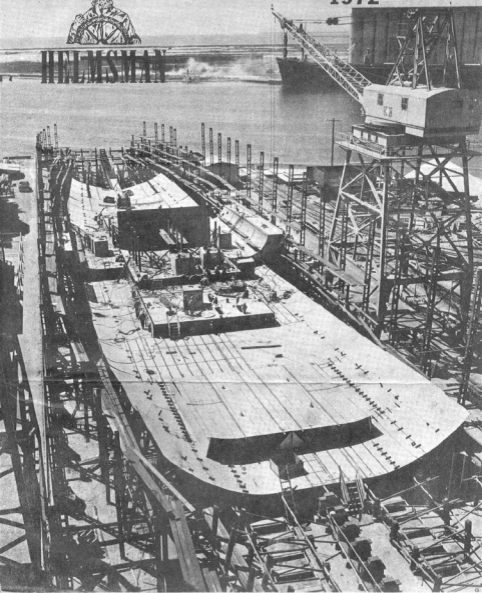


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MID-NOVEMBER
1972

HULLSMAN



The



Volume 8
Number 10

HELMSMAN

COMSUBRON 14
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ON THE COVER

On 4 November 1972 we celebrated the seventh birthday of USS CANOPUS (AS-34), and commemorated the demise of her predecessor, USS CANOPUS (AS-9). The proud tradition of service to the fleet established by the first Canopus has been carried on by the second vessel.

Our cover picture shows the keel of Canopus (AS-34) when her keel was under construction in early 1964. Since that time, Canopus has undergone many evolutions that have contributed to the proud reputation she bears today. The main events of Canopus' history are found on page 7.

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VERNON BROTHERS COMMENDED



Captain Brooks presents letters of commendation to HT2 Louis E. Vernon and HT2 Edward L. Vernon for duty performance in the period 1 July to 28 August 1972. During this time the welding shop was critically undermanned and without experienced petty officers. As members of a team, the Vernon brothers contributed towards "... maintaining an effective quality assurance program and improving the welder qualification status in the Canopus."

Chaplain's Corner

(Editor's note: Chaplain Connelly was on leave when this issue was prepared. The following has been substituted.)

The Navy Chaplain Corps celebrates its 197th anniversary on 28 November. The Continental Congress adopted the second article of Navy Regulations on this day in 1775, providing for divine services aboard vessels. During and since that time the Chaplain Corps has been dedicated to creating a better way of life for seafaring men. Early Navy Chaplains were non-military leaders; they held no rank and incurred no military obligation. An 1838 General Order permitted them to wear Naval officer uniforms. During the Civil War, the Unionist chaplains were officially given a rank in 1863. But not until 1899 were all Navy chaplains appointed to rank and then it was usually that of lieutenant.

The ministry of Navy Chaplains is highly specialized, focusing largely upon the young adult. To meet the spiritual needs of this new youthful community, chaplains have been in the forefront in employing innovative techniques to make religion more relevant. Wherever they are assigned, Navy chaplains participate in humanitarian work. They provide leadership for establishing good community relations with schools and civic organizations. They work tirelessly to promote goodwill and understanding between men of all races, both within the military services and in community relations.

The need for harmonious interpersonal relationships and equal opportunity are guiding principles of chaplains in their personal counseling, group work, and in their sermons. Today's Navy Chaplain, like his predecessor, armed with faith, trust in God and the teachings of the church he represents, continues to serve his vast and varied congregation. Today the chaplain conducts his ministry in accordance with the practices of his church and the dictates of his conscience. He is free to preach, counsel, perform the sacraments, and to wear his vestments in accordance with the church or the religion to which he belongs.

YOU'RE IN GOOD HANDS WITH HANS

By EMC John W. Hans, Career Counselor

If you are thinking of getting out of the Navy to go to college, Stop! The Navy has college programs to pay for your tuition and expenses. NESEP, for example, pays for four years at a civilian university while you earn a bachelor's degree and a commission. Another program, ADCOP, gives career-designated petty officers full tuition and expenses to a junior college. (continued on page 4)

CREW'S COMMENTS

Crew's Comments is planned by the HELMSMAN staff to discover the views of Canopus crewmembers about relevant topics. For each issue, a member of the PAO staff will circulate among the crew, both officer and enlisted, seeking comments on various subjects. As an introduction, we have chosen the following:

What do you like about duty in Scotland?

SH2 Leslie W. Roosa — "I have my wife over here and we consider it a real opportunity for us and our child to live in a foreign country."

SH2 Leslie W. Roosa



FTB3 H. Cogdell

FTB3 H. Cogdell, who works in the 3M office, agreed with Roosa about living in a foreign country, but added, "It's an opportunity to live in a foreign country but still be able to speak English."



FA Manual Sheard

FA Andrea Jones

FA Manual Sheard felt that this "is good duty because the Scottish people are friendly."

FA Andrea Jones said he liked it here "because the Canopus doesn't get underway too often or for too long of a time."

Sheard and Jones, both in A Division, are presently assigned as compartment cleaners.

BLACK AND WHITE, ¹⁹⁷³ WHAT'S HAPPENING?

By John C. Petersen

One subject uppermost in the minds of most people today concerns human relations and minority affairs. This is a charged issue, meaning that almost no one is neutral—every one has an opinion. The Navy is a leader in the search for solutions and understanding to these problems and you can be assured that its efforts are no less than earnest.

The Navy has instituted various programs. For example, a minority affairs department has been created in the office of the Chief of Information. In 1971 the first all-black Naval Junior Reserve Officers Training Unit was activated at Alain LeRoy High School in Los Angeles, California. Also in 1971 Project BOOST was established to provide opportunities for members of ethnic minority groups to earn a college degree, become an officer, and be a professional. These are only a few of the programs recently established. Former Secretary of the Navy John H. Chaffee said: "We can no longer tolerate mere lip service regarding this matter at any level Equal opportunity must become equality in fact so that equal results and true equal treatment become an unexceptional part of our everyday lives."

No program is expected to be the panacea for problems in race relations, but you have to start somewhere. The important thing is to keep the subject in the open where it can be freely discussed, rather than stifle it until a tiny spark, no matter how trivial, ignites it into unavoidable difficulties.

Sometimes it is assumed that trouble is brewing where none exists. For example: a group of brothers are gathered around the coffee machines in mess discussing the weekend exploits. To an over-anxious observer it may appear as something entirely different. It is a natural thing for people to group, to seek out others with whom they have common interests, and where they may find identity or recognition for what they are. Groups can be a healthy thing; however, groups resulting from exclusion from other groups, and defensive groups formed only because of racial differences or prejudicial treatment by individuals representing the organization, can lead to open confrontation and violence.

As another example: a sailor goes to the EM Club after a hard day. His leading petty officer has jumped on him, his division officer got involved, and he received a "Dear John" letter from his girl back in the States. The guy is feeling lousy. After a few drinks he feels ready to whip the world. He swings around and elbows the nearest guy. Now, if the two dudes are both the same color they will be whisked out of the club and it is over after a couple of punches. But, if they are different races, immediately observers conclude

that the argument was racist in nature. Much trouble over a little misunderstanding. Tensions and hostilities are easily exploited by individuals both black and white, for their own purposes.

It is difficult to understand how people who are the best educated in the world, who have been exposed to experiences that should make them more understanding of another man's situation, can still carry an attitude of racism that is as outdated as the flintlock rifle or hallway spittoons. Programs can be instituted, committees established, and speeches can be made. The problem will be solved only when each individual gains enough knowledge to shatter the old-fashioned prejudices and racism bred by ignorance.

Good Hands with Hens (continued from page 3)

"I'm going to use the GI Bill to go to college after I get out of the Navy." Fine for tuition and fees, but what about living expenses? You are going to need additional income from somewhere. A part-time job will help, but that will rob you of valuable study time. Under many Navy programs you continue to draw full pay and allowances while going to school.

Of course there are requirements for these programs and not everyone is eligible. But if you are qualified, it can be the opportunity of a lifetime. For more information about how the Navy will pay for your education, stop by my office or call extension 527.

MARINE PROMOTIONS



Captain Ronald C. OATES, Commander, Marine Detachment, presents promotion certificates to three Marines on 13 October 1972. Promoted to lance corporal were PFC Cook (r) and PFC Pooser (accepting the certificate). Promoted to private first class was PVT Sharkey (l). The certificates, signed by Captain Walter A. BROOKS, were effective on 9 October 1972 with a date of rank of 1 October 1972.



Behind these three men is the control panel where the ship's power is constantly being watched. EMFN A. Stiles, EM1 R. Hatcher, and EM2 C. Coakley are standing the watch.

HELMSMAN SPOTLIGHTS

E DIVISION

Electricity! That's what E Division is all about. CWO3 A. Scaletti and his men are responsible for nearly everything electrical on Canopus. From the four gigantic generators in the engine room, where the ship's power is generated, to the small electric motors of a "red-devil" blower — it is for all this gear that E Division is responsible.

Most of the men of this division are EM's (electrician's mates), but about nine of the guys are IC's (intercommunications men) and are responsible for all the communications equipment on Canopus — telephones, the "squawk boxes," and sound-powered phones. If you can speak through it, E Division is responsible for it! EMC Rankins supervises the IC men while EMC Lucas is in charge of the EM men.

The E Division spaces are probably the most scattered of



The gyro shop and telephone switchboard. FN R. Bourque, EM3 D. Miller, IC3 J. Rodke, and IC3 R. Spencer perform their duties in one of E Division's spaces. There are 200 telephone lines on Canopus with 400 stations. The switchboard handles an average of 6,000 telephone calls daily.



FN M. Harris, EMFN F. Peppers, FN G. Gerasimovskii, and FN R. Smith are the men in the ship's movie locker. Canopus has about 120 movies on stock at all times for use in this area and for disseminating to submarines. A program has just been instituted that will allow the crew of Canopus to have a say in what movie is to be shown. Watch for the check-list on the mess decks!

any division on the ship. Their territory extends from the boat shop on the YFNB (EM1 Belhumeur in charge) to the movie locker in the forwardmost part of Canopus. Division personnel also work from way up on the missile cranes to deep below decks in the sewage treatment rooms.

The Canopus entertainment system, WSTC, is another responsibility of Mr. Scaletti's gang. Although it is a direct responsibility of the IC men to keep up the station equipment, the disc jockeys, with EM3 David A. Miller in charge, perform their service on their own time.

Most office workers on Canopus know that a call to the lighting and battery shop, run by EM2 Gerald Wilson, will get them a repairman for a balky Xerox machine. E Division is a tight-knit unit, and according to IC1 Ron Heilman, "This is the best rate in the Navy."



E Division headquarters and power shop. EM1 Hall is in charge of this space but in this picture we have EM3 P. Simecock at the typewriter, FN D. Dellaquila working on a piece of electronic gear, EMC T. Lucas on the phone, and CWO3 A. Scaletti, division officer.

MARINE CORPS CELEBRATES

197th ANNIVERSARY



By J. Doyle

The Marine Corps Detachment aboard Ganopus celebrated the 197th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps on 10 November. The Marine Corps began on this date in 1775 when John Adams introduced the resolution passed by the Continental Congress authorizing the raising of two Marine battalions. The early Marine Corps patterned its traditions and regulations on those of the British Royal Marines. Within months of its founding the Marine Corps carried out its first amphibious landing - on New Providence Island in the Bahamas. Small Marine detachments were provided to maintain internal security aboard fighting vessels of the Continental Navy. During naval engagements Marines were deployed as marksmen to pick off enemy gunners.



Congress admitted the importance of Marines, when on 11 July 1798, it sent to President John Adams "An Act for Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps." During the first half of its existence, no one was quite sure whether the Marine Corps appertained more to the Navy or to the Army. This resulted mainly from the language in the 1798 law which placed Marines under Navy Regulations when afloat and under the Articles of War ashore. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the Secretary of War fully controlled or administered the Marine Corps.

The struggle for permanency and independency, which created an intense *esprit de corps* within the Marine Corps, was eventually successful. In 1829 the Navy Commissioners endorsed the 1801 proposal of Thomas Truxton, that, if Marines were needed at all, they should be fragmented into local detachments wholly under the commanders of naval ships and shore stations. Congress on 30 June 1854 passed an act which established the relationship between the Navy and Marine Corps which still exists. This act accepted the

concept that, ashore or afloat, the Marine Corps should be part of the Naval Establishment, but rejected the Navy Commissioners attempts to merge it with the Navy proper. More importantly, the Marine Corps had to find its place and to formulate a distinct role for itself as a service.

Finally in September 1954, Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson took action to insure that the Commandant of the Marine Corps, like the Chief of Naval Operations, should be a command assistant directly responsible to the Secretary. At last the notion that the Marine Corps and its Commandant were under military command of the CNO was dispelled. As Mr. Anderson later phrased this relationship, "They are, in every sense of the word, a team." The historic partnership and mutual dependence between the Marine Corps and the Navy forms their unique operational traditions.

Of greater importance than tradition is the fact that the United States continues to be a maritime nation; and this implies a military maritime strategy. The history of warfare shows that the basic strategic asset of sea-based peoples is amphibious flexibility. The Marine Corps must likewise retain its basic trait as a maritime corps to retain its strategic effectiveness and importance. The value of this elite force has been proven by experience. Their key importance as lock-openers has been proven repeatedly in the history of warfare, and more than ever in recent times.

Marines are as old as war at sea. Trained men who will stand and fight are never obsolete. The fearsome, untried weapons of today and tomorrow cannot change the fact that only attack wins war. Simplicity, flexibility and maximum fighting power with minimum deadweight have been the dominant traits of the Marine Corps' organization and operation throughout its history. It is no accident that so much of the Marines' fighting and expeditionary service have taken place between formal wars. Far from being obsolete in an era of atomic weapons, the ready expeditionary force, made up of professionals, is the cutting edge of the cold war.

Today the U.S. Marine Corps has an additional primary duty of providing security for some 90 American embassies and legations around the world. The Marine Corps has undoubtedly found its place in the American military structure. It has formulated a role which enables it to make a unique, recognizable contribution to the military needs of The United States.

history highlights

By J. Doyle

Canopus (AS-34), one of the United States Navy's largest and most modern submarine tenders, is the second Navy vessel of this name. Canopus (AS-9), the "Old Lady," was originally built for the merchant service. She was purchased from Grace Lines, converted into a submarine tender, and commissioned at the Boston Naval Shipyard on 22 January 1922. She was scuttled by her crew on 10 April 1942 on Bataan, after serving the Navy faithfully through the years, primarily in the Orient. During her lengthy time on active duty, the "Old Lady" established a proud record of providing outstanding and sustained service to other Naval vessels.

Although neither a submersible nor a combatant ship, the Canopus is an indispensable element of the Navy's fleet ballistic missile weapons system. Canopus, like her predecessor, is named for the second brightest star in the heavens. The star Canopus is a supergiant and cannot be seen above latitude 37° North. Early Egyptians oriented some of their religious structures on the position where Canopus arose above the horizon. Like these Egyptians, the Navy's missile weapons systems also focus upon the Canopus, the ship.

Canopus, built by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, was commissioned on 4 November 1965 at Charleston, South Carolina. The guest speaker, the Honorable Graeme C. Bannerman, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was a great-nephew of an early commanding officer of the first Canopus. After outfitting and a trial period, Canopus was homeported in Rota, Spain, arriving there on 10 October 1966. While assigned to Rota, Canopus established a "Can-Do" spirit by



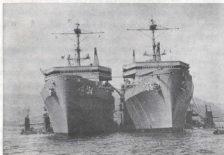
excelling in her motto, "Ready for Service, Ready to Serve."

The Repair Department, Canopus' largest division, with over 40 specialized shops, exceeded all expectations. From 24 June 1966 to the end of 1969 this department performed 91 SSBN refits, clearly demonstrating the "Can Do" attitude. The ship's newspaper, the HELMSMAN, received the CHINFO Merit Award on 10 November 1966. The Dental Department, assisted by its ultramodern equipment, was named the most outstanding dental department of any Atlantic Fleet Submarine Tender. The Data Processing Division continued to expand for more efficient, computerized operations.

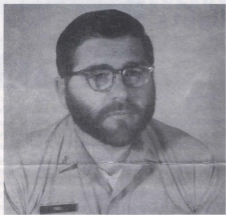
Upon Canopus' departure from Rota, Spain, in April 1969, the Sixth Fleet Commander remarked: "In spite of the heavy demands of your normal support tasks, you have often provided talent and resources to Sixth Fleet units not otherwise available in the Mediterranean and have thus made a significant contribution to the readiness of the Sixth Fleet." While en route to Charleston, South Carolina, Canopus performed a rescue-at-sea mission by rendezvousing with another ship and picking up a crew member who had contracted acute appendicitis. Then Canopus continued her journey to Bremerton, Washington, to be extensively overhauled. Canopus was being overhauled to handle a more modern, larger missile of the Navy's progressive missile weapons systems.

Following this major overhaul, Canopus sailed to her new homeport, Holy Loch, Scotland, arriving here in May 1970. While at this location, Canopus has continued to excel in providing service to the submarine fleet. From May 1970 to December 1971 she performed 70 SSBN refits, a tremendous increase over her prior performance.

During her short life span, Canopus has established a record of providing service to the fleet, particularly to submarines, which is envied by other tenders. Whether her duty be maintaining submarines, intimately involved in the Navy's most sensitive weapons systems, or providing rescue-at-sea assistance, Canopus has succeeded with shining lights. Her performance record in the past is second to none in the modern Navy. Her highly professional crew has enabled Canopus to be a supergiant among Naval tenders.



NEW S.E.A. — FTCS PARLI



On 26 October 1972, FTCS Jerrold W. PARLI relieved FTCS Frank Gagnano as the Senior Enlisted Advisor for Canopus.

Who is the Senior Enlisted Advisor? What is his job? Where can I locate the SEA if I need help?

Having recently been assigned to this position, it is my wish to make my duties clear to you, Canopus' crew. The SEA is a senior chief petty officer to whom lower rated personnel can vent their irritations and frequently strive for resolutions in an orderly manner. His function is to assist and to advise the commanding officer in matters pertinent to the welfare and morale of the enlisted personnel and their dependents. In other words, I am your pipeline to the command.

If necessary I can cut the red tape or bypass it to get important information to the top as quickly as possible. But, let me point out one thing! This doesn't mean that I am to ignore the chain of command. It would be more correct to say that I supplement it. My job is to give advice, to smooth out the ripples, find the clogs in the communications chain, and to provide constructive criticism to prevent further problems.

This command does recognize you as an individual and realizes that you have individual needs, problems, and ideas. It is my responsibility to help you get these to the attention of someone who can help. We want everyone to feel that he is part of the Canopus, to feel that he belongs. "Oneness" is the keyword. It is teamwork and cooperation that we are striving for on this ship.

What is my job? My job is YOU!



Site One personnel recently participated in a Blood Drive for the Scottish Blood Transfusion Service at Ardnadam Gym. Shown are Mrs. Park, LCPL P. H. Robinson, Dr. Barclay, LT Turley, and HMI Aldridge. The blood drive, coordinated by HMI Aldridge and Dr. Barclay, received about 85 pints of Canopus blood, on 31 October.

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS MAKE "PHONE PATCHES"



ETR2 Doug Berry, OMC Harry Tucker, and ETN2 Tony Banek adjust Amateur Radio Station equipment during the recent Canopus underway period in September. The station operated for 14 hours during this period and contacted 35 stations, including 14 countries. Contact was also established with United States operators in Florida, Missouri, and New York.

A phone patch is when a radio operator contacts another amateur radio operator in the U.S. who in turn calls on his own telephone a number specified by the Canopus operator. In this way it is possible to talk to your wife or girl-friend, or anyone else simply for the price of the telephone call from the Stateside contact to her home. Several of these patches were completed in September.

Lieutenant E. L. Bumgarner, R-4 Division Officer, encourages more Canopus men to avail themselves of this media next time Canopus gets underway.

SAILOR-OF-THE-MONTH



PN3 WILLIAM H. COURTNEY III

The Canopus Sailor-of-the-Month for October is a Naval Reservist. PN3 William H. Courtney III comes from Lexington, Kentucky where he joined the Naval Reserve program just over two years ago. Prior to joining the Reserves, Courtney attended the University of Kentucky where he majored in economics. After eleven days in boot camp at Great Lakes, Illinois, Courtney was sent to Personnelman "A" school in Orlando, Florida, where he graduated first in his class. He then received orders to the Canopus in Holy Loch (this was his first choice on his duty preference card).

After reporting on board the Canopus he was assigned to the Receipts desk. At this time the office was undermanned and demands were being imposed to increase personal service in addition to an increased workload. Although inexperienced, Courtney applied himself diligently and with industry in order to increase his value to the office. After a few months at Receipts, he was moved to the Transfer and Separations desk. Here he processes an average of 70 transfers each month. To accomplish this, it has been necessary for him to expend much personal time which he has done unhesitatingly. His superior performance of duty has been commented upon by career personnelmen as being of the highest quality observed during their experience.

Courtney is scheduled to be released from active duty in December of this year. In anticipation of this he has already sent his wife, Myra Lynn, and six-month-old son, William H. Courtney, IV, back to the States. He will join them there after separation from the Navy, and plans to complete his degree at the University of Kentucky.

When questioned about how he felt about his two years spent in the Navy, Courtney replied, "Although I have never intended to remain in the Navy, I don't feel that the two years have been wasted. My wife and I feel that living in Scotland was something we may never have been able to have done otherwise."

Courtney is a good example of what a Reservist can do if he applies himself. Rather than sit around and wait for the two years to pass, Courtney was able to make E-5 in just 20 months of active duty. (He has chosen to decline the advancement, however, because he doesn't have the time-in-service to accept and doesn't choose to extend.)

NOVEMBER PROMOTIONS



Promoted to Third Class Petty Officer were: EN3 Gemmell, UR3(DV) Botts, BT3 Tordiff, Back row, BT3 T. E. Smith, MR3 Grilley, MR3 Bowers, and OM3 Donovan.



Promoted to Petty Officer Second Class on 1 November were: HT2 Braddy, ETR2 E. Lembert, IC2 Roberts, SH2 Ortiguera and EN2 Dellefsen. Back row, HT2 Whiteman, MM2 Benware, HT2 Pisarek, PH2 Jones, and MR2 Casey.

DRY DOCKER

RE-ENLISTS



In a recent ceremony on board USS LOS ALAMOS, HT2 Michael Johnston re-enlisted for four years. In addition to receiving a 24-month extension on board as part of his re-enlistment incentive, Petty Officer Johnston will receive a bonus of more than \$6,800. Petty Officer Johnston, who is from Wilmington, Delaware, graduated from Damage Control Training Center, class "A" school, in May 1969. Since that time Johnston has served on Los Alamos.

THINKING MAN'S TOURNAMENT



PN3 M. Courtney is receiving the first place trophy in the finals of the Thinking Man's Tournament from SN Robert F. Ottman, Special Services. Petty Officer Courtney proved his agility in thinking quantitatively by beating all other finalists of this tournament held on 30 October.

SITE ONE SHORE PATROL

By John C. Petersen

The Shore Patrol in the Holy Loch (Ardnadam and Cardwell Bay) are not hard-core professionals! They are just regular shipmates: sailors like everyone else in Site One who happen to have been temporarily on Shore Patrol post. Usually this assignment is for 90 days; but, if a man demonstrates above average ability, it is not uncommon or difficult to get an extension.

Because they are not professionals, that is, they have not been formally trained as a Shore Patrolman, does not mean they have received no training at all. The Shore Patrol officer is directed to "maintain a regular program for inservice training," to include duties of shore patrol, the proper methods and techniques of approaching, apprehending, and handling offenders. Shore Patrol personnel shall also be instructed in the necessity for exemplary conduct on their part, and the seriousness of offenses committed by personnel of the Shore Patrol while on duty... All patrolmen must complete the Shore Patrol correspondence course within 30 days of reporting for duty.

While it is true that the duty of a Shore Patrolman is to suppress unseemly conduct, his mission is also to "...maintain order, to aid military personnel, and to protect their rights in all contacts with civilians." It is a Shore Patrolman's duty to render assistance to all Armed Forces members.

The Shore Patrol is often criticized for performing their duties because some guy thinks they are out to get him. Unfortunately, the nature of the job makes this criticism inevitable. A drunken sailor develops qualities of strength and courage that make him feel he can do whatever he pleases. A Shore Patrolman attempting to quiet this drunk is subject to both verbal and physical abuse.

Anyone who has stood duty as a Shore Patrolman, either as a "permanent" or "temporary," knows that an SP properly performing his duties has a tough job. A Shore patrolman is selected "...for qualities of maturity, diplomacy, stability, honesty, and integrity..." If a department head follows these guidelines when appointing a man to Shore Patrol, then the program has a chance of functioning smoothly. But one slip, like assigning a man who does not meet the high qualifications demanded of a good patrolman can cause repercussions which will be felt long after the man is removed.

The only way a Shore Patrolman can function effectively is with the full cooperation of all hands. Captain Brooks intends to enforce this by dealing harshly with anyone who does not show proper respect. Don't mess with the Shore Patrol! They are only doing their job trying to help you.

SPECIAL SERVICES NEWS

By Robert Ottman, Jr.

Special Services has sponsored more than ten tours this year to the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. In addition, numerous bus tours of Canopus men have visited both England and Scotland.

Only two more tours are scheduled for this year: one to Denmark and one to the United States. Our Denmark tour will cost only \$66.00 and will be from 24 to 27 November. The price includes coach transportation from Cardwell Bay to Abbotsinch Airport and return, round-trip air tickets from Glasgow to Copenhagen, all airport taxes, bed and breakfast accommodations in Copenhagen for three nights inclusive of gratuities, a two-hour sightseeing excursion of Copenhagen on arrival day, and a special visit to the Carlsberg Brewery on departure morning.

The Christmas Flight to the States will leave 21 December 1972 and will depart JFK International Airport on 3 January 1973 for return. If your destination is other than New York, Black's Travel Agency, Greenock, will arrange a through-flight from New York to your destination. The cost for the round-trip air fare is:

E-4 and below	\$60 to \$65
E-5 and E-6	\$70
E-7 and above	\$80

There are more tours coming: Sweden for instance. So save your money and travel with Special Services.



LCPL P. C. Bone brings the ball down court in a game against Jordanhill College of Glasgow. The Sonics easily won this exhibition game by a score of 92-63.

In league play the Sonics (at this writing) were even with 2 wins and 2 losses. However, CSI Kinard, coach of the team, predicts that by the time this issue of the HELMSMAN comes off the presses the record will be much better.



The Supply Falcons dominated the Site One Intramural Flag Football league this year finishing the season with a perfect record of eight wins and no losses. Members of the team were: front row, SHSA R. Alexander, HT2 W. Watkins and SN J. D. Lancaster. Back row, FA J. R. Sligh, SA A. L. Thompson, SN Pete Kinard, SN P. Thomas, SH1 "O" "B" Todd and ENFN R. Hailey. Not present when the picture was taken were SN W. Geter and SH2 R. Butler.

NAVACTSUK SPECIAL SERVICES

by Lt (j-g.) N. P. Burroughs

This is the first in a series of articles concerning your special services activities ashore. Hopefully during each edition of the HELMSMAN, we shall attempt to discuss a different area of your special services program sponsored by NAVACTSUK.

Are you a bowler? If so, are you aware of the complete range of services available at your bowling alley? Many people believe that the only services provided at the eight-lane bowling alley is lane rental. In reality, there is a host of services available to you.

League bowling, shoe rental, ball drilling, ball cleaning and locker rental are among our facilities. The bowling alley manager and personnel are there to serve you! Any suggestions as to how to make your bowling alley a more pleasant and beneficial recreational program are most welcome. Check the time schedule posted in the bowling alley and the commissary, and take advantage of this program brought to you by Special Services NAVACTSUK.

CANOPUS ANGLER WINS COMPETITION

In the October competition of the Cowal Angling Club beginners luck prevailed for a Canopus sailor. TM2 Gary E. Sherwin of W1 Division won the prize for the heaviest fish caught by weighing in a Cod of 4 lbs. 6 ounces. Although Sherwin is an accomplished fresh water fisherman he has only been sea angling for two months and this was his first competition.

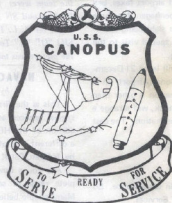
The ship's emblem represents in symbolic form the character of the ship. The CANOPUS emblem is a shield signifying the defensive and protecting function of the ship as opposed to the aggressive cutting edge of a combatant.

The Greek ship and the star cluster represent the Argo Navis constellation which the star CANOPUS resides. The big star connecting the scroll and the shield is CANOPUS.

Flying through the void of space beside the constellation is the POLARIS missile guided and watched by the Helmsman, the big star. The smiling dolphins above are symbolic of our primary mission to cheerfully tend our undersea brood.

The crossed rifles, encircled, recall the heroic stand of the embattled crew of CANOPUS I, AS-9 on Bataan. The motto set in a banner of the bottom pledges our dedicated readiness to serve in the CANOPUS tradition of determined performance.

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USS CANOPUS (AS-34)
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