

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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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 Catalog (online)
- * USS Calvert's Deck Log Books, when available from the National Archives Catalog (online)

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.

Introduction

This document is a chronologically ordered set of historical research notes for the period January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1959.

Chronological highlights for this period include:

- * 1955
 - * Upkeep and local operations, January and February.
 - * Fifth Far East Cruise - March 31, 1955 - September 30th, 1955.
 - * San Diego area, October.
 - * Joint Navy and Marine exercises near Camp Pendleton, November.
 - * Upkeep, leave, and personnel advancement training December.
- * 1956
 - * Overhaul, Long Beach Naval Shipyard - Mid-January to mid-May, 1956.
 - * San Diego area, mid-May to August, 1956.
 - * Far East Cruise - August 27, 1956 to May 4, 1957.
- * 1957
 - * Far East Cruise (continued) to May 4, 1957.
 - * San Diego area for leave and upkeep, May to mid-July.
 - * Hawaii for Operation Trade Winds and filming of South Pacific movie, late-July to late-August.
 - * San Diego area, local operations, September through December.
- * 1958
 - * Overhaul at Hunter's Point Shipyard, January to mid-March.
 - * Far East Cruise, June 12 to December 8, 1958.
 - * Upkeep and leave for the remainder of December.
- * 1959
 - * San Diego and Camp Pendleton for training exercises, January through August. In July the Calvert embarked Boy Scouts for a 13-day cruise to Acapulco, MX.
 - * Pearl Harbor for joint Navy and Marine training exercise Operation Clear Ridge, September.
 - * San Diego for the remainder of 1959.

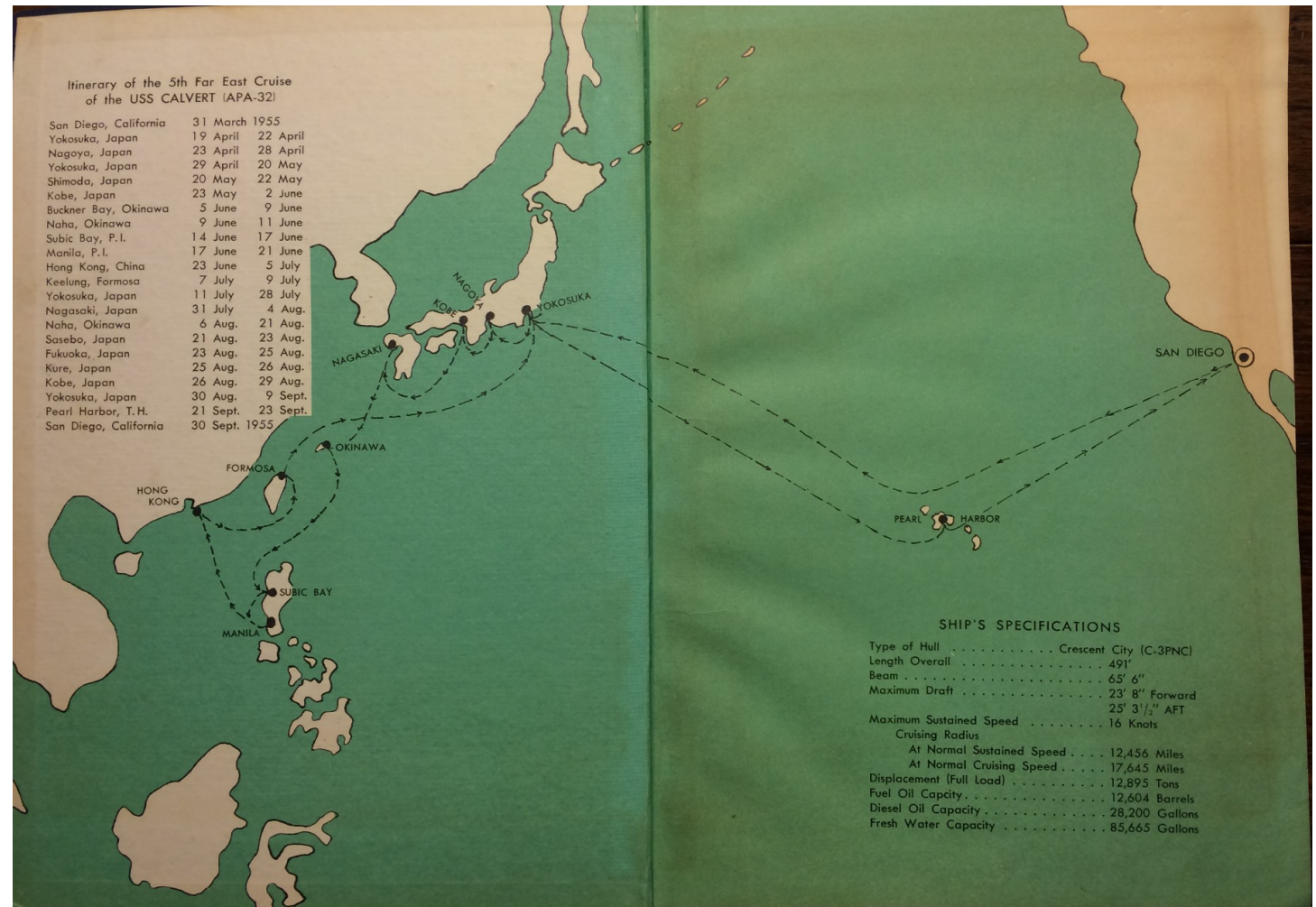
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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1955	January & February		San Diego area (presumed)	The Calvert and crew underwent a routine schedule of leave, unkeep and local operations.	Cullen, Page 22
1955	March	12		Captain Adolph J Peterson, USN, relieved Captain Frederick V.H. Hilles, USN, as Commanding Officer.	Cullen, Page 22

Fifth Far East Cruise - March 31, 1955 - September 30th, 1955

See related photos and itinerary in the Calvert's 1955 Far East Cruise Book at: <http://www.usscalvert.com/crew/1955-far-east-cruise-book/>



Source: The USS Calvert's 5th Far East Cruise Book
 Online:
<http://www.usscalvert.com/crew/1955-far-east-cruise-book/>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1955	March 31 to April 19		Steaming from San Diego to Yokosuka, Japan	<p>1) On March 31, 1955, the Calvert departed San Diego and began the 19 day journey across the Pacific to Yokosuka, Japan. For some men this was a new experience, while for others it was the repetition of a past experience, but all hands aboard were happy to set foot on solid ground when we arrived in Yokosuka on the 19th day of April.</p> <p>2) We deployed to the Far East and became Amphibious Group, Western Pacific. The trip across included a very pleasant stop at Honolulu and a pretty stiff storm just before Japan. A reserve convoy commodore and his staff of four rode with us, conducting simulated convoy exercises on the way, using merchant ship signals -- whistle, strings of lights on the mast and special flag hoists. It was warm weather by the time of our arrival in Yokosuka, and the troops ashore were wearing skaki, instead of our more comfortable whites and short sleeve shirts.</p>	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) Calversion Vol 9, P7 - Kemp Tolley</p>
1955	April	19 - 22	Yokosuka, Japan	<p>1) Yokosuka was the home port of our ship while operating in the Far East. It ranked at the top of the list of favorite 'liberty' ports among the crew with an advantage displayed by its easy accessibility to Tokyo, (an hour and a quarter by train), Yokohama (less than an hour's time), and Beppu (about an hour). The crowded shopping areas, the marquees of the cabaret sections and the stateside atmosphere of the finest Enlisted Men's Club know to men-of-warsmen combine to make Yokosuka.</p> <p>"This is the fabulous Enlisted Men's Club at Yokosuka, the largest, most colorful whitehat's club in the world! Navymen say it has more variety than Paree, more variety than Ziegfield! A full meal will cost you less than a bowl of Bowery beans and for less than five bucks you can take your pick of a variety of entertainment. The club boasts a theater, dining room, snack bar, dance hall and several bars."</p>	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	April	23-28	Nagoya, Japan	"A brief visit to Nagoya, Japan."	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 22</p>
1955	April 29 to May 20		Yokosuka, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Black Ship Festival, Shimoda					
1955	May	20-22	Shimoda, Japan	<p>1) Shimoda, Japan - May 20-22 - To commemorate this historic event, and to pay homage to those pioneers who played the important part in opening Japan to the world, the first Black Ship Festival was held in 1934 under the auspices of those interested. It served to enhance the friendly relations between the United States and Japan.</p> <p>Shimoda: A hill enclosed fishing port (of about, then, 8,000 population) located on the southern tip of the IZU peninsula. It is a small industrial town primarily dependent on it's fishing industry. It is the best on the peninsula.</p> <p>2) Black Ship Festival The Black Ships of the past have returned to the shores of Yokosuka, Japan, and once again Commodore Perry is greeted by the people as he was 102 years ago. This is the 1955 Black Ship Festival, a celebration in commemoration of the arrival of Perry's fleet in 1853. U.S. Navymen and citizens of Yokosuka donned costumes of that day and reenacted the historic event. The week's activities included a parade through the city with colorful floats depicting highlights in Yokosuka's history, and the Naval Station band and Marine drum and bugle corps. The Japanese dressed in the colorful costumes of the past and Miss Fleet Activities and Miss Yokosuka added to the beauty of the event. The festival's name is derived from the Japanese description of Perry's four vessels. When they first saw the dark silhouettes of the ships anchored in Tokyo Bay, they referred to them as "Black Ships."</p>	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) All Hands, September 1955 - Number 463 - Black Ship Festival - P15 https://books.google.com/books?id=iKngzC24-yAC&pg=RA8-PA15&lpg=RA8-PA15&dq=black+ship+festival+1955</p>



Decorations for Black Ship Festival
Shimoda, Japan



Navy Band by Hatch #4, Shimoda, Japan

Al Bradbury collection

Online:

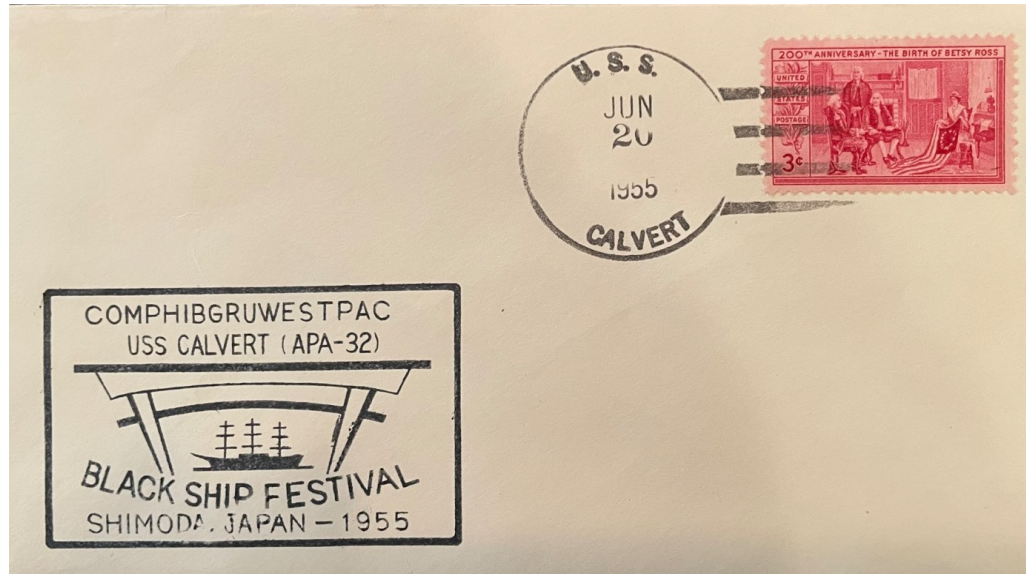
<https://www.usscalvert.com/2016/04/10/al-bradbury-rdm-53-56-54-far-east-cruise-photographs/>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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1955	May	20-22	Shimoda, Japan	The Calvert entertained approximately 3,000 men, women and school children by conducting them on a tour of the ship. This aided in promoting a successful Black Ship Festival in 1955.	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
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Personnel helping to direct children are L to R: C.H. Hahn, L.A. Copeland, Chief Hansen, and H.F. Hatherill.





USS Calvert envelope cachet stamp, Black Ship Festival, and cover cancellation.

Acquired on eBay, July 18, 2024

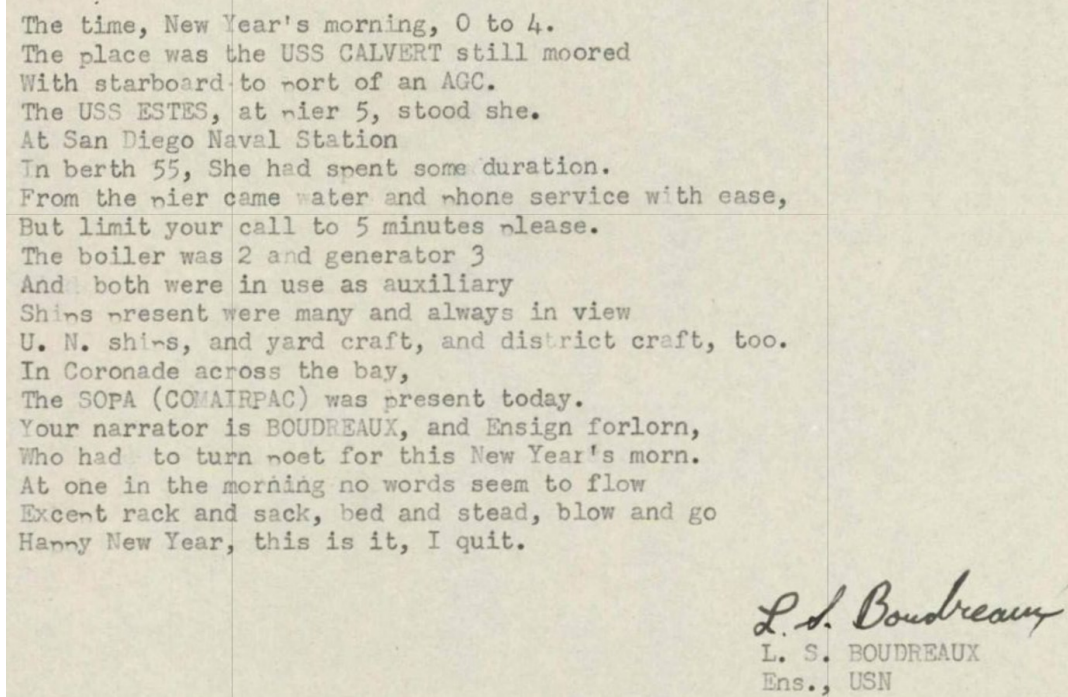
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1955	May 23 to June 2		Kobe, Japan	2) Returning to Kobe on 24 May, the Calvert embarked units of the 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division and proceeded to Kinmu Wan, Okinawa	1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book 2) Cullen, Page 22
1955	June	2 - 5	Kobe to Okinawa	Naha, Okinawa	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	June	5	Naha, Okinawa	 <p>Okinawa as it looked to us when we arrived at Naha, the capital, on June 5th 1955.</p>	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
<p>Navmarlex 1-1955 Exercise, Okinawa</p>					
1955	June	5 - 9	Naha, Okinawa & Kinmu Wan, Buckner Bay, Okinawa	<p>2) On 3-7 June, Navmarlex 1-1955 (Navy-Marine assault landing exercise) was conducted.</p> <p>3) TACRON 12 Det. "A" - "Airdales" on an APA may be a strange sight to the "Web Feet" but the amphibians can't go anywhere without them. The four aviators and four non-aviator officers, plus their crew of fourteen men, had the responsibility of planning for and controlling all air support in the objective area for the two landing exercises in which the Calvert was Flagship on this cruise. The TACRON detachment, functioning as COMPHIBRON's air staff, ran the air section of Joint Ops and proved they were first-rate sailors throughout their tour aboard. The TACRON twelve Detachment "A", was the first to be so deployed on an APA for a full WESTPAC cruise. They fit in with the crew and were really glad to have served aboard the Calvert.</p>	1, 3) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book 2) Cullen, Page 22

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				Swim call, Okinawa	
1955	June	9 - 11	Naha, Okinawa		<p>1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>Photograph: Al Bradbury collection Online: https://www.usscalvert.com/2016/04/10/al-bradbury-rdm-53-56-54-far-east-cruise-photographs/</p>
1955	June	12 - 14	Okinawa to Subic Bay		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
				Liberty and recreation, Subic Bay, P.I.	
1955	June	15 - 17	Subic Bay, P.I.	<p>We moored to buoy No 14 Subic Bay Harbor, Philippine Island on June 15th (just after NAVMARLEX 1-55 operation at Okinawa) for two days of liberty and recreation.</p> <p>There were few complaints from the crew, as we all look forward to those good old days of R&R. The Naval reservation, the town of Olongapo, and outlying villages with a population of (then) 20,000 make up Subic Bay. The main source of livelihood among the local inhabitants is employment within the Naval establishment.</p>	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	June	17 - 21	Manila Bay, P.I.	<p>1) On June 17th we left Subic Bay and within a few hours, crossed Manila Bay and were moored to pier three in Manila, the Capital and Republic of the Philippines' only large city.</p> <p>As most visitors, we got the impression of being in a small city, but actually Manila in general is a huge unplanned city and mixture of old and new, Western and Oriental.</p> <p>Also, being superimposed upon and intermingled with the old Filipino parts of the city are architectural styles and other vestiges of nearly 400 years of Spanish Domination, 50 years of American Rule and a modern Filipino Post War Veneer. Most Filipinos in Manila wear western style clothes and almost all speak English.</p>	1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes	
Solar Eclipse, Manila Bay, P.I. 1200, June 20, 1955						
			 <p>Eclipse at Noon Manila, Philippines</p>		 <p>The Eclipse at Noon, Manila, Philippines</p>	
Al Bradbury collection Online: https://www.usscalvert.com/2016/04/10/al-bradbury-rdm-53-56-54-far-east-cruise-photographs/						
1955	June 23 to July 5		Hong Kong, China & Kowloon, China	A trip to Hong Kong marks the High Point of a cruise in the Far East. After eleven days of rest and recreation, it all had to come to and end. For a large part of the Calvert crew this will be the last visit to the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. We set sail for Keelung, Formosa, and are on our way to another new port and many new and interesting sights.	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book	
1955	July	7 - 9	Keelung, Formosa	Yes, we were here - Keelung, Formosa - one of three natural harbors on the island, is formed by a deep indentation in the coast line and protected from tropical storms by a rugged mountain chain. The ships in the harbor are abundant with the yields of the surrounding countryside; tea and pinapples from the tree covered slopes, rice and sugar from the lowlands and ordinary vegetables and tropical fruit from all over. In the ships, on the streets, and in the fields there's a hum of activity as the people of Formosa work to keep their freedom.	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book	
1955	July	11 - 28	Yokosuka, Japan	2) Korean War "ends" - The fighting ended on 27 July 1953, when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book 2) Wikipedia entry: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War	
1955	July	28	To Naha, Okinawa, via Nagasaki	On 28 July 1955, the Calvert sailed, via Nagasaki to Naha, Okinawa	1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book	
1955	July 31 to Aug 4		Nagasaki, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book	

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1955	August	4-5	Nagasaki to Okinawa		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
NAVARLEX 1-55 Exercise, Okinawa					
1955	August	6 - 21	Naha, Okinawa Buckner Bay - anchorage	<p>1) NAVARLEX 1-55 was the second operation we held in Okinawa and was similar to the first (i.e., Navmarlex 1-1955 above, early June) except the participants were different. This time it was the Army instead of the Marines. The operation (exercise) was completed with the same smoothness and effectiveness as the preceeding one. Being the largest such operation (exercise) held on Okinawa since World War 2, a lot of work went into the execution of it and the crew highly deserved the "Well Done" given to them by the Squadron Commander.</p> <p>2) Embarked were units of the Army's 75th Regimental Combat team. Conducted Navarlex 1-55 at Kinmu Wan on 13-18 August.</p>	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 22</p>
1955	August	21	Okinawa to Sasebo		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	August	21 - 23	Sasebo, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	August	23 - 25	Fukuoka, Japan	<p>1) On our return to Yokosuka following the second exercise, we stopped briefly at Sasebo, Fukuoka and Kure.</p> <p>2) The Calvert transited the Strait of Shimonoseki and the Inland Sea enroute to Yokosuka.</p> <p>3) Note: "The Kanmon Straits or the Straits of Shimonoseki is the stretch of water separating Honshu and Kyushu, two of Japan's four main islands."</p>	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 22</p> <p>3) Google</p>
1955	August	25 - 26	Kure, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	August	26 - 29	Kobe, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	August 30 to September 9		Yokosuka, Japan		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	September	9	Yokosuka, Japan to San Diego	2) On 9 September 1955 sailed for San Diego.	<p>1) 1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 22</p>
1955	September	21 - 23	Pearl Harbor, T.H.		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
1955	September	24 - 30	Underway to San Diego, CA		1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book
End of the Calvert's Fifth Far East Cruise					

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				San Diego	
1955	September	30	San Diego	<p>1) It was a foggy, gloomy day as the Calvert slowly moved into San Diego Bay on the morning of September 30th. But the spirits of the men aboard were bright with anticipation, for this was the long awaited day of homecoming - the return to family and friends after an absence of six months. Though the Cruise was very enjoyable, it did seem wonderful to be home again.</p> <p>2) <u>8 Ships Due Today From Far East Duty</u> Home Port Awaits Biggest Contingent Of Amphibious Vessels In Several Months Six-month tour of Far Eastern duty will be completed by eight Amphibious Force ships when they arrive at their home port here today. They will comprise the biggest contingent of amphibious vessels to return in several months. Scheduled to dock at 9:30am: USS Calvert, Pier 2, Naval Station. The USS Calvert is the flagship of Amphibious Squadron Five. She will be carrying Captain Kemp Tolley, squadron commander.</p>	<p>1955 - 5th Far East Cruise Book</p> <p>2) San Diego Union, September 30 (Friday), 1955, p.b-1</p>
1955	October		San Diego (presumed)	Details are not known for the month of October.	
				Pactralex 56L Exercise, Camp Pendleton	
1955	November	7 - 18?	Camp Pendleton	<p>In November, with units of the 3rd Marine Division embarked, the Calvert participated in Pactralex 56L at Camp Pendleton.</p> <p>2) 7 Nov to 18 Nov: The 1st Marine Division (—) supported by the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing (—) combined with naval personnel for participation in a major fleet training exercise (PACTRAEX 56L) at Camp Pendleton, California to provide specialized training for commands of the Pacific Fleet. Landings on 15 November were 'opposed' by Force Troops Marines stationed at 29 Palms, California.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 22</p> <p>2) A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964, Volume III, 1971, Pg 32</p>
1955	Late November to Mid-January 1956		San Diego	The Calvert went into a period of leave and upkeep status: Late-November to Mid-January 1956	Cullen, Page 22

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
New Years Day Poem					
1956	January	1	US Naval Station, San Diego	<p>Sunday, January 1, 1956 Moored starboard side to port side USS Estes (AGC-12), pier 5, berth 55, US Naval Station, San Diego. Receiving telephone and fresh water from the pier. Boiler number 2 and 3 in use for auxiliary purposes.</p> 	Deck Log Book, USS Calvert, January 1956
1956	January	16	San Diego to Long Beach Naval Shipyard	On 16 January 1956 she sailed for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.	Cullen, Page 22

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1956	Mid-January through mid-May		Long Beach Naval Shipyard	<p>Overhaul, Long Beach Naval Shipyard, California</p> <p>1, 2) The Calvert remained in the yard until 15 April. During this time she received a considerable alteration to her electronic and control installations. This modernized her relief ACG capabilities originally installed in 1945. Like the earlier overhaul, this too reduced her troop carrying capacity capability to some 900. It further provided adequate facilities for her service as a Squadron Commander's flagship and Assistant Division Commander's headquarters.</p> <p>3) Dry dock. Modern radar for both surface (SPS-10) and air (SPS-6). Prior to this work, Calvert still had WWII-era surface radar.</p> <p>4) LBNS operated until 1997, located on Terminal Island between the city of Long Beach and the San Pedro district of Los Angeles, approximately 23 miles south of the Los Angeles International Airport.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Pages 22 & 23</p> <p>2) Calversion, Vol 31, P5 - All Hands, October 1959 - T.W. Glickman, LTJG, USN.</p> <p>3) Al Bradbury, '54-'55 - RDM</p> <p>4) LBNS Wikipedia entry: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Beach_Naval_Shipyard</p>
1956	May to September		San Diego	From May through August, the Calvert operated in the San Diego area.	Cullen, Page 23
The Calvert's Sixth Far East Cruise - August 27, 1956 to May 4, 1957					
See photos and itinerary in the Calvert's 1956 Far East Cruise Book at: http://www.usscalvert.com/crew/1956-far-east-cruise-book/					
See photos from the Calvert's 1956 Far East Cruise, provided by Ivan Roy Vail at: http://www.usscalvert.com/2015/11/07/ivan-roy-vail-gunners-mate-56-58/					
1956	August	27	San Diego to Yokosuka	On 27 August 1956, Amphibious Squadron Five deployed to the Far East.	Cullen, Page 23
1956	September	22	Yokosuka	Upon arrival at Yokosuka on 22 September, the Calvert commenced her sixth Far East deployment since being recommissioned in 1950.	Cullen, Page 23
1956	October	6	Yokosuka	Captain William S. Maddox, USN, relieved Captain Adolph J. Peterson, USN, as Commanding Officer.	<p>1) Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) 1956 cruise book</p>
1956	Early-October to October 17		Yokosuka to Hong Kong	Completing a two-week availability at Yokosuka, the Calvert sailed for Hong Kong and remained there until October 17	Cullen, Page 23
1956	Mid-October		Hong Kong to Yokosuka	Underway to Yokosuka.	Cullen, Page 23
1956	October	22	Yokosuka to Okinawa	On 22 October, Army personnel were embarked at Yokosuka for transportation to Okinawa.	Cullen, Page 23

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1956	October	Late	Naha, Okinawa, Japan	Landing the troops at Naha, the Calvert embarked elements of the Ninth Marine Division and departed for Iwo Jima to conduct Navmarlex 1-57.	Cullen, Page 23
Navmarlex 1-57, Iwo Jima					
1956	Late October to Mid November?		Iwo Jima, Japan	<p>2) In November the Calvert carried the Ninth Marine Regiment, making a landing on the historic World War II island of Iwo Jima ... "Despite the bad weather and the end-around plays, the operation proved to be a success ..."</p> <p>3) Some excerpts from a letter dated, Iwo Jima, Sunday 11/11/56, 1:00 PM.yesterday they had the boats in the water and I had about 16 hrs. in the engine room from midnite Friday. until midnite last night. They offloaded Marines and equipment but didn't go into the beach.....some of Magoffin's (APA 199) boats did, and 2 boats were lost, the surf was so bad. The "invasion" is set for tomorrow AM, "D" day, and all troops & equipment will go in and stay for a couple days then we should leave here Friday or Saturday.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) 1956 Cruise Book</p> <p>3) USS Skagit website Pictures: C. A. Rush - Caption: Joe Toth http://www.ussskagit.org/ShipsPictures.html</p>
1956	Mid-November (presumed)		Iwo Jima to Okinawa to Yokosuka	Returning to Okinawa, the Calvert debarked her troops and sailed to Yokosuka.	Cullen, Page 23
1956	November 20 to Early December	20	Yokosuka	<p>1) On November 20 a <u>restricted availability</u> period commenced.</p> <p>2) <u>Restricted Availability</u> (RAV): An availability assigned for the accomplishment of specific items of work by an industrial activity during which the ship is rendered incapable of fully performing its assigned missions and tasks.</p> <p>3) During this timeframe the Calvert began supporting the Aiji-no-ie Orphanage (aka, Home of Affection) in Tokyo, with a \$100 monthly donation. For the next decade, an item on the Calvert's far east cruise itinerary, while in Yokosuka and time permitting, included work party visits to the orphanage.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) ISR Glossary of Terms at Federation of American Scientists (online)</p> <p>3) Calversion, V13, P2</p>
Blitlex 2-56, Chigasaki Beach					
1956	December	11-14	Chigasaki Beach	<p>During the period 11-14 December, the Calvert acted as OTC for Blitlex 2-56 conducted at Chigasaki.</p> <p>2) The cold of December found the Calvert once again under way with the Third Marine Regiment from Camp Fuji on board. Landing training exercises were conducted at Chigasaki Beach on the island of Honshu.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) 1956 Cruise Book</p>
Blitlex 2-57, Okinawa					
1957	January	20	Kinmu Wan, Okinawa	<p>On 20 January, Phibron Five sailed for Okinawa where Blitlex 2-57 was conducted at Kinmu Wan with the 3rd Marine Division.</p> <p>2) In January, the Calvert once again embarked the Fuji Marines (3rd Marines), and turned south to the warmer waters of Okinawa for landing operations.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) 1956 Cruise Book</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1957	Late January?		Hong Kong	Completing this exercise, the Calvert sailed for Hong Kong and a week's duty as Station Ship.	Cullen, Page 23
1957	February?		Yokosuka	From Hong Kong, the Calvert returned to Yokosuka.	Cullen, Page 23
Pactraex 57L, Operation Beacon Hill, Dingalan Bay, Luzon					
1957	Mid-March to Late-March		Dingalan Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands	<p>1) On 13 March, the Calvert sailed from Yokosuka to Haha, Okinawa where units of the 3rd Marine Division were embarked for participation in Pactraex 57L, Operation Beacon Hill, at Dingalan Bay, Luzon. This was the largest post-war amphibious operation to date.</p> <p>2) March brought a culmination of amphibious training and landing exercises with the Calvert participating in the combined exercise, Operation Beacon Hill. Over 100 ships of the Pacific Fleet, with the Third Marine Division embarked, were involved in the first full-scale amphibious landing exercise conducted in the Western Pacific since the end of World War II. The Marines were landed ashore at Dingalan Bay on the Philippine Island of Luzon.</p> <p>3) "a rugged training exercise, was conducted at Dingalan Bay, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines."</p> <p>4) "March 25.—PRESIDENT Garcia this morning viewed "Operations Beacon Hill" from the USS Saint Paul and from the USS Estes, another heavy cruiser, and then landed on Dingalan Bay beach for a close-hand view of these amphibious operations."</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) 1956 Cruise Book</p> <p>3) The Amphibs - Page 46 - USS Tulare Cruise Book, 1957</p> <p>4) Carlos P. Garcia, The President's Month in Review, March, 1957 - Philippine Government Records</p>
1957	Late March		Dingalan Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands	<p><u>P.I. Landing To Test Marine, Navy Power</u> Manila, P.I. (AP) - Combined air, sea and land units of the U.S. 3rd Mar. Div. and the Pacific Fleet will stage a large-scale landing exercise off the Philippines' east coast of Luzon Island in early April, the Foreign Office announced. The operation, involving some 20,000 men, will be held to test the striking power and mobility of the Pacific Fleet in the event of an attack on the Philippines. The U.S. is bound to come to the aid of the Philippines under their mutual defense assistance pact.</p> <p>The maneuvers are scheduled to last a week, the Foreign Office announcement said. Main feature of the exercise will be the landing of the Marines at Dingalan Bay, at the border of Nueva Ecija and Kuezon province.</p> <p>The exercise will be the first major landing by American forces since the liberation of the Philippines twelve years ago.</p> <p>A U.S. Navy spokesman said the operation is an "exclusively unilateral action by the American forces under the United States-Philippine mutual assistance defense pact." He said the exercise will be conducted in an almost inaccessible area approachable only by sea.</p>	<p>Calversion, Vol55, P6 San Diego Evening Tribune - Date unknown</p>
1957	April	??	Luzon to Yokosuka	When Beacon Hill was completed, the Calvert returned to Yokosuka to await her relief.	Cullen, Page 23

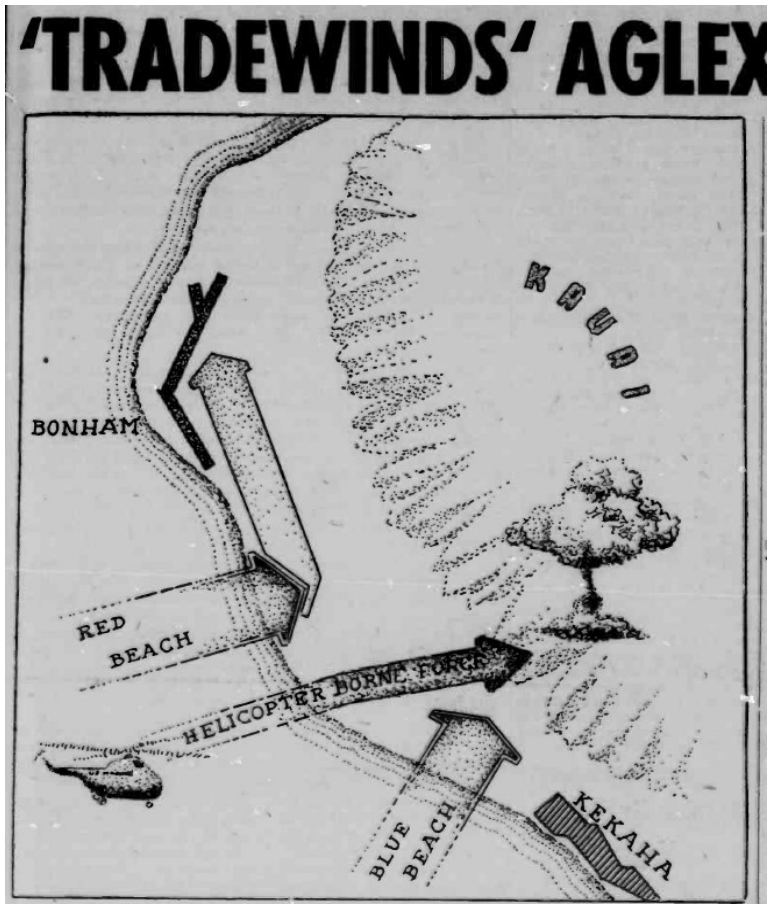
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1957	April	??	Yokosuka		
1957	April	??	Yokosuka to Hawaii		
1957	April	21 Easter Sunday	International Dateline, enroute to Hawaii	<p>Two Easter Sunday Celebrations</p> <p>"Captain Alexander C. Veasey, Commander Amphibious Squadron Five ... made Naval history when he delayed for a few hours crossing the International Dateline on his way home to cross on Sunday, thereby giving his floatilla the opportunity to observe two consecutive Easter Sundays.</p> <p>Despite heavy seas, Captain Veasey maneuvered his ships to allow high-lining the two Squadron Chaplains from ship-to-ship to celebrate Easter Sunday services. The chaplains visited all but two of the ships, making 20 highline transfers and presided at 12 Easter services during the two consecutive Easter Sundays."</p>	<p>Coronado Eagle and Journal. Volume 44, Number 19. May 9, 1957. p2 Online: https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=CJ19570509.2.26&srpos=19&e=-----en--20--1-byDA-txt-txIN-%22uss+calvert%22-----1</p>
1957	April	24	Honolulu, Hawaii	"Also arriving yesterday (24th) were the attack transports Calvert and Montrose, attack cargo ships Skagit and Algol, dock landing ships Comstock and Oak Hill and high speed transports Diachenko and Weiss."	Honolulu Star Bulletin. April 25, 1957. p8
1957	April	27	Yokosuka to San Diego	On 27 April, Calvert sailed for San Diego.	Cullen, Page 23
1957	May	4	San Diego	<p>Friday, April 26, 1957 - San Diego Evening Tribune? <u>PhibRon Five Returns - USS Calvert to Lead 9 Ships Of Squadron to NavSta Docks; 5 LST's to Arrive May 12th</u></p> <p>A tour of WestPac duty ends at SanDiego May 4 for nine ships of Amphibious Squadron Five which departed San Diego last August. Five more ships of the squadron will return to San Diego in mid-May.</p> <p>Captain Alexander C. Veasey, in his flagship, the USS Calvert, is leading the company of ships which includes the USS Montrose, USS Skagit, USS Algol, USS Diachenko, USS Weiss, USS Telfair and USS Magoffin.</p> <p>Active Duty Tour On its most recent tour the squadron maintained a full operating schedule, participating in Convoy Exercise 57B through NavMarLEX 1-57 at Iwo Jima, NavMarLEX 2-57 at Okinawa, Pactrax 57L and Convoy Exercise 57Q. Other unites of the squadron participated in four additional Battalion Landing Exercises.</p>	Calversion, Vol 55, P6
End of the Calvert's Sixth Far East Tour					
1957	May, June, July		San Diego	A leave and upkeep period.	Cullen, Page 23

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1957	July	22	San Diego to Hawaii	<p>1) On 22 July 1957, the Calvert and the other units of Phibron Five sailed to Pearl Harbor, O'ahu to prepare for participation in Operation Trade Winds at Bonham Airforce Base, Kokole Point, Kauai.</p> <p>2) Amphibious Squadron Five, consisting of eight landing ships tank (LST), four attack transports (APA), four dock landing ships (LSD), two high speed transports (APD), and two attack cargo ships (AKA), will arrive later this month (i.e., late-July, Pearl Harbor, O'ahu Island).</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.</p>
1957	Late-July to Late-August		Hawaiian Islands	<p>Operation Trade Winds - Hawaiian Islands</p> <p>Twenty-two Navy ships, including the world's first helicopter assault carrier(USS Thetis Bay, CVHA-1), and 5,000 Navy men, will take part in Operation "Tradewinds".</p> <p>Source note: Many of the details in this section are sourced from several 1957 editions of the Windward Marine newspaper, official newspaper of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe Bay, T.H. Quoted text is taken verbatim from an article in one of the editions. Unquoted text is a compilation of details from one or more editions. Full source details for the editions of the Windward Marine used in this volume are provided at the end of this section.</p>	
1957	Late-July to Late-August		Hawaiian Islands	<p>Filming of South Pacific during Operation Trade Winds</p> <p>1) Filmed sequences of this operation were utilized in the production of the movie South Pacific which was being filmed in Hawaii.</p> <p>2) South Pacific movie plot: "On a South Pacific island during World War II, love blooms between a young nurse and a secretive Frenchman who's being courted for a dangerous military mission."</p> <p>3) More than half of the final film was footage shot on or around the Hawaiian Islands. Such location shooting allowed the film to expand from the stage play and show some of the military action of the story, aided by the filming of actual naval manoeuvres near Hawaii during the production (6). Note 6: Marines to Wam Ashore Saturday at Barkign Sands for "Operation Tradewinds" - Garden Island New - 7 Aug 1957 - pp 1, 8.</p> <p>4) "More on 20th Century Fox. ... They'll be there filming the landing on one of the beaches. Everybody would be happy if each Marine hits the beach in the customary aggressive, purposeful, hard-charging fashion. No "hams" please. It won't be necessary to stop and preen in front of the camera. Actual Marine scenes are wanted, not budding actors. The same goes for departure. The cameras are expected to be grinding away during the reembarkation. Actual Marine scenes are wanted, not budding actors."</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 23</p> <p>2) Online, various sources.</p> <p>3) The Sound of Musicals - Edited by Steven Cohan - British Film Institute - (C) 2010 Bloody Mary Is the Girl I Love: US White Liberalism vs. Pacific Islander Subjectivity in South Pacific - Sean Griffin P. 105, P. 112 - Footnote 6</p> <p>4) Windward Marine, Aug 2nd, 1957 edition</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1957	August	4 - 6	Pearl Harbor	<p>Members of the 1st Marine Brigade embarked on larger ships (e.g., APAs) at Pearl Harbor August 4th through the 6th. Loading of the LSTs took place at Kaneohe on August 5th and 6th. Embarkation completed, ships of Amphibious Squadron Five proceeded to Maui for a landing rehearsal August 7th, and subsequently to the tiny target isle of Kahoolawe for a live firing exercise August 8th and 9th.</p> <p>"At the docks at Pearl Harbor were crews from 20th Century Fox filming scenes for the forthcoming movie South Pacific. I understand the studio has the largest number of personnel ever assembled in the islands for the production of a Hollywood film. Among other publicity possibilities, Fox-Movietone newsreel is shooting footage that includes scenes during Operation Tradewinds. In fact the newsreel crew was at Pearl Tuesday for the loading of APAs."</p>	Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.
1957	August	7	Maui	<p>After leaving Oahu, the ships with their Marine assault forces proceeded to Maui for a rehearsal assault on the Island of Maui on August 7th to test plans and timing for the actual assault.</p> <p>"The landing rehearsal to be held at Maalae Bay on Maui will be on a small scale involving only token forces utilizing several types of landing craft and helicopters to be employed in "Tradewinds". The bulk of the infantry regiment, the 4th Marines, and Brigade headquarters service and artillery units will remain aboard ship for this phase. This will be a turn away rehearsal and it is not anticipated that any troops will land."</p>	Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.
1957	August	8 - 9	Kahoolawe Island	<p>Kahoolawe FIREX August 8th and 9th: A live firing exercises, the target the island of Kahoolawe. The firing exercise brought into play live armament with the powerful punch of the 1st Marine Brigade's air arm, Marine Aircraft Group 13. Ships guns were also brought to bear on the tiny target island. Live firing on target impact areas on the small island of Kahoolawe provided realistic practice for Naval gunfire and air support on land targets.</p> <p>Editor's note: Uncertain if the Calvert would have participated in this element of the exercise.</p>	Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.
1957	August	10 - 14	Kauai	<p>The full-scale sea and air assault, comprised of the 7,000 man 1st Brigade, at the Barking Sands area of the Island of Kauai started the morning of August 10th and ended on August 14th.</p> <p>2) During the exercise Navy units made an amphibious landing on the island of Kauai using recently developed "vertical envelopment" technique with helicopters landing combat troops in the attack zone.</p>	<p>Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.</p> <p>2) Ogdenite Joins in Pacific Maneuvers, The Ogden Standard Examiner</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1957	August	10 - 14	Kauai	<p><u>Tradewinds AGLEX Tomorrow - Simulated Nuclear Blast to Mark Start of Assault</u> "Early tomorrow morning (August 10th) a mushroom cloud from an atomic simulator on a Kauai ridge probably will signal the start of Operation Tradewinds, air-sea assault conducted by Navy Amphibious Squadron Three and the 1st Marine Brigade. Shortly afterward, Marine Helicopter Squadron 161 whirlybirds will rise from the helicopter assault carrier Thetis Bay and carry their cargo of combat-ready Leathernecks of the 1st Bn., 4th Marines to the same ridge for vertical envelopment of the "enemy."</p> <p>While the aggressors are countering this blow, amphibious tractors (LVT) of "A" Co., 1st Amphiban Tractor Bn., will head for RED Beach with elements of the 3rd Bn., 4th Marines and landing craft will carry men of the 2nd Bn. ashore on Blue Beach.</p> <p>As Rear Adm. Larson, ComPhibGru-Three, announced earlier, the landing will be difficult and will involve all amphibious techniques even with good conditions. There are three lines of high surg and a sandbar off shore at the Barking Sands objective area. In addition the site lies in a Windward passage and the surf breaks on a bar. Saturday, Aug 4, Adm. Larson and Gen. Kier visited the landing area and found a high surf was running which would present a problem unless it recedes prior to the actual assault. Since the visit, strong trade winds have continued. Accordingly, it may be necessary to execute an alternate landing plan or to delay the landing for as much as 24 hours."</p> <p>"The three-day operation started at 6:40am with a mushroom cloud from an atomic simulator signalling the attack. At 8:30 am, the first waves of amphibian tractors and landing craft hit Red and Blue Beaches."</p>	<p><u>Tradewinds AGLEX Tomorrow - Simulated Nuclear Blast to Mark Start of Assault</u>, Windward Marine, Aug 9th 1957</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Tradewinds AGLEX Tomorrow - Simulated Nuclear Blast to Mark Start of Assault, Windward Marine, Aug 9th 1957

1957 August 10 - 14 Kauai

"Gen. Kier had particular praise for the Navy's cooperation and support. "Adm. Larson and his officers and men did a great job of putting us ashore on schedule and without serious injury or damage to equipment."

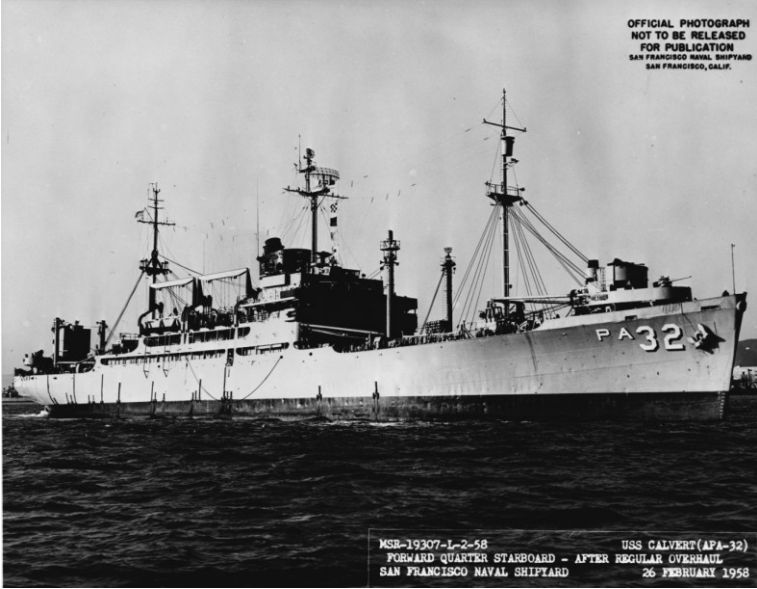
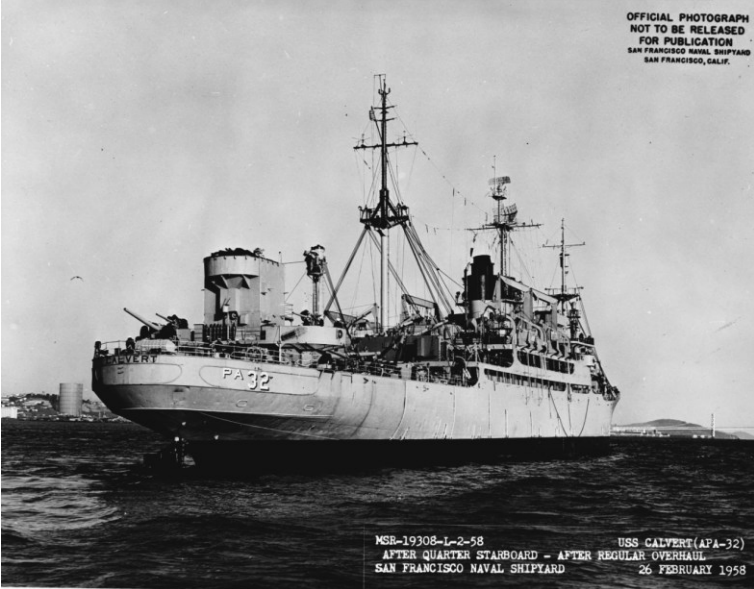
1957 August 10 - 14 Kauai

Rear Adm. Larson commands Amphibious Group Three which included Amphibious Squadron Five, all from San Diego.

Windward Marine, August 16th, 1957 edition

Even the weather cooperated. For a week and a half before the scheduled landing high winds kept heavy seas breaking on the treacherous beach near Barking Sands. Then two days before the Aug 10 D-Day, when the first waves hit the beaches at 8:30am, the surf calmed and remained so for the duration of the exercise."


Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Sources for Operation Trade Winds, July and August, 1957					
1957	July, Aug		Hawaii	* Windward Marine, Vol. VI, No. 29, Friday July 19, 1957 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16597.pdf <u>'Tradewinds' Schedule Announced: Landing Rehearsal Set for Maui Aug. 7; Followed by Kahoolawe FIREX Aug. 8-9</u> , pp 1 <u>The K-Bay Kibitzer</u> , by Bradley, pp2	
				* Windward Marine, Vol VI, No 30, Friday July 26, 1957 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16599.pdf	
				* Windward Marine, 1957, Vol VI, No 31, Friday August 2 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16601.pdf <u>Brigade Embarks For 'Tradewinds': Loading of Ships Underway At K-Bay and Pearl Harbor</u> , pp 1 <u>K-Bay Kibitzer</u> , by Bradley, pp2 <u>Amphibious Assault Bulk Fuel System To Be Used in Operation 'Tradewinds'</u> , pp3	
				* Windward Marine, Vol VI, No 32, Friday August 9, 1957 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16603.pdf <u>'Tradewinds' AGLEX Tomorrow: Simulated Nuclear Blast To Mark Start of Assault</u> , pp1 (including map of landing areas) <u>Leathernecks & Equipment Embark For Kauai Exercise</u> , pp4	
				* Windward Marine, Vol VI, No. 33, Friday, August 16, 1957 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16604.pdf <u>Brigade Completes 'Tradewinds' on Kauai; Return of Units to Oahu Now in Progress: Troops, Equipment Slated to Debark At Kaneohe & PH</u> , pp1, 2 <u>'Ship to Shore Service Station'</u> , pp3	
1957	August	15	Pearl Harbor	Ships began unloading at Pearl Harbor on the 15th.	Windward Marine newspaper, several editions.
With Trade Winds completed, the Calvert sailed for San Diego on 26 August.					
1957	August	26	Hawaii to San Diego	Note: The Calvert likely returned to San Diego on August 30th, per San Diego Union article. But an article from Aug 22nd mentions the Calvert as returning with Estes on Monday the 26th (Estes, Calvert, Magoffin, Telfair, Skagit and Algot).	Cullen, Page 23
1957	September, October, November		San Diego	Upon return, local operations were conducted.	Cullen, Page 23
				2) "I was aboard the USS Calvert for landing exercises at Camp Pendleton, as a Marine, in about September 1957. Not being much of a sailor, I suffered from seasickness. I was allowed to sleep on deck towards the bow as a special assignment."	2) Comment on Calvert website by Dean Thames. April 4, 2020. Link: http://www.usscalvert.com/history/
1957	November	mid-to-late, presumed	San Diego, Camp Pendleton Area	Phiblex 3-58, Camp Pendleton (or MAGLEX-58g?)	
				The Calvert sailed for Camp Pendleton to participate in Phiblex 3-58. Flying the flag of Rear Admiral Harold O. Larson, USN, Commander, Amphibious Group Three Brigadier General Harvey C. Tschirgi, USMC, Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division, and staff embarked,	Cullen, Page 23
1957	November	25	San Diego	Captain Harry B. Stark, USN, relieved Captain William S. Maddox, USN, as Commanding Officer.	Cullen, Page 23

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1958	January	6	San Diego to San Francisco	1) On 6 January 1958, the Calvert sailed to San Francisco, California for an overhaul at Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard.	1) Cullen, Page 24
Overhaul at Hunter's Point Shipyard					
1958	Early January to Mid March		Hunter's Point Shipyard, San Francisco	2) The ship spent the following several months undergoing overhaul at Hunter's Point in San Francisco. It resulted in a good overhaul of the engineering plant: On our sea trials toward the end of the period she made over 18 knots. We also had installed a high smoke pipe on the large false stack. It ruined the handsome appearance of the ship but it did wonders for the atmosphere on the bridge, which for years before had been miserable. 1) The ship also underwent communications alterations and installation of electronic countermeasures equipment.	1) Cullen, Page 24 2) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark
1958	February	26	Hunter's Point Shipyard, San Francisco	There are a series of high resolution photographs of the USS Calvert while she was in the San Francisco Naval Yard undergoing an overhaul. These photographs are dated February 26th, 1958. The full set is available at: http://www.usscalvert.com/2015/03/26/uss-calvert-photograph-series-san-francisco-shipyard-february-1958/	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>MSB-19307-1-2-58 FORWARD QUARTER STARBOARD - AFTER REGULAR OVERHAUL SAN FRANCISCO NAVAL SHIPYARD 26 FEBRUARY 1958</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>MSB-19308-1-2-58 AFTER QUARTER STARBOARD - AFTER REGULAR OVERHAUL SAN FRANCISCO NAVAL SHIPYARD 26 FEBRUARY 1958</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>Original Source: National Archives - https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7574916 (and many more)</p> </div> </div>					
1958	March	13	San Francisco to San Diego	On 13 March, the Calvert completed her overhaul, departed for San Diego to commence her refresher training preparatory to her seventh Far East deployment.	Cullen, Page 24

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1958	Mid March, April, May, to Mid June		San Diego	1) We returned to San Diego and started the usual Refresher Training. It was then I was introduced to the ship in both underway and landing operations. The crew did a fine job and I appreciated their work in all respects. Handling Mike boats in a seaway is no easy task. During one landing exercise, at anchor off the Strand, our signal bridge crew proved their alertness by spotting a helicopter's sudden disappearance off Imperial Beach, about ten miles to our south. We sent a boat to the scene and picked up two men (the only souls aboard we determined).	Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark
The USS Calvert's 1958 Far East Cruise - June 12, 1958 to December 8, 1958					
1958	June	12	San Diego to Pearl Harbor	1) On 12 June, the Calvert with units of the 3rd Marine Air Wing embarked, and the heavy units of Phibron Five departed San Diego for Yokosuka, via Pearl Harbor.	1) Cullen, Page 24
REX 58-C, At Sea					
1958	Mid-June to Early-July		San Diego to Pearl Harbor to Yokosuka	Enroute she participated in Rex 58-C, an exercise in which the ships acted as a mercantile convoy against "aggressor" forces. During the various phases of the exercise, the convoy was screened by units of Desron's Fifteen and Twenty-Five; Cortron Three and the air craft carrier RMAS Melbourne, flagship of Rear Admiral G.G.O Gatacre, Ran, Flag Officer Commanding, Her Majesty's Australian Fleet. Captain John G. Spangler, USN, Commander Amphibious Squadron Five acted as Convoy Commodore. 2) Time came for our regular turn in deployment to WestPac. Calvert with ComPhibRon Five onboard and with all other ships of the squadron left San Diego for Pearl Harbor and thence to Yokosuka, Japan. Initially the Commodore was not at all pleased when two ships fell out (rejoining at Pearl) with engineering breakdowns. Since the Engineer Officer and his warrants had discussed the problem and drilled in such an event (encountered in past operations) Calvert was not one.	Cullen, Page 24 2) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark
1958	July	3	Yokosuka	1) Arrival at Yokosuka on 3 July.	1) Cullen, Page 24
1958	Early to Mid July		Yokosuka	1) Upon arrival in Yokosuka we had a brief period of conferences and familiarization with our employment.	1) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark
1958	Mid-July to Mid-August		Yokosuka to Buckner Bay, Okinawa Okinawa	1) The squadron (Five) commenced an upkeep period, which was interrupted by the crisis in Lebanon. With a fleet-wide alert in effect, the units of TF 76, Seventh Fleet's Amphibious Force, sortied to Okinawa to load units of the 3rd Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph D. Trumpeter, USMC. 2)) Buckner Bay, Okinawa: There we would spend the bulk of our time until we completed our tour. 3) During the crisis in Lebanon (beginning July, 15) and Taiwan (late-August, more below) the Calvert, along with other units of Task Force76, went into an alert status and worked closely with the Third Marine Division. 4) 1958 Lebanon Crisis: 15 July – 25 October 1958 The 1958 Lebanon crisis was a Lebanese political crisis caused by political and religious tensions in the country that included a United States military intervention. The intervention lasted for around three months until President Camille Chamoun, who had requested the assistance, completed his term as president of Lebanon. American and Lebanese government forces successfully occupied the Port of Beirut and Beirut International Airport. With the crisis over, the United States withdrew.	1) Cullen, Page 24 2) Calversion, Vol 31, P5 - All Hands, October 1959 - T.W. Glickman, LTJG, USN. 3) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark 4) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1958_Lebanon_crisis

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1958	Mid-August		Buckner Bay, Okinawa to Hong Kong	<p>1) One ship of the squadron at a time made a trip to Hong Kong, with passengers from Okinawa.</p> <p>2) The Calvert, still combat-loaded, sailed for Hong Kong.</p> <p>1) Enroute to the Crown Colony Calvert blew a major steam pipe on one of our two boilers. The engineers made temporary repairs and we continued the trip.</p>	<p>1) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 24</p>
1958	August	15 - 18	Hong Kong	1) The Calvert stayed in Hong Kong for the period 15-18 August	1) Cullen, Page 24
1958	August	19 - ??	Hong Kong to Subic Bay	<p>1) When we departed the Jewel of the Orient, and having obtained clearance for repairs at Subic Bay, we proceeded to that port. There it was found that our casualty was a flaw in the steam pipe casing, which had been there since original comissioning in 1940 (about).</p> <p>2) Then the Calvert went to the Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay, Philippines, for emergency repairs to Number Two Ship's Service Generator.</p>	<p>1) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark</p> <p>2) Cullen, Page 24</p>
1958	August	24 - 27	Subic Bay to Buckner Bay	<p>On 24 August, leaving the generator behind, the Calvert departed for Okinawa to meet further operational commitments.</p> <p>2) Second Taiwan Strait Crisis: On August 24 and 25, 1958 Chinese Communist and Chinese Nationalist forces clashed in the vicinity of Dongding Island, which the Nationalist troops controlled.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 24</p> <p>2) Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Taiwan_Strait_Crisis</p>
1958	August	27	Buckner Bay	The Calvert arrived at Buckner Bay on 27 August, debarked the units of the 3rd Marines and embarked 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Fenton J. Mee, USMC.	Cullen, Page 24
1958	August	28	Buckner Bay	<p>Captain Walter L. Phaler, USN, relieved Captain Harry B. Stark, USN, as Commanding Officer.</p> <p>2) We returned to Buckner Bay. It so happened that we had hit WestPack when all was calm. Only the beginnings of trouble between mainland China and Taiwan in the Formosa Straits (MATSU) were starting to brew, but not until I had been detached. In other words nothing of note happened on my watch. Shortly after our return to Okinawa I received orders for my detachment, my relief Capt Walter Phaler arrived and I was piped over the side for the last time. I was sorry to leave but was happy to turn a fine ship and crew over to my friend Walt.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 24</p> <p>2) Calversion Vol 41, P 7 & 8 - Captain Harry B. Stark</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Operation Land Ho, Taiwan					
1958	September	1-10	Buckner Bay, Okinawa to Taiwan Fang-Liao, Taiwan	<p>1) The Calvert departed Buckner Bay on 1 September 1958 enroute to Tsoying, Taiwan for the rehearsals of Operation Land-Ho, the first joint U.S.-Chinese amphibious exercise. Delayed three days by a typhoon, the rehearsal was completed, and on 8 September, with the actual operation conducted at Fang-Liao, Taiwan. Embarked as an observer was Vice Admiral Weng, Commander, Amphibious Force, Great Republic of China Navy.</p> <p>2) Leaving Okinawa on September 1, the Calvert ran along side LST1161 from Okinawa to Taiwan. The Marines on LST1161, while they docked at Kaohsiung ROC and subsequently made a net landing onto Taiwan (full battle gear and live ammo). ... So the Calvert should receive the MND/ROC award (Badge of Honor).</p> <p>3) Sept 8th - The first Sino-American amphibious landing exercise, Operation "Land Ho," started in southern Taiwan.</p> <p>4) A joint U.S. -Nationalist amphibious landing exercise, code-named "Land Ho," was held on Taiwan on September 8. The exercise was publicized to make it a signal of the U.S. defense relationship with Taiwan.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 24</p> <p>2) Calversion, V41, P2 - Lloyd Evans</p> <p>3) Bombardment Of Quemoy, Taiwan Today, August 1, 1998 (online)</p> <p>4) Use of Naval Force in Crises, Bouchard - Dissertation - 1989 (online)</p>
1958	September	10	Taiwan to Buckner Bay, Okinawa	<p>On 10 September, the Calvert departed Taiwan enroute to Buckner Bay. Upon arrival, the Marines were hurriedly debarked and the Calvert cleared the harbor with a typhoon Vera blowing in.</p> <p>2) Typhoon Vera details at Wikipedia</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 24</p> <p>2) Typhoon Vera Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typhoon_Vera</p>
1958	September	10 - 19	Okinawa to Subic Bay	On 19 September, the Calvert arrived at Subic Bay to pick up her generator.	Cullen, Page 24
1958	September	19 - 25	Subic Bay		Cullen, Page 24
1958	September	25	Subic Bay, Philippines to Kao-hsiung, Taiwan	<p>On the morning of 25 September, the Calvert with 5,000 cases of San Miguel beer loaded in Number Six Hold, sailed for Kao-hsiung, Taiwan to deliver her cargo.</p> <p>2) 5,000 cases of San Miguel beer, under Marine guard.</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 24</p> <p>2) Interview with ? at 2013, 14 or 15 reunion</p>
1958	Late September to Early October		Kao-hsiung, Taiwan to Buckner Bay, Okinawa to Yokosuka	From Kao-hsiung, the Calvert went to Buckner Bay where she off-loaded her combat cargo, then sailed to Yokosuka for an upkeep period.	Cullen, Page 24

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1958	October	10	Yokosuka and Tokyo	<p>Calvert Treats Orphans</p> <p>Little Shunji, 7, gives a smile of appreciation to SDC Norman H. Bell for his gift of a Davy Crockett racoon-skin cap. The chief was one of thirty-four men from the high-speed transport USS Calvert who went on a party-visit to the Aiji-no-ie (Home of Affection) Orphanage in Tokyo, Oct 10. The 63 boys and girls who live in the orphanage receive toys, clothing, medical supplies and a \$100 monthly donation from the Calvert, which has been supporting the orphanage since December, '56. The following Sunday the Calvert played host to the orphans when they toured the ship, took a boat ride, ate in the crew's mess hall and watched movie cartoons. The Calvert, commanded by Capt. Walter L. Phaler, has given more than \$2,000 (\$720,000 yen) to the Tokyo Orphanage. (U.S. Navy photo by John Reed, PH2).</p> <p>Editor's note: In late 1956 the Calvert began supporting the Aiji-no-ie Orphanage (aka, Home of Affection) in Tokyo, with a \$100 monthly donation. For the next decade, an item on the Calvert's far east cruise itinerary, while in Yokosuka and time permitting, included work party visits to the orphanage.</p>	 <p>Calversion, V13, P2 Calvert Treats Orphans, Seahawk, October 18, 1958</p>
1958	October 20th to ?		Yokosuka to Iwakuni, Honshu island to Buckner Bay, Okinawa	Departing Yokosuka on 20, October, the Calvert went to Iwakuni, then on to Buckner Bay.	Cullen, Page 25
1958	Early November?		Buckner Bay, Okinawa to Kobe, Japan	With a 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines recreation party embarked, the Calvert went to Kobe, Japan for a three-day visit.	Cullen, Page 25
1958	November	6	Kobe area?	Competitive gunnery exercises were conducted on 6 November. Two of the Calvert's gun mounts, 31 and 51 qualified for the Gunnery "E" during these drills.	Cullen, Page 25
1958	Mid November (presumed)		Yokosuka	The Calvert returned to Yokosuka to await her relief.	Cullen, Page 25
1958	November	22	Yokosuka to San Diego	On 22 November, having been relieved by Phibron Three, Phibron Five sailed for San Diego	Cullen, Page 25

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1958	December	8	San Diego	Arriving 8 December 1958, ending the Calvert's Far East Cruise	Cullen, Page 25
End of the USS Calvert's 1958 Far East Cruise					
December 8, 1958 to February 3, 1959			San Diego	1) A period of leave and upkeep. 2) Drydocked sometime during this period.	1) Cullen, Page 25 2) San Diego (The Helena Star, Helena Oklahoma, Jan 1, 1959, p8
1959	January			<u>Ships win efficiency Es</u> "Two amphibious force ships recently joined the growing list of "E" winners in the Pacific Fleet. Two E's for battle efficiency were won by the USS Calvert and painted on gun mounts 31 and 51 during its Western Pacific deployment. The Calvert, an attack transport is commanded by Capt. W.H. Phaler of San Diego. ... Both ships, home-ported in San Diego, were awarded E's upon completion of yearly engineering damage control and battle efficiency exercises."	<u>Ships win efficiency Es</u> Coronado Eagle and Journal, Volume 46, Number 3, January 15, 1959 CDNC site
PHIBLEX 12-59					
				On 3 February 1959, the Calvert embarked units of the 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, and the regimental commander, Colonel D.M. Schmuck, USMC, and sailed for Camp Pendleton to participate in Phiblex 12-59 as a unit of TG 53.5.	Cullen, Page 25
1959	February	3 to 13	San Diego Camp Pendleton	2) February 2 to February 13: The 9th Provisional Marine Brigade consisting of Regimental Landing Team 5, Battalion Landing Team 3/7, and Marine Aircraft Groups 15 and 36 took part in PHIBLEX 12—59 at Camp Pendleton, California. 3) A devastating nuclear blast, coupled with a 75-helicopter troop air movement. ... USS Thetis Bay was base of operations for the helicopters. "Vertical envelopment" is the moving of combat troops from ship to shore by helicopter. In the nuclear age, the practice is thought to have advantages over beach landings in that troops attacking a beach are more exposed to heavy fire and beach defenses. ... Ships from the Amphibious Task Force were commanded by RAdm. Charles K. Duncan. 4) From 2 to 10 February 1959, the 9th Marine Provisional Brigade participated in Phiblex 12-59, a large scale amphibious assault on "aggressor held" beaches at Camp Pendleton. VMO-6 OEs directed naval gunfire for the landing.	2) A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964, Volume III, 1971, Pg 40 3) <u>Repel The Invaders</u> , Naval Aviation News, June 1959, p35 4) A History of Marine Observation Squadron Six, p31
1959	February	mid	San Diego	Returning to San Diego in mid-February, the Calvert commenced a routine training period.	Cullen, Page 25

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	March	17	San Diego?	<p>On 17 March 1959, with Major General Waldemar F. Breidster, USNG, Commanding General 32nd National Guard Division embarked, the Calvert was employed as Phibpac School Ship.</p> <p>2) 32nd National Guard, i.e., Wisconsin National Guard</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 25</p> <p>2) Online search for Major General Waldemar F. Breidster, USNG - Ebay result: Labeled photo</p>
1959	April	2	San Diego	<p>Phiblex 15-59, Operation Big Land</p> <p>On 2 April, units of the 4th Marines, 1st Marine Brigade, commanded by Colonel John H. Masters, USMC embarked and the Calvert sailed to participate as a unit of TG 53.6 in Phiblex 15-59, Operation Big Land at Camp Pendleton.</p> <p>2, 3, 4) Operation Big Land included 25 ships, 5,500 Navy men and 5,500 Brigade Marines in an exercise designed "to improve the professional skills of Navy and Marine personnel in the conduct of amphibious warfare in the nuclear age." During the exercise a fully equipped Brigade Marines participated in "the vertical envelopment assault landings from the helicopter aircraft carrier Thetis Bay."</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 25</p> <p>2) Brigade Begins Embarkation For Camp Pendleton Landing, Windward Marine, March 6, 1959, p1</p> <p>3) 1st Brigade Embarks For Camp Pendleton, Windward Marine, March 13th, p1</p> <p>4) Maneuvers, Windward Marine, March 6th, p4</p>
1959	April	4	San Diego area	<p>Rehersals off Coronadoon April 4th.</p>	<p>1) Big Land Forces Hit Beaches Mon., #14, Friday, April 3, 1959, p1</p>
1959	April	6	Camp Pendleton	<p>1) D-Day for Operation Big Land is scheduled for Monday (April 6th). The Kaneohe Bay-based Marines will land, seize and occupy an "island" for development as a base for further operations against the enemy.</p> <p>2) "In the early hours of the landing exercises on Monday (6th) about 3,000 Marines made the beach assault from landing craft. A battalion of troops, heli-lifted from the decks of Thetis Bay, landed in interior positions. The vertical envelopment was designed to hold key positions for eventual linkup with the amphibious assault troops later in the exercise.</p> <p>Operation Big Land is the second large-scale amphibious exercise to be held on the California coast this year. It was designed to improve the professional skills of Navy and Marine personnel in the conduct of amphibious warfare in the atomic age.</p> <p>Big Land assumed a "brush fire" situation which could be typical of a mission assigned an amphibious task force. The objective; to land, seize, occupy and defend a fictitious island for development into a base for futher operations against an enemy mainlane.</p> <p>Emphasis in the exercise was on the coordinating of assault by surface and helicopter-born troops, to their objectives. Prior to the landing Navy frogmen cleared the boat lanes and beaches of obstacles."</p>	<p>1) Big Land Forces Hit Beaches Mon., #14, Friday, April 3, 1959, p1</p> <p>2) K-Bay Troops End Big Land Exercises, #15, Friday, April 10, 1959, p1</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Sources for Operation Big Land, April of 1959					
1959	April		Camp Pendleton	<p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 10, March 6, 1959, p1 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16826.pdf <u>Brigade Begins Embarkation For Camp Pendleton Landing</u>, pp1 <u>Maneuvers</u>, Windward Marine, March 6th,</p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 11, March 13, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16828.pdf <u>1st Brigade Embarks For Camp Pendleton</u>, pp1</p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 14, Friday, April 3, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16833.pdf <u>Big Land Forces Hit Beaches Mon.</u>, pp1</p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 15, Friday, April 10, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/16835 <u>K-Bay Troops End Big Land Exercises</u>, pp1, 2</p>	
1959	Mid April to Late May		San Diego	The Calvert returned to San Diego upon completing Operation Big Land.	Cullen, Page 25
Phiblex 17-59, Operation Twin Peaks					
1959	Late May to Early June		Camp Pendleton	<p>1) On 20 May, the Calvert, again combat-loaded, embarked Brigadier General Thomas F. Riley, USMC, Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division, and his staff, and returned to Camp Pendleton to conduct Phiblex 17-59, Operation Twin Peaks as a unit of TG 11.4.</p> <p>2) Twin Peaks got underway Thursday, May 28 off the coast of the southern California coast and ended June 5th. Twin Peaks was the largest amphibious maneuvers conducted by the Navy and Marines since January 1956, on the West Coast.</p> <p>3) 60 ships and 25,000 Marines participated in the exercise.</p> <p>4) PHIBLEX 17-59: "Various new concepts in war were viewed with interest ... included mass helicopter movements of troops and equipment, and simulated atomic weapon explosions."</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 25</p> <p>2) <u>Brigade Marines In 'Twin Peaks' Aggressor Role</u>, P1, June 5, 1959</p> <p>3) <u>Twin Peaks Exercise Tests Copter-Carrying Princeton</u>, P4, May 22, 1959, Vol VIII, No 21</p> <p>4) <u>Afloat and Ashore</u>, Pacific Command, Second Canadian Escort Squadron - Crowsnest, Volume 11, No 10, August 1959, p18</p>
Sources for Operation Twin Peaks, Late May to Early June, 1959					
1959	Late May to Early June		Camp Pendleton	<p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 21, Ma 22, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16846.pdf <u>'Twin Peaks Exercise' Tests Copter-Carrying Princeton</u>, pp4</p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No 23, June 5, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16850.pdf <u>Brigade Marines In 'Twin Peaks' Aggressor Role</u>, pp1, June 5, 1959</p>	
1959	Early June to Early July		San Diego	Upon completion of this exercise the Calvert returned to San Diego for an upkeep period.	Cullen, Page 25

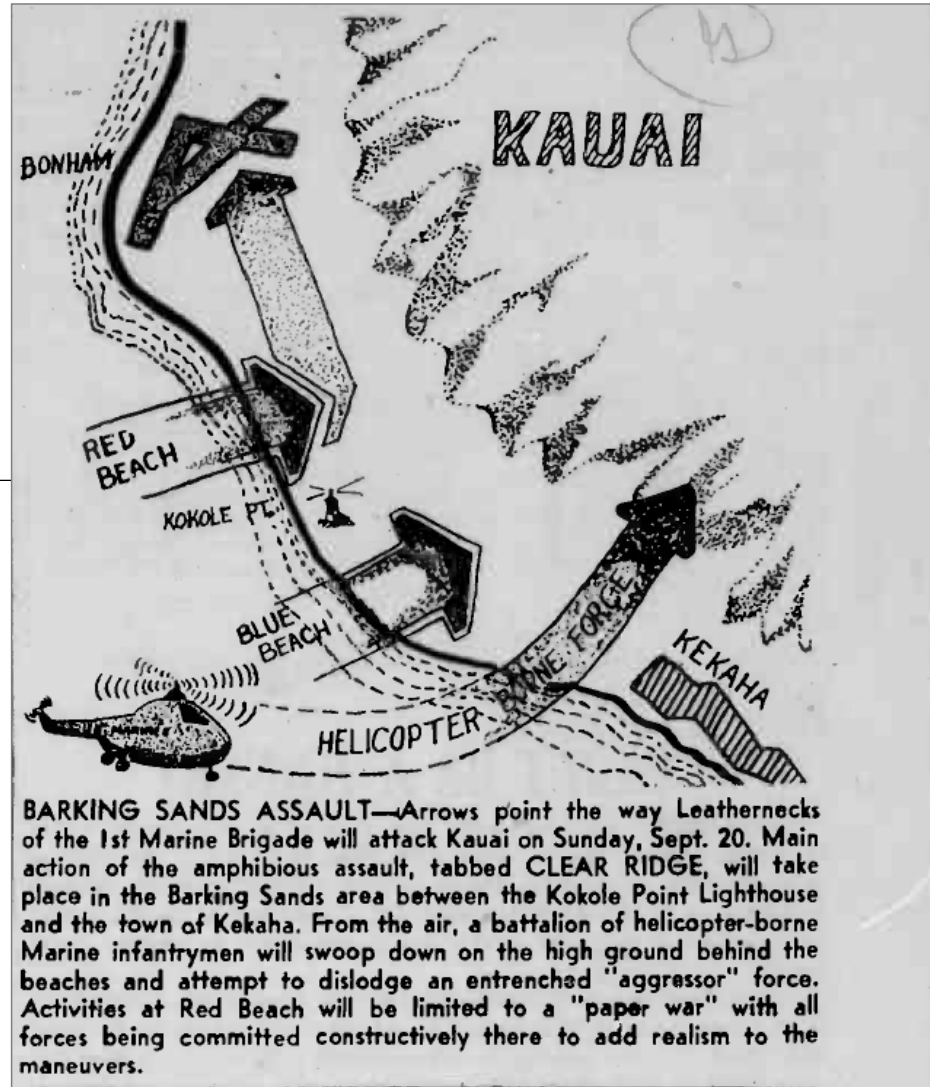
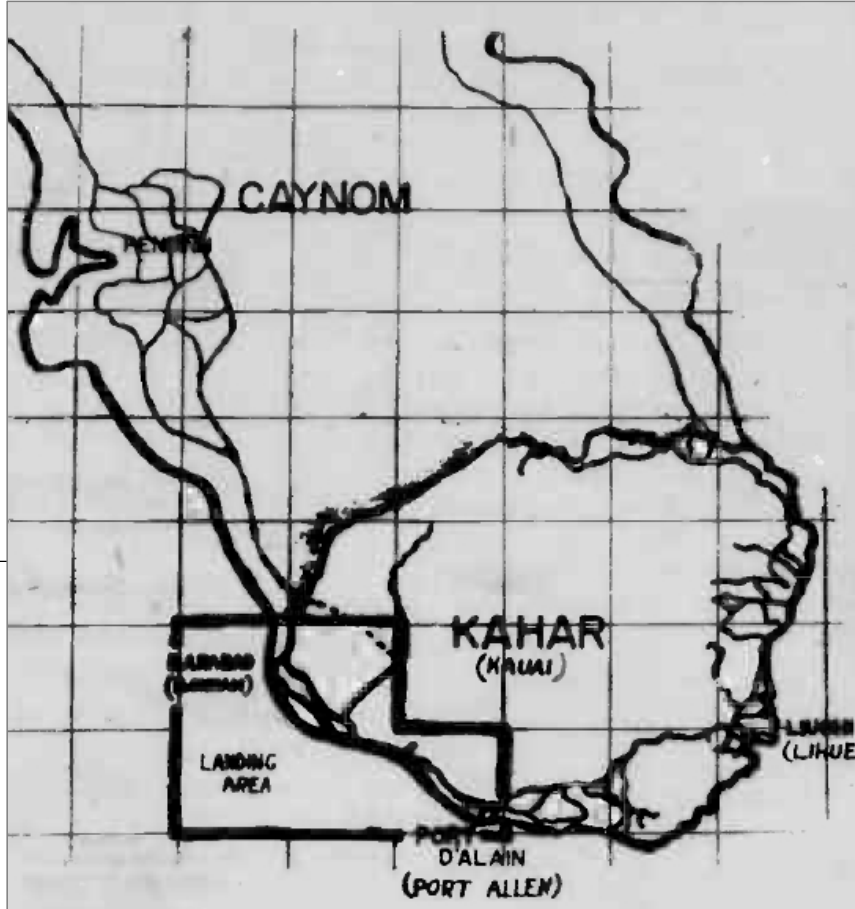
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	July	6 - 19	San Diego to several sea ports on the western coast of Mexico Return to San Diego	On 6 July 1959, in company with USS Skagit (AKA-105), and with 35 Explorer Scouts embarked, the Calvert sailed to Acapulco, Mexico for a ship's visit. During the four days in that port, hundreds of civilians visited the ships. Liaison was established with the local Mexican Boy Scouts; and members of the Mexican Army and Navy were official guests of the ships.	Cullen, Page 25
1959	Late July and August		San Diego area, presumed	August 7th: Captain William M. Kaufman, USN, relieved Captain Walter L. Phaler, USN, as Commanding Officer.	Cullen, Page 25
1959	September	3	San Diego to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	To Pearl Harbor On 3 September 1959, a few days after the completion of a material inspection by Rear Admiral E.B. McKinney, USN, Head of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Pacific Coast Section, the Calver sailed for Pearl Harbor where she and her crew participated in Phiblex 5-60, Operation Clear Ridge	Cullen, Page 25
1959	September	10	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	"The Naval Task Force, who will transport the 1st Marine Brigade from Kaneohe Bay to Kauai next week for Operation Clear Ridge, will arrive at Pearl Harbor on September 10th."	1) <u>Kauai Landing Set: 'Enemy' Entrenched</u> , Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 37, P1, September 11, 1959
1959	September	13 - 26	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii & Kauai, Hawaii	Phiblex 5-60, Operation Clear Ridge, Hawaii - September 13 to September 26 (1, 2) 3) "Operation Clear Ridge is an amphibious exercise conducted by units of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (PMFPac). This operation is based on the commitment of a Marine Brigade, acting as part of a Naval Task Force in assisting a friendly nation in destroying an Aggressor invader. Fleet Marine Force, Pacific participation involves over 3,000 men of the Marine Brigade, composed of the 4th Marine Regiment (Infantry), 3rd Battalion 12th Marines (artillery), Marine Helicopter Transport Squadron 161 and Serice Battalion (logistical support), plus certain organic and attached combat support and combat service elements stationed at Kaneohe Bay. Some support units and helicopters are from California based units. Objective of Clear Ridge is to provide maximum training in planning and conducting an amphibious/airborne operation, to provide wide-scale team training for assigned units of the Pacific Fleet and Fleet Marine Force in order to improve, develop and evaluate Navy-Marine Corps Amphibious tactics and techniques." 4, 5) Leathernecks of the 1st Marine Brigade invaded Kauai will face an entrenched and determined "aggressor" force composed of 250 members of "F" Co., 2nd Bn, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (based at Camp Pendleton, Calif). During the landing (September 20th) and three days of simulated combat, with umpire groups, attached to both attacking and defending forces, assessed casualties, losses of equipment and supplies, and capture of prisoners.	1)) Cullen, Page 25 2) A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964, Volume III, 1971, Pg 42 4) <u>Calif. Marines to Oppose Brigade During Clear Ridge</u> , Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 36, P1, September 4, 1959 5) <u>TECG Already Busy Planning For Operation Clear Ridge</u> , Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 36, p4, September 4, 1959 3) <u>Techniques Are Stressed At Kauai</u> , Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p1, 3, Septmber 18, 1959

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	September	10 - 14	Honolulu	<p>1) "The 1st Marine Brigade began embarking Monday, September 14th aboard vessels of the Navy's Amphibious Group Three at Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay in preparation for an amphibious landing exercise on Kauai. Combat loading of the Leathernecks continued through Wednesday the 16th. Some troops embarked aboard LST's Tom Green County and Westchester County last Saturday at Kaneohe Bay.</p> <p>Adm. Cooper's flagship, the USS Paul Revere (APA 248), the helicopter carrier Princeton (LPH 5), and the USS Monticello (LSD 35), were scheduled to depart Pearl Harbor Wednesday afternoon. The USS Catamount (LSD 17) was also scheduled to leave that same afternoon."</p>	1) <u>Landing Force Embarks On Amphib Group 3 Vessels</u> , Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p1, September 18, 1959
1959	September	14?	Honolulu to Kauai	5, 6) Proceeded to Kauai where TG 53.6 and the 1st Marine Brigade (from Kaneohe) conducted Phiblex 5-60 at Kauai as a part of Operation Clear Ridge.	5) A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964, Volume III, 1971, Pg 42 6) Cullen, Page 25
1959	September	16	Honolulu to Kauai	Departed Honolulu at 4pm.	1) Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii. September 15, 1959

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Operation Clear Ridge

Landing Force Embarks On Amphib Group 3 Vessels, Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p1, September 18, 1959



Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	September	20	Kauai	<p>1) The land phase of Operation Clear Ridge, an amphibious exercise involving some 10,000 Navymen and Marines is scheduled to begin Sunday September 20th on Kauai. The purpose of this exercise is to test the ability of the unit commanders to cope with problems that would be faced in combat.</p> <p>2) "The assault will be accomplished in two phases utilizing the ships of Amphibious Squadron 5, plus the Princeton (LPH-5) and minor support ships. The first phase will be accomplished by a transport unit composed of fast ships, capable of sustaining a formation speed of 21 knots, which will land two battalions of the First Marine Brigade.</p> <p>In addition, the plan will provide for landing one constructive battalion (note: The constructive battalion landed at Red Beach).</p> <p>The assault forces will be landed by surface craft over Blue and Red Beaches, and by Helicopter in Helicopter Landing Zones Yellow and Orange. Red Beach forces are all constructive.</p> <p>The second phase involves the support of the initial assault forces by the slower ships of the transport unit and their embarked forces from the 1st Marine Brigade. (note: The Calvert would have been a part of this group.)</p> <p>Air and ground forces will oppose the assault. These forces will have an atomic capability for using small tactical weapons. Clear Ridge forces will possess a similar capability; however, these weapons will not be employed unless the aggressor initiates their use; or, until ordered by the Commander of the Amphibious Task Force."</p>	<p>1) <u>Aggressor Forces Fortify Island, Brigade Will Land</u>, Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p4, September 18, 1959</p> <p>2) <u>Concept Explained</u>, Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p4, September 18, 1959</p>
1959	September	20	Kauai	<p>1) "The 1st Marine Brigade will attack Kauai on Sunday, Sept 20. Main action of the amphibious assault will take place in the Barking Sands area between Kokole Point Lighthouse and the town of Kekaha. From the air, a battalion of helicopter-borne Marine infantrymen will swoop down on the high ground behind the beaches and attempt to dislodge an entrenched 'aggressor' force. Activities at Red Beach will be limited to a 'paper war' with all forces being committed constructively there to add realism to the maneuvers."</p> <p>2) Landing craft and troops encountered heavy, high-crashing surf and strong undertoe.</p>	<p>1) <u>Barking Sands Assault</u>, Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, p1, 3, September 18, 1959</p> <p>2) <u>Brigade Lands, Enemy Flees, Kauai Beaches</u>, Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 39, p4, September 15, 1959</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Sources for Operation Clear Ridge, Mid September to Late September, 1959					
1959	Mid September to Late September		Hawaii	<p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 36, September 4, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16877.pdf <u>Calif. Marines to Oppose Brigade During Clear Ridge, pp1</u></p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 37, September 4, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16878.pdf <u>TECG Already Busy Planning For Operation Clear Ridge, pp4</u></p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 38, Septmber 18, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16881.pdf <u>Brigade Departs For Clear Ridge, pp1</u> (maps of landing areas) <u>Amphib Landing Concept Explained, pp1, 4</u> <u>Techniques Are Stressed At Kauai, pp1, 3</u> <u>Landing Force Embarks On Amphib Group 3 Vessels, p1</u> <u>Aggressor Forces Fortify Island, Brigade Will Land, p4</u></p> <p>* Windward Marine, Vol VIII, No. 39, September 25, 1959 - available online at https://static.dvidshub.net/media/pubs/pdf_16884.pdf <u>Brigade Lands, Enemy Flees, Kauai Beaches, p4</u></p>	
1959	Late September to Early October		Hawaii to San Diego	<p>Return to San Diego</p> <p>1) No additional details</p> <p>2) A recreational visit to Pearl Harbor will follow completion of the exercise.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 25, 26</p> <p>2) <u>Seaman Joe H. Fountain To Participate In Hawaiian Amphibious Exercises</u>. The Florala News, Florala, Alabama. Sept 9, 1959. P9.</p>
1959	October	12th to 19th?	San Diego and Camp Pendleton area for Operation Eagle Eye	<p>1) Returning to San Diego, the Calvert was temporarily assigned on 12 October to Commander, Amphibious Squadron Seven, Captain Rolin E. Westholm, USN, as flagship for Phiblex 2-60, Operation Eagle Eye. During the operation, Rear Admiral C.O. Triebel, USN, Commander, Amphibious Group One, flew his flag in the Calvert.</p> <p>2) 19 Oct, the 3d Provisional Marine Brigade, composed of Regimental Landing Team 7 from Camp Pendleton and Marine Aircraft Group 36, Santa Ana, California, carried out PHIBLEX 2—60, a part of Operation EAGLE EYE, at Camp Pendleton</p>	<p>Cullen, Page 25, 26</p> <p>2) A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964, Volume III, 1971, Pg 42</p>
Temporary Flagship, Amphibious Group Three - October 29 to December 16 1959					
				<p>1) "On 29 October, the Calvert changed operational control from Comphibron Seven to Commander, Amphibious Group Three and then served as the flagship of Rear Admiral Joshua W. Cooper, USN, until 16 December 1959."</p> <p>2) Editor's note: During this time as temporary flagship for Amphibious Group Three, the remaining units (minus Calvert) of Amphibious Squadron Five participated in cold weather training near Kodiak, Alaska along with Marines of the Marine Regiment, First Marine Division stationed at Camp Pendleton.</p>	<p>1) Cullen, Page 26</p> <p>2) San Francisco Chronicle, December 4, 1959</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	November	1 - 15	U.S. Naval Station, San Diego	<p>November 1: Pier 4, Berth 41</p> <p>November 2: Changed berths to Pier 3, Berth 32.</p> <p>November 3 - 11: As before. Engineering plant is in a cold iron status.</p> <p>November 12: 0754 Commenced taking on fuel from YO-131.</p> <p>November 13: As before 0833 Lighted fires under No. 1 Boiler. 1245 Commenced spinning main engines. 1255 Completed spinning main engines.</p> <p>November 14, 15: Pier 3, Berth 32</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. November, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182417915</p>
1959	November	16 - 19	U.S. Naval Station, San Diego and Coronado Roads, California	<p>For the period November 16 to 19 the Calvert's crew participated in amphibious training exercises along "the Silver Strand" located south of San Diego. Most mornings found the Calvert and crew anchored in San Diego Harbor, with departure for Coronado Roads by mid-morning. Amphibious training exercises took place during the late morning and early afternoon, with the ship returning to San Diego Harbor by late afternoon.</p> <p>November 16: Pier 3, Berth 32. 0800 RADM J.W. Cooper, USN, COMPHBGRU THREE, hauled down his flag and departed on temporary additional duty. 0815 Commenced preparations for getting underway. 0859 Underway for Coronado Roads. 1056 Anchored on right flank, Beach Lane 4, Line of Departure, Coronado Roads, California. 1204 Set Condition of Readiness 1-A. 1209 Commenced amphibious training exercises. 1449 Completed amphibious training exercises. Secured from Condition of Readiness 1-A. 1500 Commenced making preparations for getting underway. Underway for Anchorage 206, San Diego Harbor. 1651 Anchored, Anchorage 206, San Diego Harbor.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. November, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182417915</p>
1959	November	16 - 19	U.S. Naval Station, San Diego and Coronado Roads, California	<p>November 17: Similar routine as previous day with amphibious exercises at Coronado Roads. The Calvert anchored in San Diego Harbor overnight.</p> <p>November 18: Similar routine as previous day with amphibious exercises at Coronado Roads. The Calvert remained anchored at Coronado Roads overnight.</p> <p>November 19: Anchored in the right flank of Beach Lane Four, Line of Departure, Coronado Roads. The sea is calm, with visibility 6000 yards, and ground fog. 0937 Away all boats. 0958 All boats waterborne and running. 1115 Wave 1 crossed LOD. 1121 Wave 2 crossed LOD. 1125 Wave 3 crossed LOD. 1130 Wave 1 touchdown, 1135 Wave 2 touchdown. 1140 Wave 3 touchdown. 1153 Lighted fires under No. 2 boiler. 1300 Completed Amphibious Training Exercise. 1340 Underway for anchorage 204, San Diego Bay.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. November, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182417915</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	November	20 - 29	U.S. Naval Station, San Diego	<p>November 20: San Diego Bay. 0729 Underway for Oparea MM-15. 1603 Fire discovered in the ships store soda fountain. Called away Repair 5 to the scene of the fire. 1607 Fire reported to be an electrical fire. Fire is out. 1627 Moored port side to pier 3, berth 32, US Naval Station, San Diego.</p> <p>November 21: Moored port side to pier 3, berth 32, US Naval Station, San Diego. The engineering plant is in cold iron status.</p> <p>November 22: Moored port side to pier 3, berth 32, US Naval Station, San Diego. Ship is in a cold iron status. 0335 Fire reported in compartment B-201-L. Investigation revealed mattress fire. 0338 Fire extinguished.</p> <p>November 23 to 29: Moored port side to pier 3, berth 32, US Naval Station, San Diego. The engineering plant is in cold iron status.</p> <p>November 26: Thanksgiving Day.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. November, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182417915</p>
				<p>November 30: As before. 1030 Underway for Op-areas SS-2 and 5. 1600 Conducint Submarine Target Exercise. 1817 Anchored in Anchorage 147, Coronado Roads. 1835 Let fires die out under No. 1 boiler.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. November, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182417915</p>
				<p>December 1: Anchored in Anchorage 147, Coronado Roads, California. 0330 Lighted fires under No. 1 Boiler. 0349 Paralleled No. 3 Generator. 0430 Set the special sea and anchor detail. 0459 Underway for sea to conduct submarine target exercises. 0600 commenced zig-zagging, commenced scheduled submarine target vessel exercises. 0846 Stopped all engines due to loss of lube oil. 0848 Engineering casualty restored; Commenced maneuvering at various speeds. 1601 Secured from submarine target exercise. 1754 Anchored in anchorage 206, San Diego Bay, California. 1800 Set the regular in-port watch. Let fires die out under No. 1 boiler.</p> <p>December 2: 0000 Anchored as before. 0445 Lighted fires under No. 1 boiler. 0617 Underway for sea.0810 Commenced exercises as submarine target vessel. 1535 Completed submarine target exercises, set speed 15 knots. 1657 Anchored in anchorage 206, San Diego Bay, San Diego.</p> <p>December 3: Anchored as before. 0600 Lighted fires under No. 2 Boiler. 0753 Underway for sea. 1131 Steaming into position with target sled for firing exercise. 1227 Commenced firing exercise; following ammunition expended: 36 rounds 3"/50 caliber AA; 13 rounds 5"/38 caliber powder. 1335 Performing various engineering casualty drills. 1728 Anchored in anchorage 204, San Diego Bay, San Diego.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039</p>
1959	December	4-10	San Diego area	<p>December 4: Anchored in anchorage 204, San Diego, California. 0000 visibility decreased to 100 yards. Commenced sounding for signals on the ship's bell. 0240 Visibility increased to 3 miles. Secured from sounding fog signals. 0719 Underway for sea. 1640 Anchorage 206, San Diego Bay.</p> <p>December 5 - 6: Anchored as before.</p>	<p>Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1959	December	4-10	San Diego area	December 7: Anchored as before. 1001 Underway for OpArea MM18. 1655 Anchored in anchorage 300, San Diego Bay.	Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039
				December 8: Anchored as before. 0759 Underway for sea. 1433 Anchored in anchorage 300, San Diego Bay.	
				December 9: Anchored as before. 0936 Underway for sea. 1022 Anchored on Right Flank Beach Lane Two, LOD, in Coronado Roads, San Diego. 1206 Away all designated boats. 1224 All designated boats waterborne. 1430 Commenced hoisting all boats. 1530 All boats aboard. 1559 Underway for anchorage 300, San Diego Bay. 1633 Anchored in Anchorage 300.	
				December 10: Anchored as before. 0749 Underway for sea. 1150 Made rendezvous with USS Tawasa (ATF-92) and took station to conduct surface firing exercises. Ammunition expended: 30 rounds 3"/50 BL&T and 23 rounds 5"/38 BL&T. 1633 Moored port side to, Pier India, U.S. Naval Air Station.	
1959	December	12 - 13	San Diego area	December 11: Anchored as before. 1337 Underway shifting berths. 1427 Moored port side to South Side, Navy Pier, San Diego.	Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039
				December 12: Moored as before. 1300 Commenced General Ship Visit for residents of San Diego. 1600 Secured from General Ship Visits. No incidents. Foggy morning, then clear/haze conditions remainder of the day and fog again in the evening.	
1959	December	14	San Diego area	December 13: Moored as before. 0935 Set Gale Condition One, Measure Delta. Redoubled number six line, taking two additional parts to the pier. 1230 Doubled up the after mooring wire. 1300 Commenced Ship Visit. 1400 Wind velocity 32 knots. 1600 Completed Ship Viist. No Incidents. 1900 Winds abating, velocity 18 knots. 2200 Winds normal, 2 knots.	Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039
				<p>Dependents' Cruise</p> <p>0000 Moored as before.</p> <p>0924 Underway for dependents cruise. 85 embarked dependents embarked.</p> <p>1106 Commenced amphibious demonstration.</p> <p>1150 Completed amphibious demonstration. Commenced hoisting boats.</p> <p>1551 Moored port side to, outboard USS Estes (AGC-12) at Pier INDIA, U.S. Naval Air Statio, North Island, San Diego.</p> <p>1620 Completed dependent cruise. Debarked all dependents.</p>	

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				December 15: Moored as before. 0001 The Commanding Officer departed on five days annual leave.	
				December 16-20: Moored as before.	
				December 21: Moored as before. 0730 The Commanding Officer returned from 5 days leave.	
				December 22-28: Moored as before.	
1959	December	15-31	San Diego area	December 28: On 28 December, 1959, the Calvert was awarded the Amphibious Assault Insignia for excellence in competitive exercises conducted during the previous month. At the same time Mount 51 added a hashmark to its "E".	Deck Log Book Of The USS Calvert. December, 1959. National Archives Catalog: https://catalog.archives.gov/id/182418039
				December 29: Moored as before. 0953 Underway to change berths. 1027 Moored starboard side to North Navy Pier, San Diego.	2) Cullen, Page 26
				December 30: Moored as before.	
				December 31: Moored as before. 1302 Underway to shift berths to head of pier. 1308 Moored starboard side to North Navy Pier, San Diego.	

End of research notes for the period January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1959.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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