

Welcome Aboard



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

Welcome.....to the Cruiser

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

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

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

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

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



Destroyer Force, Atlantic

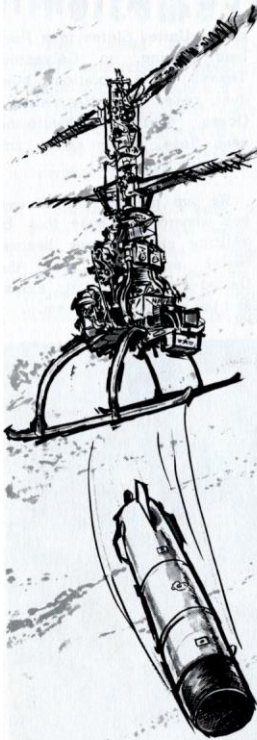
key ships of the fleets today, and with nuclear power and guided missiles, have an important role in the future. They are now, and will continue, steaming on the front lines to keep open the vital sea lanes of the world.

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

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

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





Cruiser-Destroyer

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

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

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

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

In the Korean Conflict, their relatively shallow draft allowed

Seapower Mission

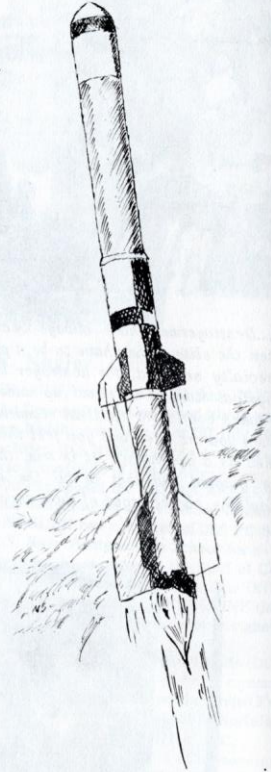
them to cruise close-in to sink enemy shipping and provide bombardment on strategic airfields and supply points inland.

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

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

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

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



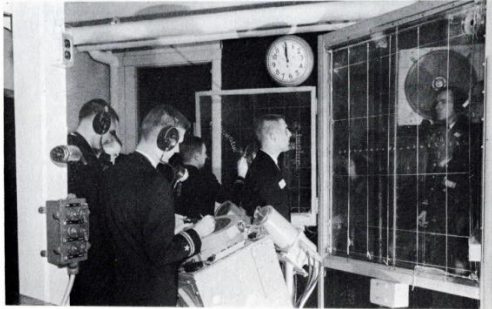


They Are A Proud Group That Man Destroyers

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

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

Admiral Arleigh A. Burke



Gordon R. Nagler, USN

Commander Gordon R. NAGLER, USN, was born on 24 June 1925 at Baltimore, Maryland, attended Duke University and received his commission as an Ensign from Northwestern Midshipman School on 30 July 1945. Some of his earlier assignments included USS MERRICK (AKA-97) on which he participated in the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1946. After a tour of duty as communications and ASW Officer aboard the USS McCAFFERY (DDE-860), he attended General Line School at Newport, Rhode Island.

From 1950 to 1951, Commander NAGLER had command of USS PC-581. In July 1952, after attending the U.S. Navy Postgraduate School for a year's study in command communications, he reported to the Staff of Commander Mine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, as Force Communications Officer.

He assumed command of the fleet minesweeper USS PEREGRINE (MSF-373) in May 1954. From July 1956 until December 1959 he was assigned to the Staff of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Commander NAGLER served as Executive Officer, USS PHILIP (DDE-498) from January 1960 until May 1961 at which time he assumed command of USS FORSTER (DER-334). In January 1965 he attended the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia. After he completed school in Norfolk, he served on the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C.

On 11 September 1965, Commander NAGLER relieved as Commanding Officer, USS MULLINNIX (DD-944) flagship of Commander Destroyer Squadron THIRTY TWO.

Commander NAGLER is married to the former Nannette Holland of Portland, Oregon and they have two sons, James 17 and Richard 14. The family is presently residing at 3305 Battersea Lane, Alexandria, Virginia.

HISTORY OF USS MULLINNIX (DD 944)

One of the most powerful striking weapons of the Fleet, the U. S. S. MULLINNIX is one of the Forrest Sherman Class of Destroyers. Equipped with automatic rapid fire guns, the MULLINNIX has a fire power greater than any of the previous classes of destroyers, and has the latest in fire control devices and submarine direction equipment. This 3,850 ton ship, equipped to provide anti-aircraft and anti-submarine protection to larger ships, is 418 feet long, and has a 45 foot beam.

The MULLINNIX was built by the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy, Massachusetts and has incorporated into it's design many conveniences that modern technology has devised. She has a speed of well over 30 kts. The increased freeboard and characteristic "High Bow", allow for agility in rough weather operations. The entire ship's structure above the main deck is aluminum to obtain maximum stability while maintaining minimum ship displacement. The MULLINNIX was one of the first United States warships with gun batteries arranged to provide more fire power aft than forward.

The MULLINNIX has the latest in improved habitability features with improved berthing and messing facilities and air conditioning throughout the ship. She is manned by 18 Officers and 250 Enlisted men.

The USS MULLINNIX is the first naval vessel to bear the name of one America's most gifted "Air Admirals". The vessel is meant to be a lasting tribute to the memory of Rear Admiral Henry Matson Mullinnix, who died in action while serving aboard his flagship, the escort carrier, LISCOMBE BAY.

The keel was laid on 5 April 1956. Approximately one year later, Mrs. Kathryn Mullinnix, widow of Admiral Mullinnix, christened the ship by breaking the traditional bottle of champagne over her bow. Mrs. Mullinnix was also present on March 7, 1958, when MULLINNIX was commissioned a part of United States Navy. Mrs. Mullinnix presented the officers and crew with Admiral Mullinnix's personal flag and sword, as a symbol of Naval tradition and as a standard for the MULLINNIX to achieve and maintain.

While still in her youth, MULLINNIX has lived up to her reputation as a "Steaming Can", by steaming over half the globe. She has seen three operations with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, been to South America three times, operated with NATO Forces in the North Atlantic, and has visited Northern Europe.

From 24 October 1962 to 19 November 1962, the USS MULLINNIX took part in the Cuban Quarantine as Flagship of Task Force 137, a force composed of American, Argentine, Venezuelan, and Dominican warships thus becoming the first American ship to be the Flagship of an inter-American Naval Force opposing a foreign enemy.

During 1963 MULLINNIX underwent a yard overhaul at Norfolk Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth, Virginia, followed by refresher training at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

In 1964 MULLINNIX participated in numerous joint Canadian-United States exercises. She also took part in the ASW Midshipmen Cruise to Montreal and New York during the months of June and July.

During the period 10 October to 30 October 1964 MULLINNIX took part in Steel Pike I, the largest Amphibious Operation undertaken by the U. S. Navy since World War II. Following this exercises MULLINNIX visited Barcelona, Spain and Gibraltar.

From 19 March to 26 March 1965 MULLINNIX was involved in the two men Gemini Shot. She was stationed in the primary recovery area and during exercise she was host to press, TV media and NASA representatives.

Following a brief visit to her home port of Norfolk, Virginia the ship was called upon to assist in the Dominican Republic crisis. She remained in the vicinity of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba ready to render possible aid in protection of the Naval Base.

On 11 June 1965, MULLINNIX and other units of Task Group ALFA departed for a three month tour of duty with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. While in the Mediterranean MULLINNIX participated in a major Anti-Air and Anti-Submarine Warfare exercises called Poopdeck VI.

Following visits to numerous Mediterranean ports including Rappallo, Italy, Tarragona, Spain, and Tangier, Morocco. MULLINNIX returned to Norfolk on 2 September 1965.

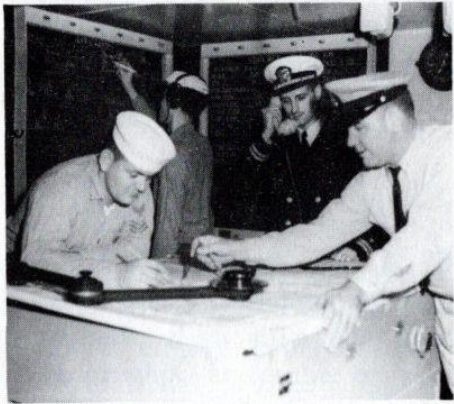
During a three week cruise in October, Mullinnix and Task Group Alfa were hosts to a group of students from the National War College and Armed Forces Staff College. It was on this cruise that the Task Group put on a demonstration of its ASW capabilities.

In November, Mullinnix participated in a three week cruise to maintain her ASW readiness and to develop new tactics in this vital field. On this trip Mullinnix spent Thanksgiving weekend in Bermuda.

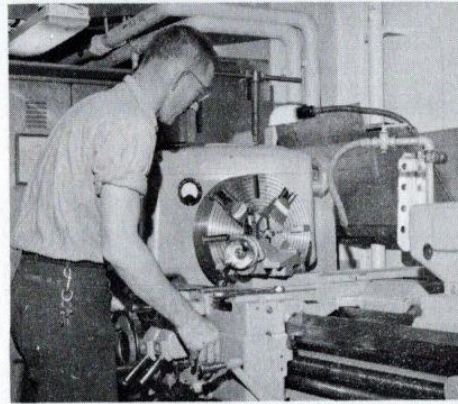
Following a restricted availability in Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, Mullinnix sailed for three weeks in the Caribbean. The highlights of this cruise were visits to San Juan, Puerto Rico and Naval gun-fire support training at Culebra Island.

On June 1, 1966 Mullinnix, flagship for Commander Destroyer Squadron Thirty-Two, departed the Continental United States for an extended deployment in the Western Pacific with the Seventh Fleet.

Life Aboard CRUISERS And DESTROYERS



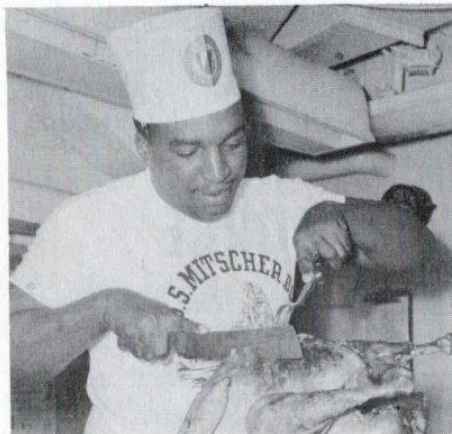
is a busy life....



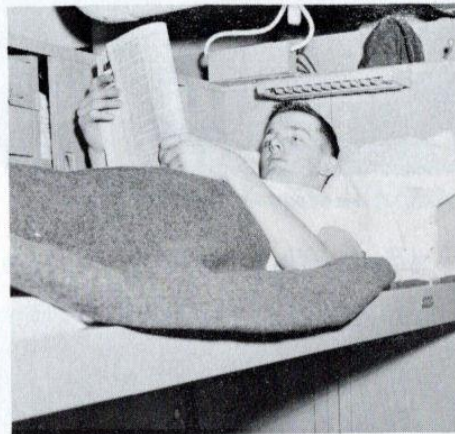
with plenty of work....



but with good food...



and time to relax.





USS MULLINIX (DD-944)



DD (Destroyer)

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

SHIPS



DDR (Radar Picket Destroyer)

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

OF THE



DE (Destroyer Escort)

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

FORCE



DER (Radar Picket Escort Ship)

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

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



DD (FRAM I)

SHIPS

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



DL (Frigate)

OF THE

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



DDG (Guided Missile Destroyer)

FORCE

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

DLG(N) (Nuclear Guided Missile Frigate)





CA (Heavy Cruiser)



CAG (Guided Missile Heavy Cruiser)



CGN (Nuclear Guided Missile Cruiser)
AD (Destroyer Tender)



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

SHIPS

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

OF THE

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

FORCE

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



"We must recognize above all that the real strength of our nation rests upon moral and spiritual values . . ."
Rear Admiral E. B. Taylor, COMDESLANT, 19 December 1958

