnel Debarked 351 Marine personnel - Marine Fighter Squadron 235, Marine Aircraft Group 13 Embarked 75 Marine personnel</p> <p>2) <u>K-10 Dock. 250 Marines of Air Group 13, underway to Kaneohe. Greeted by Hula troupe.</u> First Group of Marines Here for New Base: The advance echelon of a 1,000-man Marine air group arrived at Pearl Harbor Saturday and the group commander said his outfit will be flying off Kaneohe aid station "within three weeks." More than 300 officers and men tied up at K-10 dock at 10:30 aboard the transport USS Calvert while the Marine barracks band blared a welcome and a hula troupe danced.</p> <p>The Marines, 296 enlisted and 53 officers, first operational personnel, arrived Saturday. They are members of Marine Air Group 13 under the command of Col. Ernest R. West (USMC).</p>	<p>1) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary</p> <p>2) Calversion V10, Page 3 - Full volume dedicated to early 50s.</p>



MARINES RECEIVE TRADITIONAL ALOHA—The USS Calvert, with more than 250 marines headed for duty at the new marine corps air station, Kaneohe, approaches the dock at Pearl Harbor to be greeted by a hula troupe and the marine corps band from Pearl Harbor marine barracks. The marines, 296 enlisted and 53 officers, first operational personnel, arrived Saturday. They are members of Marine Air Group 13 under the command of Col. Ernest R. West. (USMC photo.)

Calversion V10, p3
 Photo from The Honolulu Sunday Advertiser, Sunday, February 24, 1952, p35

Online: <http://www.usscalvert.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/USSCalvertAPA-32-1952-Feb-Pearl-Harbor-Hawaii.jpg>

1952	February 27 to May 2		Pearl Harbor	From 27 February 1952 until 2 May 1952, she underwent regular shipyard overhaul.	Cullen, Page 20
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Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1952	May	1	Pearl Harbor, US Naval Ship Yard	USS Grapple (ARS-7) - dry docked, in company with USS Calvert.	USS Grapple (ARS-7) - Log Book - p5 - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/146188543
1952	May	6	Pearl Harbor	Embarked 54 civilian passengers.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	May	7-14	Pearl Harbor to San Diego	1) "Submitted on sailing" 2) Dies in Fall - Navy man John Roybal was killed instantly June 10 in a fall aboard the USS Calvert. Roybal, 18, enlisted in the Navy January, 1952.	1)USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary 2) The Santa Fe New Mexican. June 13, 1952. p3.
1952	May	14	San Diego	1) Debarked 54 Civilian passengers included on lists submitted with embarking entry made on diary dated 6 May 1952 and destined this port. 2) The Calvert returned to San Diego where she entered an upkeep and training period.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary

May 14, 1952 to October 25, 1952 - West Coast, United States - Advanced amphibious training for boat crews

1952	June	18	San Diego to Coronado, San Diego	1) Embarked 116 military personnel. Submitted on Sailing. 2) Boat Teams - US Naval Amphibious Training Unit - US Naval Amphibious Base - Coronado, San Diego	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	June	19	Coronado, San Diego	1) Debarked 115 military personnel. 2) Boat Teams - US Naval Amphibious Training Unit - US Naval Amphibious Base - Coronado, San Diego	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary


The Calvert's boat crews pursue the Navy's new Assault Boat Coxswain distinguishing mark.

During mid-to-late 1952 members of the Calvert's boat crews underwent boat training exercises and testing at the Coronado Naval Amphibious Base, San Diego. Each participant worked hard in pursuit of a new distinguishing mark, that of an Assault Boat Coxswain.

"The assault boat coxswain is a "skipper" and commands his assault craft in a vital phase of any amphibious operation. The ultimate success of any amphibious landing on an enemy-held beach is dependent upon the ability of the coxswain to transport men and material from ships to shore.

San Diego Union. Sunday, Aug 10, 1952. p20.

Personnel in the Pacific area wearing the insignia will be graduates of the Assault Boat Coxswain's School at the Coronado Naval Amphibious Base.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				 <p>"Now appearing on the right arm of qualified assault boat coxswains is their special distinguishing mark. It consists of crossed anchors with an arrow head superimposed on the shanks. First man to be awarded the ABC distinguishing mark is Richard Andrews, BM3, USN, attached to the flag allowance of Commander Transport Squadron One. The presentation was made at the head quarters of Vice Admiral Ingolf N. Kiland, Pacific Fleet Amphibious Force Commander.</p> <p>ABC qualifications are by no means a snap (see All Hands, August 1952, p. 34), but then again, Andrews is no stranger to assault boat coxswain operations. ... Early this year, Andrews completed the boat training course at the Coronado, Calif. amphibious base, qualifying as Assault Boat Coxswain (NJC BM-0164). He qualified for the ABC designation while serving aboard the USS Calvert (APA-32), flagship of Transport Squadron One.</p>	All Hands. December 1952. p39.

COMPHIBPAC, Vice Admiral Ingolf N. Kiland, USN, presents ABC insignia to Richard Andrews, BM3.

Robert B Hile's Assault Boat Coxswain marlinspike insignia.



Indiana Sailor In Training As Navy Assault Coxswain

"Pacific Fleet (FHTNC) - An assault coxswain aboard the attack transport USS Calvert is Robert B. Hile, boatswain's mate third class, USN.

Assault boat coxswains are the kingpins of a Naval amphibious landing. The process of transferring the troops from ship to shore, plus bearing the responsibility of his crew, is in the hands of the coxswain.

A trained man in the elements of safety and timing, the coxswain heads the three man crew of an amphibious craft, consisting of himself, a bow hook, and an engineer. In his boat, the coxswain is in command and his orders to his crew and the troops embarked in the craft are followed precisely for a safe and effective operation.

Before a man is ready to fulfill his job as a coxswain in the "amphib", he must pass a written test, and accumulate many hours of practical experience in his boat. Many of these potential coxswains are sent to a four week assault boat coxswain school, where they are taught the elements of their craft from stem to stern, and acquire a thorough knowledge of water survival. After a series of instructions, lectures, and many hours of practicing in the boats, the coxswain is ready to do his part in an amphibious assault.

The landing craft are lowered into the water. Coxswains check their crews for battle helmets, and kapok life jackets. They make certain broaching line and "ramp jiggers" are rigged. They check and re-check all the security devices upon which the safety and proper execution of the landing depend.

The Indiana Evening Gazette, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Wednesday, July 8, 1953

Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection
Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2020/05/10/robert-b-hile-bm3-1950-1954/>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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... continued

Everything in readiness for the landing, coxswains direct their boats to the assembly circle, where they move circularly until the order is given by the boat commander to pick up troops. The command is sent out, and the boats come alongside the ship, where troops and equipment are debarked. A steady stream of battle clad marines scamper down the webbed cargo nets into the landing boats, while booms aboard the large Navy vessel lower mechanized equipment. The loading completed, coxswains head their boats to the rendezvous area.

A signal is given and the first wave of assault boats, usually five in number, head for the beach. All is silent for a matter of minutes, then the landing craft are jarred to a standstill on the beach and coxswains waste no time; ramps are lowered, troops discharged, and coxswains turn their bows homeward.

The Indiana Evening Gazette, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Wednesday, July 8, 1953

However, the coxswains and boat crews are not yet finished in their phase of the operation. There are more troops and equipment to be transported.

The entire operation may last several days and nights, and when at last the final trip has been made, and the coxswains direct their boats toward the ship for the last time, they above all know that a job has been done, and done well."

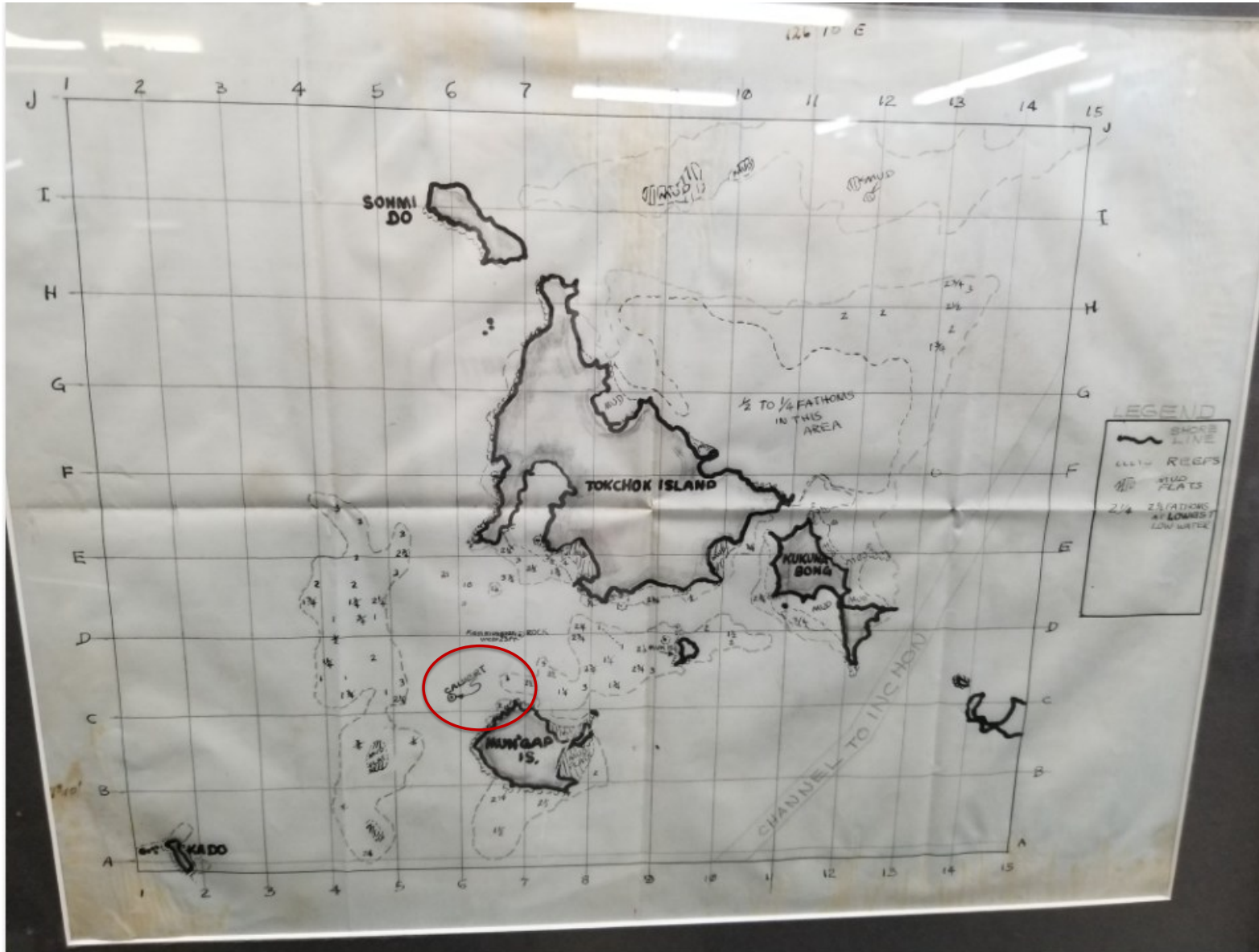
1952	June	23	San Diego area (presumed)	June 23 - Embarked 2 Naval personnel. Submitted on Sailing. June 24 - Debarked 2 Naval personnel.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	July and August		San Diego (presumed)	1) No "submitted on sailing" notations or other material changes in Personnel Diary for July and August, 1952. 2) July 31, 1952 - Capt. Robert W. Cavenagh, USN, took command of Transport Squadron One in ceremonies aboard the attack transport Calvert yesterday (July 31st), relieving Capt. George Lawrence Purmont, USN. 3) "Do you remember hitting the buoy in San Diego harbor with the screw and laying along side the dock so long we were called "Building 32"?" Editor's note: Presumed to be this period of time, 1952.	1) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary 2) Capt. Cavenagh Takes Command Of Transport One. San Diego Union. Friday, August 1, 1952. p5 3) Calversion V11, p3 - Ross Hornbuckle
1952	September	15	San Diego area (presumed)	Submitted on sailing	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	September	22	San Diego area (presumed)	Embarked 3 Naval Personnel Submitted on sailing	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	September	26	San Diego area (presumed)	Debarked 3 Naval Personnel	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	September	28	San Diego area (presumed)	Embarked 132 military personnel. 3rd Marines. H&SC, SigCo, 3d Eng, AmTrac, Div Band, 4.2 Mortar Co.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	September	30	San Diego	Embarked 449 military personnel - 3rd Marines: HQ and Service Company, 3rd Amtrac Battalion, "A"Company, 3rd Shore Party Battalion, Anti-Tank Company, "A"Company 3rd Motor Transport, "A" Company 3rd Tank Battalion, Signal Battalion.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	October	3	San Diego area (presumed)	Submitted on sailing	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1952	October	9	San Diego area (presumed)	Embarked 2 military personnel.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	October	10	San Diego area (presumed)	Debarked 593 personnel.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
Change of Command - Captain Leon F. Freiburghouse, USN relieves Captain Josephus A. Robbins, USN					
2) Freiburghouse Set For New Duty Capt. Leonard F. Freiburghouse, USN, has received orders to San Diego, where after two weeks of amphibious schooling, he will take command of the USS Calvert.					
1952	October	18	San Diego	Head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the United States Naval Academy here since December, 1949, he will be detached about September 1. Assigned ordnance duties since 1932, Captain Freiburghouse is considered an authority in that field. A graduate of the Naval Academy in 1928, he worked primarily with underwater ordnance and mines before coming to Annapolis. During World War II he worked in the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance heading mine production. Later, in 1944, he commanded Mine Squadron 12, which was assigned the task of clearing enemy mines prior to the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, for which he received the Navy Commendation Ribbon and the Bronze Star Medal.	Cullen, Page 20 2) The Evening Sun. Baltimore, Maryland. September 10, 1952. p32.
Second Far East Tour , Flagship, Commander Transport Division 13 - October 25, 1952 to April 20, 1953 Including Service in Korea					Cullen, Page 20
Korean geographical names for the Calvert's time in Korean waters. Busan Pusan Deokjeok Islands Tokchok Islands Incheon Inch'on Jeju-do Cheju-do (March 1953)					Source: National Institute of the Korean Language style Modified McCune-Reischauer style Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McCune%E2%80%93Reischauer
1952	October	26 - 28	San Diego to San Francisco	436 miles	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet: United States Ship, CALVERT = APA-32, Dates and Ports pamphlet
1952	October	28 - 29	San Francisco		Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1952	October 29 - November 14		San Francisco to Pearl Harbor to Yokosuka	1) October 29: "Submitted on sailing" 2) The crossing was made via San Francisco and Pearl Harbor. 1) Nov 7th - Crossing the International Date Line 3) 5,010 miles	1) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary 2) Cullen, Page 20 3) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1952	November	14 - 24	Yokosuka	November 21: Embarked 197 military personnel. November 22: Embarked 95 military personnel.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1952	November	24 - 26	Yokosuka to Sasebo, Japan	1) Submitted on sailing 2) 715 miles	1) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary 2) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1952	November	26 - 28	Sasebo, Japan	Debarked 298 military personnel.	USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary
1952	November	28 - 30	Sasebo to Incheon, Korea	1) Submitted on sailing 2) 509 miles	1) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary 2) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1952	Late November to Mid-December		Incheon, Korea and Tokchock Island area	Marine Landing Exercises (Marlex) 11 and 12 - Incheon area, and Tokchock Islands, Korea During the latter part of November and early December 1952, the Calvert with the 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division embarked, participated in Marlex 11 and Marlex 12 at Tokchock-To, Korea. Note: Tokchock Islands, aka: Tokchock-do, Tokcho, Deokjeok, Deokjeokdo Korean campaign ribbons earned by the Calvert and crew, November 30 to December 19, 1952 * November 30: Korean Defense Summer - Fall 1952 Campaign Ribbon. * December 1 to 4: Third Korean Winter Campaign Ribbon. Presumably, Marlex 11 took place during this time. * December 12 to 19: Third Korean Winter Campaign, Marlex 12.	Cullen, Page 20 Navsource Online: http://www.navsource.org/archives/10/03/03032.htm
1952	Late November to Mid-December		Incheon Korea and Tokchock Islands, Korea	"In December 1952, Marines boarded Calvert at Incheon, Korea for a landing exercise (Marlex 12) in the China Sea. Roaming on deck, I saw a line with flags attached. Thinking I needed one; it was a cold windy night. I had my field radio section of the 3rd Bat. 7th Marines sign it. The flag measures 24" on the side and the length to the end of the swallowtail tips is 32". The two outer stripes are red and the rest is white or natural color. The side has two grommets and on one side is commercially printed "Division Commander on Board." Eighteen marines signed their names on the inner part of the flag: Roger Langen, Robert Baumann, Harrol Jones, Don Swanson, Styril Sharp Jr., Ray Yoder, Lou Elliot, John A. Li?h, Mike Rabasca, 'Skip' Anderson, Woody Cannon, Bob Vergachick, Merle L. Rolan, Earl L. Nishimlira, Jim Nissen, Charlie Thompson, Carl Portall, and Phil Plentzas. In the middle, was hand printed in large letters U.S.S. Calvert."	Calversion, Vo 75, P6 - Roger Langen, Marines
1952	Late November to Mid-December		Incheon Korea and Tokchock Islands, Korea and Sasebo, Japan Return to Incheon and Tokchock Islands area	November 30 - December 2: Incheon December 2 - 4: Tokchock Islands, Marlex 11 (presumed) December 4 - 6: Sailed to Sasebo, Japan (470 miles) December 6 - 10: Sasebo, Japan Dec 8th - Embarked 26 military personnel - 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines. Dec 9th - Debarked 26 military personnel. December 10 - 12: Sailed to Incheon, Korea (509 miles) December 12 - 14: Incheon, Korea Dec 13th - Embarked 16 military personnel - 1st Signal Battalion, 1st Marine Division Dec 14th - Embarked 42 military personnel. December 14: Sailed to Tokchock Islands (37 miles)	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Marlex 12 at Tokchock, Korea - Hand-drawn map, Tokchock Island Group (Deokjeok Island), December 1952



Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2020/05/10/robert-b-hile-bm3-1950-1954/>

The red circle highlight's the Calvert's location annotated on the original map.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Marlex 12 at Tokchock, Korea - Hand-drawn map, Tokchock Island Group (Deokjeok Island), December 1952

Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2020/05/10/robert-b-hile-bm3-1950-1954/>

The red circle highlight's the Calvert's location annotated on the original map.



Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Incheon area, possibly Tokchock Island (Deokjeok Island), Tokchock Island Group



Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection
 Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2021/01/10/1950-1954-photographs-by-assault-boat-coxswain-robert-b-hile-bm3/>

Incheon area, possibly Tokchock Island (Deokjeok Island), Tokchock Island Group



Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection
 Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2021/01/10/1950-1954-photographs-by-assault-boat-coxswain-robert-b-hile-bm3/>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1952	December	15-18	Tokchock Islands area, Korea	<p>Marlex 12 (Marine Landing Exercise) - Tokchock-To, Korea</p> <p>1) During the latter part of November and early December 1952, the Calvert with the 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division embarked, participated in Marlex 11 and Marlex 12 at Incheon and Tokchock-To, Korea.</p> <p>2) Dec 15th - Embarked 625 military personnel. Submitted on Sailing. Dec 16th - Embarked 158 military personnel.</p> <p>3) Marlex 12 Marlex 12 Operational Order, schedule as follows. Dec 15: Load troops, proceed to Chokto. Day 16. H Hour 1030. Dec 17. D-Day, H-Hour 1100. Dec 18: Return Incheon. Commence back loading.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>2) USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary</p> <p>3) 1st Marine Division, Command Diary, December 1952 From: CTE 90.85 To: CG 1st MARDIV Marlex 12 Online: http://www.koreanwar2.org/kwp2/usmc/001_2/M001_CD24_1952_12_2635.pdf</p> <p>Note: Tokchock Islands, aka: Tokchock-do, Tokcho, Deokjeok, Deokjeokdo</p>
1952	December	18 - 20	Tokchock-To to Incheon	<p>December 18: Sailed to Incheon (37 miles) December 18 - 19: Incheon, debarked troops at Incheon.</p>	<p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p> <p>USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary</p> <p>1st Marine Division, Command Diary, December 1952</p>
1952	December	Early or Mid	Incheon harbor (presumed)	<p>Party aboard the Calvert for a Incheon Orphanage</p> <p>"My most memorable experience aboard the Calvert, was a party the ship threw in Incheon Harbor for an entire Korean orphanage."</p>	<p>Calversion, Vol 41, p2 - Paul Marianetti (Actor Paul Mantee).</p>



Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Children from the Incheon orphanage (presumed).



Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection
 Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/2021/01/10/1950-1954-photographs-by-assault-boat-coxswain-robert-b-hile-bm3/>

1952	December	18 - 20	Incheon to Sasebo, Japan then to Yokosuka	<p>Departure for Japan</p> <p>December 19 - 20: Sailed to Sasebo, Japan (509 miles).</p> <p>December 20: Sasebo, debarked 825 military personnel.</p> <p>December 20 - 23: Sailed from Sasebo to Yokosuka (715 miles).</p>	<p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p> <p>USS Calvert's 1952 Personnel Diary</p> <p>1st Marine Division, Command Diary, December 1952</p>
1953	January	1 - 6	Yokosuka to Hong Kong	<p>Departure for Hong Kong</p> <p>Yokosuka to Hong Kong (1806 miles)</p>	<p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>
1953	January	6	Hong Kong	<p>Station ship, Hong Kong, for the month of January 1953</p> <p>The Calvert was sent to Hong Kong during the month of January 1953 for duty as United States Navy station ship.</p> <p>Note: A U.S. Navy station ship performed logistical services for other U.S. Naval ships entering and leaving the foreign harbor.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 20</p>
1953	January	22 - 31	Hong Kong to Yokosuka, Japan	<p>Return to Japan</p> <p>January 22 - 27: Sailing, Hong Kong to Yokosuka (1,707 miles).</p> <p>January 27 -31: Yokosuka</p>	<p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	February	1 - 10	Yokosuka, Japan and Otaru, Japan	February 1 - 2: Sailing, Yokosuka to Otaru, Japan February 2 - 10: Otaru, Japan	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
Northern Japanese waters (presumed)					
			 		<p>Robert B. Hile, BM3, collection Online: http://www.usscalvert.com/2021/01/10/1950-1954-photographs-by-assault-boat-coxswain-robert-b-hile-bm3/</p>
1953	February	10 - 13	Otaru, Japan to Pusan, Korea to Otaru, Japan	<p>The Calvert redeployed the 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment and 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division from Otaru, Japan to Pusan (Busan), Korea.</p> <p>February 10 - 13: Otaru, Japan to Pusan, Korea (806 miles) February 13 - 15: Pusan, Korea February 15 - 18: Pusan, Korea to Otaru, Japan (806 miles)</p> <p>The Calvert and crew were eligible for the Third Korean Winter Campaign Ribbon for this period.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 20 Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet Navsource: http://www.navsource.org/archives/10/03/03032.htm</p>
1953	February	18 - 22	Otaru, Japan to Yokosuka	746 miles	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	March	11 - 17	Japanese and Korean waters	<p>March 11 - 14: Yokosuka to Pusan, Korea (854 miles)</p> <p>March 14 - 15: Pusan area</p> <p>March 15 - 16: Pusan, Korea to Sokcho-Ri (237 miles)</p> <p>March 16 - 17: Sokcho-Ri area</p>	<p>1) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>3) All Hands - October, 1959 - p30 - Online: https://media.defense.gov/2019/Jul/25/2002162173/-1/-1/0/AH195910.PDF</p>
Cheju Do (Jeju-do) Island - UN Prisoner of War Camp					
1953	March	17-19	Korean waters Sokcho-Ri to Cheju-Do Island	<p>March 17 - 18: Sokcho-Ri to Cheju-Do, Korea (400 miles)</p> <p>The Calvert redeployed the 1st Battalion, 279th Regiment, 45th Infantry Division from Sokcho Ri, Korea to Cheju Do (Jeju-do), Korea.</p> <p>March 18 - 19: Cheju Do (Jeju-do) area</p> <p>3) Cheju Do (Jeju-do) Island - During the Korean War from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, the prisoners of war (POWs) who fought for the communist side of North Korea and the People's Republic of China were held captive in United Nations-administered POW camps. The camps were built on Jeju-do, Geoje-do (Geoje island), and several mainland areas of the southern part of the Korean peninsula under US direction.</p>	<p>1) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>3) Causes of Death of Prisoners of War during the Korean War (1950-1953) - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3575971/</p>
1953	March	14 - 19	Japanese and Korean waters	The Calvert and crew were eligible for the Third Korean Winter Campaign Ribbon for the period March 14 to 19	<p>Navsource: http://www.navsource.org/archives/10/03/03032.htm</p>
1953	March	19 - 22	Korean and Japanese waters	<p>March 19 - 22: Cheju-Do, Korea to Yokosuka (818 miles)</p> <p>March 22 - April 1: Yokosuka, Japan</p>	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
Return to San Diego, via Pearl Harbor					
1953	April	1 - 11	Yokosuka to Pearl Harbor, T.H.	<p>April 1 - 11: Yokosuka to Pearl Harbor, T.H. (3501 miles)</p> <p>April 12 - 13: Pearl Harbor, T.H.</p> <p>April 13 - 20: Pearl Harbor to San Diego (2323 miles)</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
<u>Arrival, San Diego</u>					
1953	April	20	San Diego	<p><u>Two APAs, One AKA, APD And LSD Return Home from Westpac</u> Over a thousand friends and relatives were on hand to greet one of the largest groups of PhibPac ships to return from the Far East at one time since the Korean conflict started. Five Amphibious Force ships arrived in San Diego this week from the war zone. Next to dock was the USS Calvert (APA-32), which also carried Capt. T.F. Conley, Jr., ComTransDiv13, and his staff. The return of the Calvert marks the end of her second Far East duty tour. Lt. M. H. Dodge, ComLCUDiv13, and his staff was embarked on the ship. Capt. L. F. Freidburghouse commands the Calvert."</p> <p>2) <u>Five Navy Ships Due From Far East Monday (April 20th)</u> One of the largest groups of Amphibious Force ships to return from Far East duty will doc at the Broadway and Navy Piers at 10:30 Monday morning. The ships are the USS Calvert, Telfair, Andromeda, Weiss and Tortuga. Embarked aboard the Calvert is Captain T.F. Conley Jr., Commander Transport Division 13 and his staff.</p>	<p>1) Calversion, Vol 24, P3 - <u>Two APAs, One AKA, APD And LSD Return Home from Westpac</u>, The Amphibian, Volume 5, Number 15 - Saturday, April 25, 1953</p> <p>2) San Diego Union, Saturday, April 18, 1953, p9</p>
1953	April	Late	San Diego	A few weeks leave and upkeep.	Cullen, Page 20
<u>To Hawaii for training exercises</u>					
1953	May	11 - 20	San Diego to Hawaii	<p>The Calvert embarked the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division and sailed to the Hawaiian Islands to participate in Battalion Landing Team Exercise (BLTLEX) 53F.</p> <p>May 11 - 18: San Diego to Pearl Harbor, T.H. (2323 miles)</p> <p>May 18 - 19: Pearl Harbor, T.H.</p> <p>May 19 - 20: Pearl Harbor, T.H.to Hilo, T.H. (198 miles)</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>
<u>May 20, 1953 to - June 19, 1953 - Battalion Landing Team Landing Exercise (BLTLEX) 53F</u>					
<u>800 Marines Land Here</u> About 800 Marines landed here this morning (May 20) aboard the Navy attack transport Calvert and were trucked up to Pohakuloa area today to begin two weeks of training. ... During the two week training period the Calvert will be anchored in Hilo Bay. ... The Third BLT will conduct amphibious operations on Maui after completing exercises here.					Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). May 20, 1953. p1.
<u>Battalion Landing Team Landing Exercise (BLTLEX) 53F</u>					
1953	May	20 - 31	Hilo, T.H and Pearl Harbor, T.H.	<p>May 20 - 21: Hilo, T.H. to Pearl Harbor, T.H. (198 miles)</p> <p>May 22 - 23: Pearl Harbor, T.H. to Hilo, T.H. (198 miles)</p> <p>"22 May, 1953, embarked (HOW & ITEM Companies, 11 officers and 403 enlisted men) and sailed aboard USS CALVERT (APA 32) at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H. and arrived and disembarked at Hilo, T.H. on 23 May, 1953. Disembarking at Hilo where we were greeted by large crowds for many of the Hawaiians in our battalion were from that island. We trained and conducted live firing at Kahuka Ridge, a training area for the Hawaiian National Guard preparing for a forthcoming amphibious landing with air cover, on the island of Maui.</p>	<p>Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p> <p>1) Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). May 20, 1953. p1.</p> <p>2) Item Co. 3rd Marines 1951-54 website - ITEM CO. 3/3, HAWAII page http://www.ociities.org/itemco3d/hawaii0.html</p>

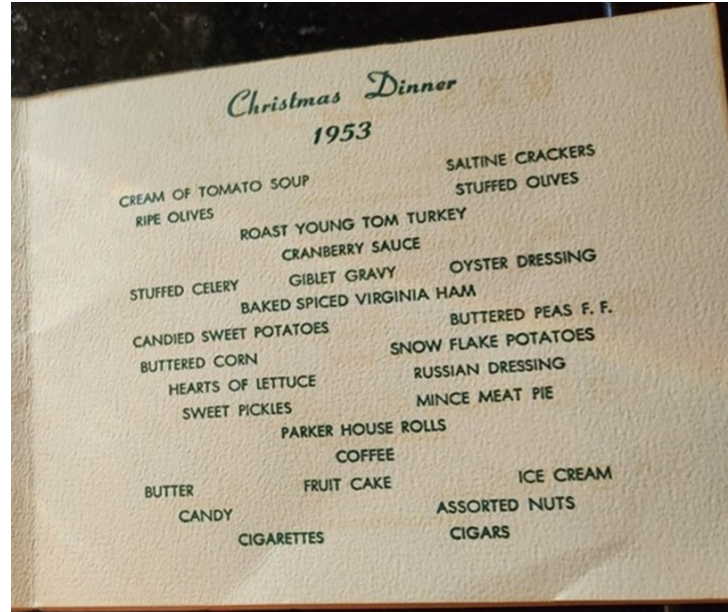
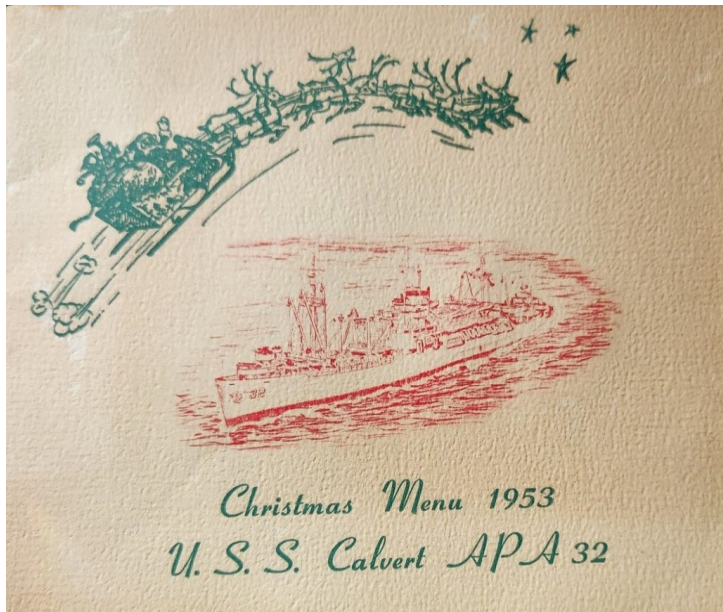
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	June	1 - 2	Hilo, T.H. and Maui, T.H.	June 1 - 2: Hilo, T.H. to Maui, T.H. (145 miles) June 2 - 3: Maui, T.H. to Hilo, T.H. (145 miles)	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1953	June	3 - 8	Hilo, T.H.	<u>10 Navy Ships To Arrive Here In Next 5 Days</u> ... The troopship USS Calvert now (Friday) is anchored in the harbor waiting for the first platoons to arrive from the Pohakuloa area. It is scheduled to depart for Maui on Monday.	Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). June 5, 1953. p12.
1953	June	8 - 11	Hilo, T.H. to Maui, T.H.	"On 8 June, 1953 we aboard the USS CALVERT (APA 32) from the beach at Hilo, T.H. and we sailed for Maui, T.H. on 11 June, 1953. This was the first time that we left from the beach and embarked off shore. We struck our camp early in the AM and moved down to Hilo where we sat on the beach until about half a day and then embarked onto the USS CALVERT. While we were on the beach, a man from the Salvation Army and two children drove up in a station wagon and they had a big box of cookies and a cooler of Koolaid in the back end. We lined up and they ran out of cookies and Koolaid so they left but they returned with more cookies and Koolaid. I don't remember how many trips they made but when we left the beach, they still had cookies and Koolaid to pass out."	1) Item Co. 3rd Marines 1951-54 website - ITEM CO. 3/3, HAWAII page Online: http://www.oocties.org/itemco3d/hawaii0.html
1953	June	8		Next Monday (June 15) Marines who trained at Pohakuloa will hit the beaches of Maui in a mock invasion resembling a similar operation made during World War II. About 1,600 men will be in the mock attack aided by aircraft and naval vessels. The third battalion landing team will attack a force that has "theoretically" seized the Valley Isle. The time of the assault on Maui will depend upon the tide and condition of the sea. The invasion beach has been staked out between Wailea and Keawakapu on Maui's southeast shore. No live ammunition will be used, a Marine spokesperson said, but reality will be brought about by using blanks. The "liberation force" to hit the Maui beaches will leave Hilo in two LSTs, a landing ship and an attack transport the Calvert.	Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). June 8, 1953.
1953	June	10		1) Marines Prepare To Leave After Mock Raids Here ... Carrying the largest complement of the Marines force is the USS Calvert the troopship that brought the "Semper Fidelis" forces to the Big Island. ... The vessels have been staging mock landing attacks on Hilo's shores this week, including the landing of "ducks" the laying of smoke screens, and underwater demolition attacks by Navy frogmen. 2) Members of the softball team of the USS Calvert troop ship and the interdivisional champions from the flotilla anchored here are giving a dance at 8 tonight at the Elks club. The team will have dinner at Ocean View club prior to the dance. Ensign Stein, public information officer of the Calvert, is in charge of arrangements.	1) Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). June 10, 1953. 2) Hawaii Tribune-Herald (Hilo, Hawaii). June 10, 1953. Page 2.
1953	June	12 - 14	Hilo, T.H. to Oahu, T.H. to Maui, T.H.	June 12-13: Hilo, T.H. to Oahu, T.H. (285 miles) June 13: "We (Item Co. 3rd Marines) made a landing near Makua, Oahu, TH, we landed and returned to the Calvert that day." June 13-14: Oahu, T.H. to Maui, T.H. (53 miles)	1) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet 2) Item Co. 3rd Marines 1951-54 - ITEM CO. 3/3, HAWAII page Online: http://www.oocties.org/itemco3d/hawaii0.html

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	June	15	Maui, T.H.	<p>BLTLEX 53F - June 15th and 16th <u>Marines Attack Maui 'Guided Missile' Base</u> Sixteen hundred Marines are fighting their way up the rock-studded, brush tangled slopes of Maui's Kula Mt. this morning to seize an enemy-held simulated guided missile station as Operation BLTLEX 53F moves into the final day of a two-day amphibious operation.</p> <p>The training exercise, largest of all-Marine landing operations to take place in the Islands since World War II, required a total of 3,130 Leathernecks, 3,000 Navy personnel, 53 Marine Panther Jet fighters, seven Corsair fighters, 10 Navy ships, 50 amphibious landing craft and nine transport helicopters.</p> <p>Shortly before 9am yesterday the first wave of Leathernecks from the 3rd battalion landing team spilled onto the 400-yard strip of Walmea beach, while at the same time a reinforced platoon of Marines was flown behind enemy lines in 10-passenger transport helicopters.</p> <p>On hand to watch the amphibious assault were hundreds of youngsters, who scrambled about the shoreline rocks to catch a better view of the lumbering land-and-water tractors as they churned their way beachward. Overhead jets and propeller driven airplanes staged mocked dog fights, after "enemy" aircraft were intercepted while "strafing" ships engaged in the invasion.</p>	The Honolulu Advertiser (Honolulu, Hawaii). June 16, 1953. P1. Jack Boyer
1953	June	Mid		<p>Filming of The Cain Mutiny movie footage - "Yellow Stain" incident during BLTLEX 53F</p> <p>1) We also took some Marines to Hawaii for maneuvers on the big island in July (June) of 53. What a good deal that was - we sat in Hilo for three weeks while the Marines were running around inland and acted as supply ship for them. We also got some of our practice landings filmed as part of the "Yellow Stain Incident" in the movie "The Caine Mutiny", which was filmed in Hawaii that summer."</p> <p>2) Yellow Stain Incident: "Assigned to escort a group of landing craft during an invasion of a small Pacific island, Queeg abandons his mission before he reaches the designated departure point, and instead orders the dropping of a yellow dye marker, leaving the landing craft to fend for themselves. Queeg asks his officers for their support, but they remain silent and nickname him "Old Yellowstain", implying cowardice."</p>	<p>1) Calversion, Vol 30, P3 - Jim Morrow, QMS3</p> <p>2) Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Caine_Mutiny_(film)</p>
1953	June	17 - 19	Maui to Kahului, to Maui, to Pearl Harbor	<p>June 17: "We re-boarded The USS CALVERT (APA 32) at Maui, T.H."</p> <p>June 17 - 18: Maui, T.H. to Kahului, Maui, T.H. (35 miles)</p> <p>June 18: "We had one day of liberty on Kahului, Maui, T.H."</p> <p>June 19: We returned to Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H. arriving on 19 June, 1953." (92 miles)</p>	<p>1) Item Co. 3rd Marines 1951-54 website - ITEM CO. 3/3, HAWAII page Online: http://www.oocities.org/itemco3d/hawaii0.html</p> <p>2) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	June	23 - 30	Pearl Harbor, T.H. to San Diego	<p>Return to San Diego</p> <p>1) Completing this landing exercise, the Calvert returned to San Diego where she debarked her Marines, who returned to their parent division at Camp Pendleton.</p> <p>2) Returned to the United States for training with the Third Marine Division, which was then being formed.</p> <p>3) June 23 - 30: Pearl Harbor to San Diego (2,323 miles)</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 20</p> <p>2) All Hands - October, 1959 - p30 - Online: https://media.defense.gov/2019/Jul/25/2002162173/-1/-1/0/AH195910.PDF</p> <p>3) Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet</p>
1953	June	30	San Diego	<p><u>Returning Transports</u></p> <p>San Diego (AP) - The Navy transport Calvert arrives today with 1,600 Third Division Marines who have completed six months amphibious training in Hawaii. Returning is the Third Battalion reinforced of the Third Regiment.</p>	San Bernadino Sun, California. Volume 59, Number 258, June 30, 1953. p2
1953	July		San Diego (presumed)	No research details are currently available for July 1953.	
1953	August	1-4	San Diego	<p>1) During 1 - 4 August 1953, the Headquarters and Supply Company, and an advance party of the 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division embarked preparatory to that division's deployment to the Far East (Japan).</p> <p>2) The Calvert helped carry the Third Marine Division to Japan.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 21</p> <p>2) All Hands - October, 1959 - P30.</p>
1953	August	4	San Diego	<p>1) "Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, commandant of the Marine Corps, arrived here from Washington yesterday to watch the 3rd Marines Division "Loading Out." He said the situation remains critical in the Far East and "that's why the 3rd Division is going." Shepherd paid a quick visit to camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, home of the division since it was activated 19 months ago, and then came here where he saw units of the 9th Marine Regiment load aboard the transport Calvert."</p> <p>2) "Aboard the transport Calvert, Shepherd made a brief speech to the troops. "I left here 11 years ago from this same port during World War II. You're going over the same path several generations of marines have trod in the past. Good luck - I hope you can bring home some peace. And God bless you."</p>	<p>1) <u>Marine Corps Chief Sees Unit Load Up.</u> Las Vegas Revue-Journal. Wednesday, August 5, 1953. p2.</p> <p>2) San Diego Union. Wednesday, August 5, 1953. P11.</p>
1953	August	4	San Diego	<p>Change of Command: Captain Otto A. Scherini, USN, relieved Captain Leon F Freiburghouse, USN, as Commanding Officer.</p> <p>2) Captain Freidburghouse was assigned to command Escort Destroyers, Squadron 4, Norfolk Virginia.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 21</p> <p>2) San Diego Union, Sunday, July 12, 1953, San Diego, CA, p65</p>
The USS Calvert's Third Far East Tour - August 5, 1953 to September 16, 1953					
1953	August	5-22	San Diego to Nagoya, Japan	<p>1) "On the 5th, flying the pennant of Captain Walter C. Winn, USN, Commander, Transport Division Thirteen, the Calvert sailed for Nagoya, Japan, arriving August 22.</p> <p>Upon completion of the debarkation of the 3rd Marine Division advance party, the Calvert replenished."</p> <p>2) 5364 miles</p>	Cullen, Page 21

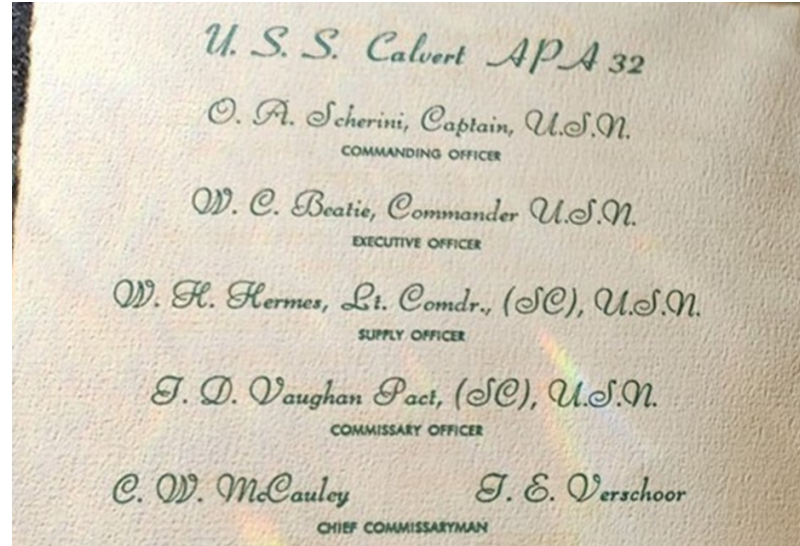
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	August	23 - 25	Japanese and Korean waters	August 23 - 25: Nagoya, Japan to Sasebo (612 miles) August 30 - 31: Sasebo to Pusan (104 miles)	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1953	Late August to mid-September		Pusan, Korea	1) The Calvert embarked over 900 U.S. Army casualties for rotation to the United States. 2) "I was one of the GI's transported home from Korea on Her Sept 1953. What a wonderful trip!!! Going home!!! Was with the Army Security Agency, 330th Communications Reconnaissance Company assigned to various intercept sites. I rotated back to the States on an individual basis as one earned their 36 points. My area was 3 points per month thus a 12 month tour-combat was 4 points per mo, etc. Many thanks to that crew!!! As for the voyage, it was indeed memorable, my first ever and not quite a cruise ship (which later in life I took many) but probably one of the happiest!!!! I was 21 at the time and was very excited about going home! I was very fortunate in that they quartered all those involved in the intelligence business in separate quarters and had no details, KP etc. Very, very fortunate but I felt guilty about it because the true combat vets were down in the hold with the masses (many of whom got seasick I'm sure) and many who surely outranked me a Cpl. But what could I do!!! The chow was very good and the crew very good. In fact one of the crew gave me some good advise about sea sickness prevention whether true or not it worked for me. Try to sleep with your feet in the direction of the bow and don't miss a meal even if you don't feel up to it! Weather was good, hit just one storm and I, as a young naive kid thought it was pretty exciting! Anyhow, arrived home safely. "	1) Cullen, Page 21 Editor's note: "causals" i.e., Soldiers, airmen, or sailors who are awaiting orders, or clearances, or are otherwise between jobs. 2, 3) Chauncey P. Reich, US Army - USS Calvert website comment; Email correspondence.
1953	August 31 to September 16		Pusan, Korea to San Francisco	5370 miles	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1953	September	16	San Francisco	These men were debarked at San Francisco on 16 September 1953. During the proceeding 41 days, the Calvert had steamed approximately 11,000 miles. 2) The USS Calvert will tie up at Pier 17, Treasure Island, at 9:15am, with 958 soldiers aboard.	1) Cullen, Page 21 2) San Francisco Chronicle, Wednesday, September 16, 1953, San Francisco, CA, p5
1953	September	17 - 19	San Francisco to San Diego	436 miles	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1953	October	3 - 5	San Diego to San Francisco	1) 436 miles 1) Total miles sailed Oct '52 to Oct '53: 42,051	Oct '52 to Oct '53 cruise pamphlet
1953	Early October through Mid-December		San Francisco & Plant Brothers Shipyard, Alameda	Drydock and overhaul "After a brief layover in San Diego, the Calvert returned to San Francisco and proceeded to Plant Brothers Shipyard in Alameda for an eight day drydocking. Her docking completed, the Calvert crossed the bay to Pier 64, San Francisco, where she was overhauled by the Triple "A" Machine Works."	Cullen, Page 21

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1953	December	18	San Diego	<p>1) Her overhaul completed, the Calvert returned to the San Diego area on 18 December.</p> <p>Editor's research note: 2) "A further relaxation in secrecy concerning Navy ship movements was announced yesterday by Western Sea Frontier headquarters at Treasure Island. Arrivals and departures of combat vessels headed for Hawaii or other ports can be reported. However, sailings to Far Eastern or other foreign ports will remain confidential." <u>Ship Movement Secrecy to Be Lifted Further</u></p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 21</p> <p>2) San Francisco Chronicle, Friday, December 18, 1953, p10</p>
1953	December	25	San Diego	Christmas dinner menu	Calversion V26, Page 7



Provided by a friend of the family Paul Kloess, BM2

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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End of research notes for the period June 1950 to December 1953.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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