









*Ships Party, U.S.S. Wm. M. Wood D.D. 715  
Newport, R.I. May 4<sup>th</sup> 1950*

KERSCHNER  
NEWPORT, R. I.













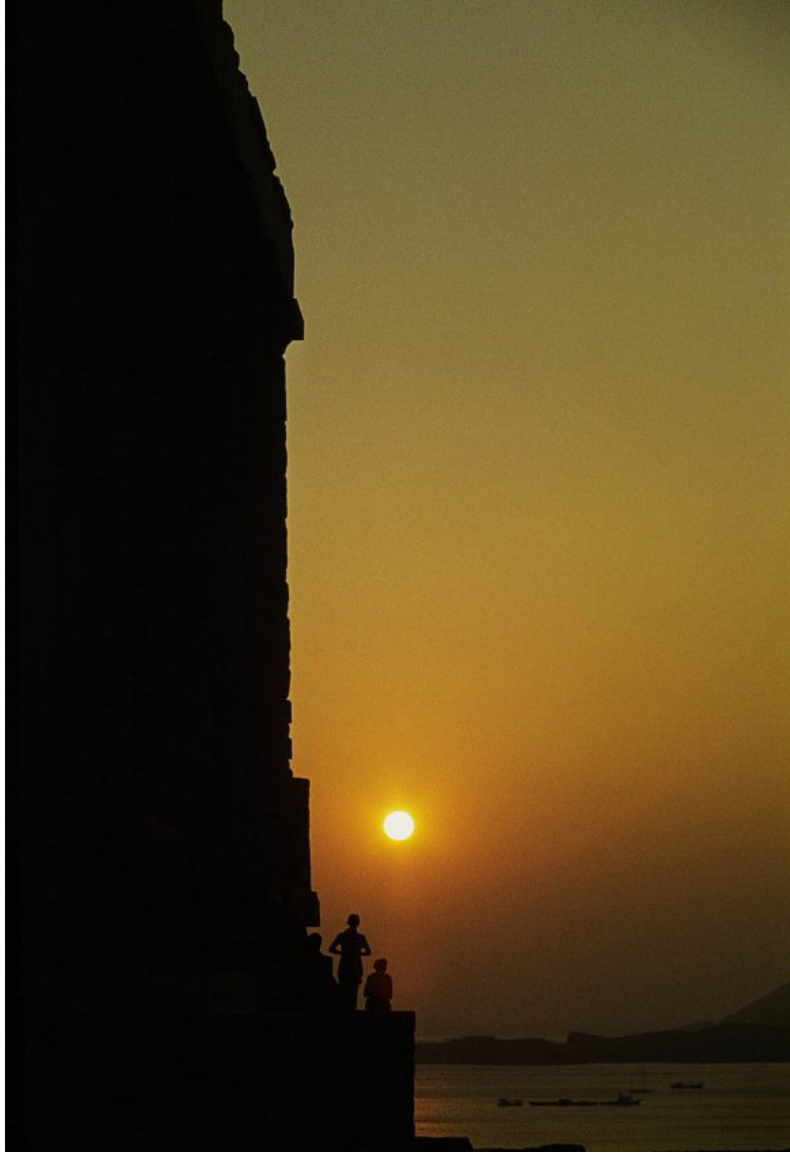




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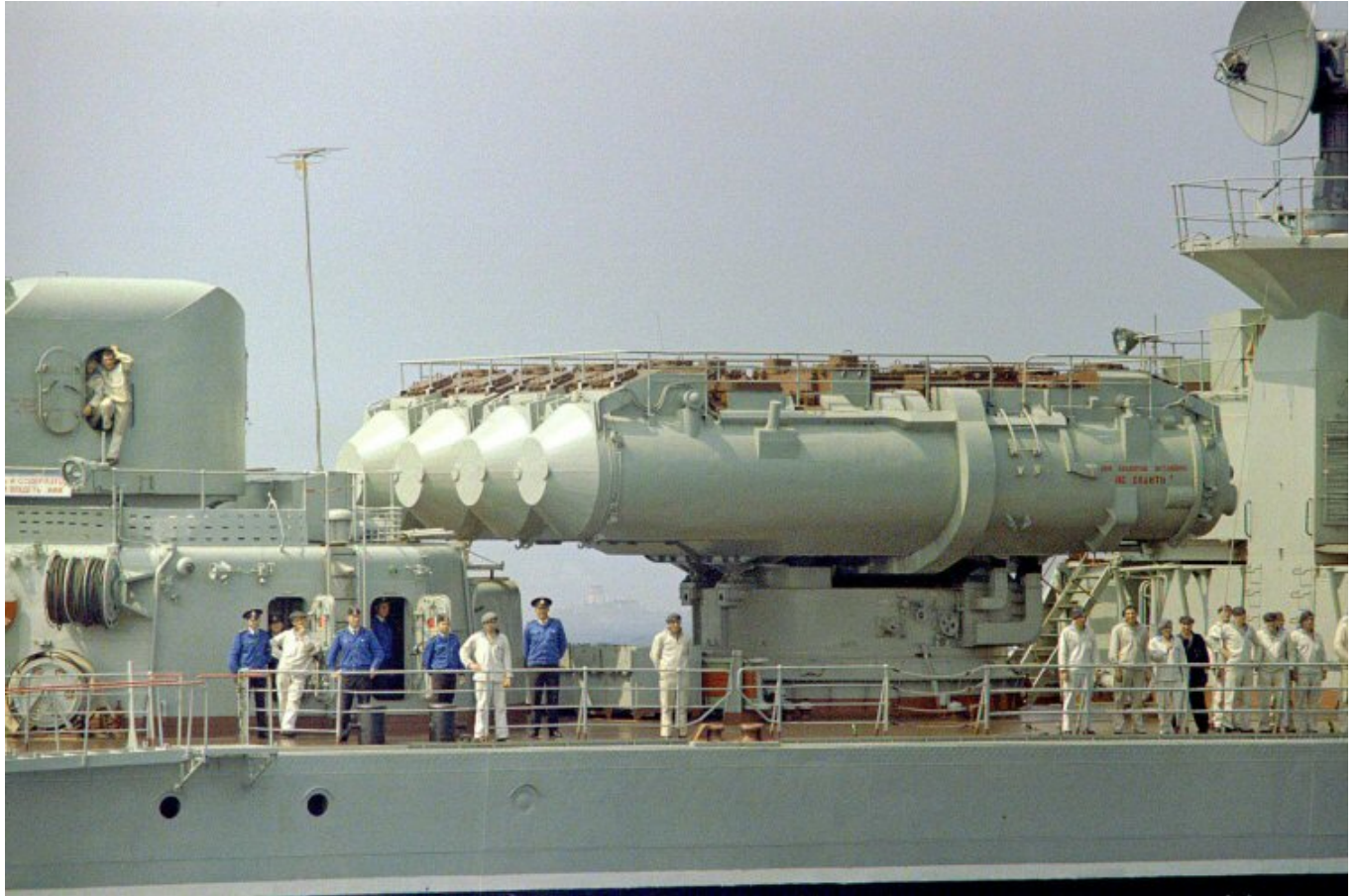


































## 6 DesRon 12 Ships Set Move to Athens

WASHINGTON — The six ships of Destroyer Squadron 12, with their approximately 1880 men and about 950 dependents, will be shifting from their present East Coast home ports to Athens, Greece, by September 1.

The shift, is the second of a three-phase move the Navy is making to the Mediterranean home port.

The ships and their present home ports are the destroyers Manley and William M. Wood from Norfolk, the destroyer Barry and the guided-missile escort Richard L. Page out of the Newport, and the guided-missile destroyer Sampson and

escort Vreeland from Charleston.

Almost two-thirds of the men in the squadron, commanded by Capt. Jack E. McQueston, are volunteers.

The tour for bachelors assigned to ships in the squadron will be 18 months. For married men with accompanying families, it will range from 24 to 36 months.

The Navy says there also will be a "small" number of Navy support billets ashore and BUPERS is cutting orders for the jobs now. These include medical, supply, family liaison, housing referral, legal assistance, and public works billets.



**WELCOME ABOARD** - The Officers and men of USS WILLIAM M. WOOD take great pleasure in welcoming you aboard. We know that we have one of the finest ships in the fleet and hope you will leave our ship sharing this feeling with us. If we can be of assistance please do not hesitate to ask any one of us for help.

**FACTS ABOUT WOOD** - The ship has undergone what is known as a "FRAM MK1" (Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization Program) conversion. FRAM has rendered WOOD a truly all purpose, modern destroyer and a key unit in today's modern Navy. WOOD'S primary mission is anti-submarine warfare. The ship is equipped with anti-submarine rockets and has the facilities to employ the drone anti-submarine helicopter (DASH).

Because she has extensive anti-submarine warfare equipment, one of WOOD'S principal roles is the protection of convoy formations. The ship must be able to detect and destroy approaching unfriendly submarines. When called upon, WOOD can control our aircraft carrier based planes for tracking or attacking submarines.

In addition, WOOD can perform all the other functions of the general purpose destroyer, including such missions as fleet air defense, protective screening of large Navy ships, gunfire support and shore bombardment, participation in blockade or quarantine operations, and search and rescue missions.

**BIOGRAPHY OF COMMANDING OFFICER** - CDR Charles L.R. ANDERSON, USN, was commissioned through the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps regular program at Princeton University in 1951. Upon graduation from Princeton in 1951 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in English Literature. Commander ANDERSON'S first duty station was USS John HOOD (DD-655) where he served as Assistant First Lieutenant. Subsequent tours of duty afloat for Commander ANDERSON included Operations Officer of USS JEFFERS (DMS-27) in 1953-54, Commanding Officer of USS CHADRON (PC-564) from 1954 to 1956, Executive Officer of USS John R. PERRY (DE-1034) in 1959-60, Commanding Officer of USS TRAVERSE COUNTY (LST-1160) from 1964 to 1966.

Commander ANDERSON has served ashore as Assistant LTJG/ENS Detail Officer in the Bureau of Naval Personnel in 1957 and 1958, as the head of the Industrial Priorities and Strategic Trade Section, Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) from 1961 to 1963, and as a faculty member of the Armed Forces Staff College during the past year and a half.

Furthering his education while in the Navy, Commander ANDERSON received a Masters of Science degree in Public Administration from the George Washington University in 1964 while attending the Air Command and Staff College of Air University. He has also attended the Armed Forces Staff College. He assumed command of USS William M. WOOD on 5 August 1968.

Commander ANDERSON holds the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Navy Occupation Service Medal (Europe Clasp), and the National Defense Service Medal.

Married to the former Jessie Ann RINCICOTTI of Mystic, Connecticut, Commander and Mrs. ANDERSON have two children: John Hobbs (1957) and Heather Ann (1961).

**HISTORY OF WOOD** - Dr. William Maxwell WOOD, for whom USS WOOD is named, was the first Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy and the fifth Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. His naval service included duty during the period connected with the suppression of piracy, the slave trade, the Seminole Wars, and the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Dr. WOOD'S namesake, USS WILLIAM M. WOOD (DD-715), was launched 29 July 1945, about a week before the bombing of Hiroshima. After a Caribbean shakedown cruise and a Far Eastern cruise with the Seventh Fleet, WOOD was transferred to the Atlantic Fleet where she was assigned DESLANT school ship duties and later participated in numerous Fleet exercises.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean conflict, WOOD set out for the first of ten Mediterranean cruises. Returning in 1952, she was converted to a radar-picket destroyer. During her 1955 cruise to the Mediterranean, WOOD was at Volos, Greece, when a severe earthquake caused widespread damage. Postponing departure, she aided the Grecians by hurriedly setting up relief facilities.

Shortly after her return in August 1962 from her tenth Mediterranean cruise, WOOD assisted in Cuban quarantine operations. This 57 day period in the Caribbean included gunfire support in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

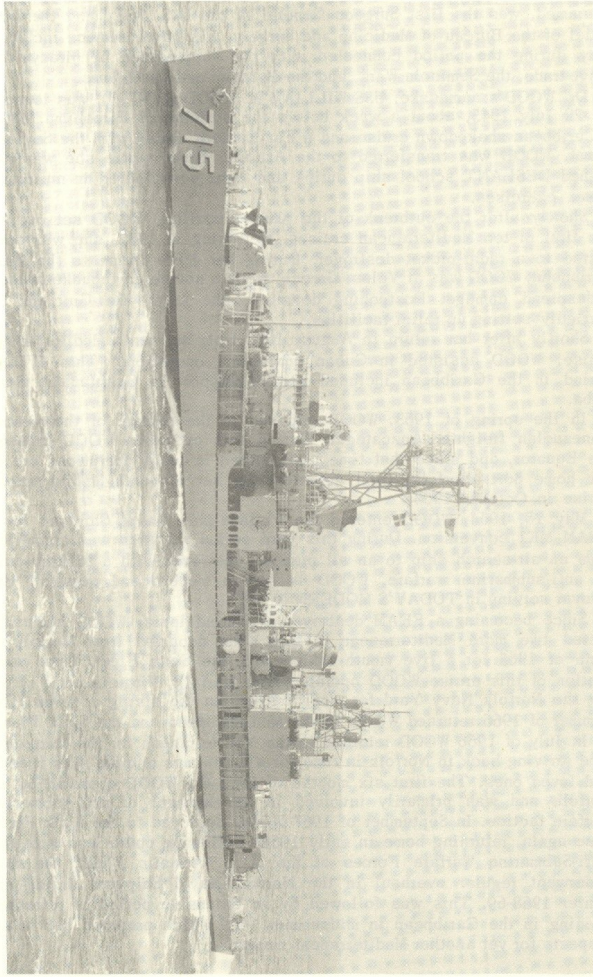
In the spring of 1963, WOOD engaged in the pursuit of the pirated Venezuelan freighter Anzoategui. During this operation WOOD crossed the Equator, and since that time participated in local operations out of her home port, Norfolk, until departure for her eleventh Mediterranean cruise in October 1963.

May 18, 1964, WOOD entered the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for a FRAM MK1 conversion. During this yard period the ship was converted from an air-search ship to an all purpose destroyer with a primary duty of anti-submarine warfare. WOOD is now a modern and versatile destroyer serving in TODAY'S MODERN NAVY.

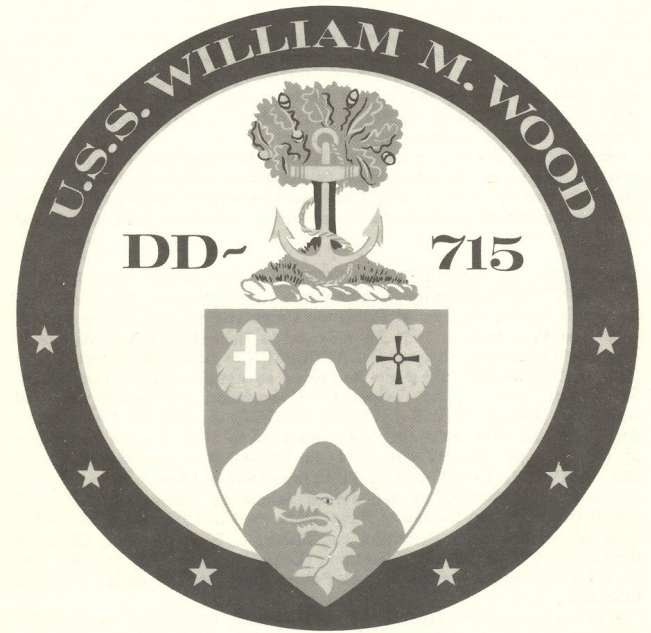
Since becoming a FRAM destroyer in Philadelphia, WOOD has completed two more Mediterranean cruises. She departed from Norfolk in June of 1965 for a five month cruise with the Sixth Fleet. Upon completion of this cruise WOOD operated from Norfolk, Virginia until entering the Norfolk Navy Yard for modifications in the spring of 1966. The summer of 1966 returned WOOD to the Mediterranean and the Sixth Fleet.

In July of 1966 WOOD returned to the Mediterranean for the thirteenth time arriving back in Norfolk in time for a Christmas reunion with friends and loved ones. The first six months of 1967 the WOOD operated out of Norfolk and was primarily involved in development of anti-submarine warfare tactics. In September of 1967 WOOD deployed to the Sixth Fleet once again, returning home in early 1968. Following operations with the Anti-Submarine Warfare Forces of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, the ship underwent regular overhaul in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard during the winter 1968-69. This was followed by an extensive period of refresher training in the Caribbean in midsummer 1969 which prepared her in all respects for yet another Mediterranean cruise.





*Welcome*



*Aboard!!*

## U.S. Gives Up Air Base, Navy Port in Greece

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — The United States has agreed to cut back its military presence in Greece, but the Greek government is allowing some American bases to remain.

The two governments announced last night that the American air base adjoining the Athens airport will be closed, six destroyers of the U.S. 6th Fleet will no longer use Eleusis, near Athens, as a home port, and American bases remaining in Greece will be placed under Greek commanders.

But the joint announcement added that negotiations would continue, and "agreement is also expected on the elimination, reduction and

conservation of other United States facilities in Greece."

The cutback is the result of widespread public anger with the U.S. government because of the Nixon administration's support of the Greek military dictatorship and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's failure to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Greece also withdrew its forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's joint command after the Turkish invasion last July, since Turkey is also a NATO member. But the U.S. bases were not affected by that since they were covered by bilateral agreements between the two governments.