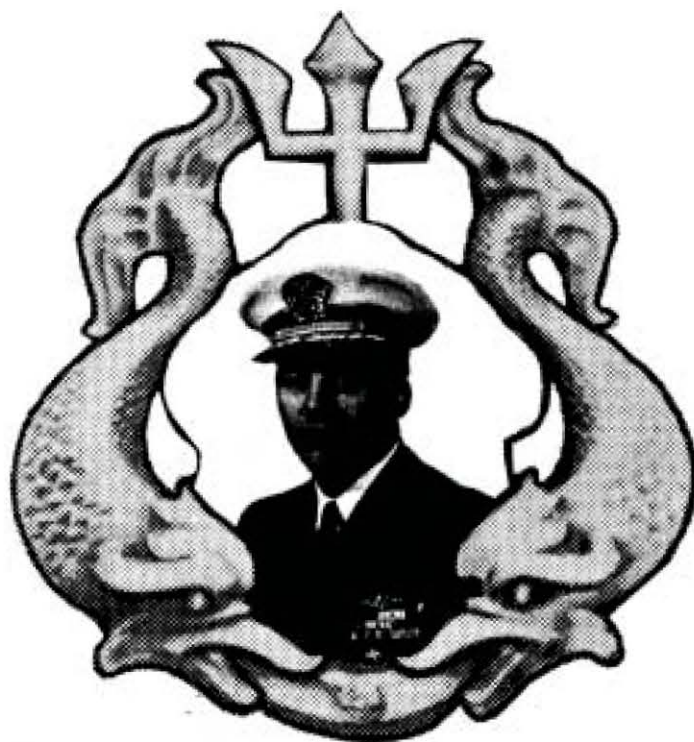


# THE **FACEPLATE**



MARCH  
1963

DEEP SEA DIVING SCHOOL  
and EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

- LCDR R. PESCOTT (Ass't OinC DSDS)

This issue of "FACEPLATE" is dedicated to Commander Norval E. NICKERSON. Commander NICKERSON has been officer in charge of the Deep Sea Diving School and Experimental Diving Unit since August of 1960. He leaves us to take command of the USS EDISTO (AGB-2), an Icebreaker, homeported in Boston.

Commander NICKERSON entered the Navy in June of 1938, attended Machinist School in Norfolk in 1939 and was assigned to USS TUSCALOOSA upon graduation. In June 1940 he attended submarine school, and in September was assigned to USS S-31. He was advanced to Chief Motor Machinist's Mate in June 1943 and commissioned Ensign in July 1944. From 1945 to 1949 he served on board the USS QUILLBACK (SS-424) and USS SKATE. In 1951 and 1952 he attended the Deep Sea Diving School as a student, and from here he joined the USS FLORIKAN as Executive Officer. From FLORIKAN to the Escape Training Tank in Pearl for the years 1954 - 1956. In September of 1956 he took over as Commanding Officer, USS TRINGA (ASR-16), as commanding officer, during his tour the ship was awarded the "E" for intratype competition for 1957. In January 1959 he came to the Experimental Diving Unit as Assistant Officer in Charge, in July of 1960 was promoted to Commander, and took over as Officer in Charge of DSDS and EDU.

From all of us here at the Unit and School we wish Commander NICKERSON the very best in his new command. We hope he will always have "Fair winds and following seas".

#### U.S. NAVAL SCHOOL, DEEP SEA DIVERS - LTJG R. F. JAMES, USN

Since the last "FACEPLATE" (October 1962) the following personnel changes have occurred at DSDS.

##### Departures

WEBB, D.W., BMC, Master Diver to USS WINDLASS (ARSD-4)

THOMAS, D.E., BMC, Master Diver to USS PRESERVER (ARS-8)

PARKS, R., BMC, Master Diver to EOD School, Indian Head, Md.

AANERUD, D.E., HMCS, transferred to Fleet Reserve, now employed by Duke University.

LT L. H. LEVE, MC, USNR released to inactive duty.

BANKS, T.W., PNC (non-diver type) (Editor of Faceplate for the past two years) transferred to Classification School, San Diego, California.

##### Arrivals

LCDR A.H. BARSOUM, MC, USN from USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (SSBN-602)

LTJG V. C. EVANS, USN from USS DELIVER (ARS-23)

LT W. R. BERGMAN, USN from USS PENGUIN (ASR-12)

STUART, R.D., BMC from USS CHANTICLEER (ASR-7)

LIDDLE, H.S., DCC from USS CHANTICLEER (ASR-7)

THOMAS, C., BM1 from USS NIPMUC (ATF-157)

##### Ordered to report

KENEALY, J.J., ENC from USS KITTIWAKE (ASR-13)

SMELLER, R., BM1 from USS MATACO (ATF-80)

BADCOCK, P.D., BM1 from USS SPERRY (AS-21)

WIGINTON, R.L., BM1 from NavSuBase, Pearl

U.S. NAVAL SCHOOL, DEEP SEA DIVERS (cont'd)

CHBOSN R.F. JAMES and R.E. THOMAS were promoted to LTJG in January under the Warrant to LDO Program.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Through research at the National Archives in Washington it is interesting to note that seven (7) U.S. Navy divers were awarded their countries highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Frank William CRILLEY, Chief Gunners Mate, USN  
19 November 1928 - USS (F-4) off Honolulu.

Thomas EADIE, Chief Gunners Mate, USN  
7 January 1928 - USS (S-4) off Provincetown, Mass.

Orson L. CRANDALL, Chief Boatswains Mate, USN  
23 May 1939 - USS SQUALUS (SS-192)

Williams BADDERS, Chief Machinists Mate, USN  
23 May 1939 - USS SQUALUS (SS-192)

James H. McDONALD, Chief Metalsmith, USN  
23 May 1939 - USS SQUALUS (SS-192)

John MIHALOWSKI, Torpedoemans Mate First Class, USN  
23 May 1939 - USS SQUALUS (SS-192)

Owen F.P. HAMMERBERG, Boatswains Mate Second Class, USN  
17 February 1945 - LST Pearl Harbor

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL - LCDR W.R. LEIBOLD, USN (Pers C2331)

The BuPers Manual Change programmed for promulgation last December was delayed and is now scheduled for promulgation in May. It is expected that a new edition of BuPers Instruction 1500.15 series will parallel the manual change.

Master Divers can expect to receive a "Master Diver Designation Certificate" in the not too distant future. The certificate was recently approved by the Chief of Naval Personnel and will be signed by him in recognition of our outstanding Masters. The certificates are suitable for framing and should be delivered with appropriate ceremony.

Judging from the inquiries received, there appears to exist some misunderstanding of "cross training" requirements for Salvage Divers and above.

Effective 1 July 1963, all Salvage Divers and above (i.e., Salvage Diver, Diver First Class, Master Diver) must have completed cross training requirements for continuance in diving as Diver First Class and/or Master Diver. Salvage Divers cross train in deep sea diving, a 13 week course, for re-designation as Diver First Class. Divers First Class and Master Divers cross train in ship salvage, a 7 week course, for continued designation as Diver First Class and/or Master. The only exception to the foregoing requirement is "service equivalent" which is applicable to those Divers First Class and Master Divers who have served in an ARS-ARSD type vessel for a minimum period of 12 months.

Those Salvage Divers and above who have not completed cross training or fulfilled the service equivalent by 1 July 1963 will be redesignated Diver Second Class if within an authorized allowance and fully qualified. In this latter respect, it must be recognized that all divers must be SCUBA qualified. There have been cases wherein divers failed cross training due to their inability or refusal to meet the SCUBA portion thereof.

Allowance for salvage Divers are being revised to reflect a like number of Divers First Class. Thus, the ARS allowance for example, will be 4 Divers First Class in lieu of 2 Divers First Class and 2 Salvage Divers.

BUMED - LCDR C.F. AQUADRO, MC, USN (Code 752)

Under the heading of USS KLONDIKE (AR-22) in the October 1962 issue of FACEPLATE, WOODWARD, MM2(DV), USN, questioned the need of why divers working in a billet and diving almost every day (supposedly maintaining their qualifications) have to take pressure and O<sub>2</sub> tolerance at annual physical time each year. The answer supplied was that it was "in the book" (Article 15-30 of the Manual of the Medical Department) and must be followed.

This has been the bone of contention for many divers and diving activities. In consideration of a number of similar complaints, Code 75 of BUMED has reviewed the related directive in the Manual of the Medical Department and has initiated a proposed change to it. This proposed change is now "going through the mill".

BUMED - LCDR C.F. AQUADRO, MC, USN (Code 752) (cont'd)

For your information, the following quote from the proposed change is as follows:

"Recompression chamber pressure and oxygen tolerance tests may be omitted as part of the annual physical examination of divers who have maintained their diving qualifications in accordance with current Bureau of Naval Personnel directives."

This cannot be taken as accepted doctrine until the proposed change is approved and proper notification of it is distributed. It is hoped that this step will obviate a lot of unnecessary pressure and O<sub>2</sub> testing.

USS APACHE (ATF-67) - ENS M.M. BENEDICT, USNR, Diving Officer

While in WESTPAC recently the USS APACHE was called upon to conduct salvage operations on a Fifth Air Force F-100F jet aircraft which had gone down in eighty (80) feet of water near Sasebo, Japan. The usually lengthy process of finding the object was reduced to a negligible factor by the employment of Coastal Minesweepers. By the time the APACHE arrived on the scene minesweeps had found and marked the location of the aircraft. As a result the APACHE was able to set a two point moor immediately in a position suitable for lifting the downed aircraft.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery of the whole operation was made by the APACHE divers ENS BENEDICT and R. B. PAGE, BM3 on their initial dives. The APACHE had moored about thirty (30) yards seaward of the aircraft which meant the divers had a little swim. The visibility of the water was such that the aircraft was visible from that distance underwater. Both divers went over the side and directly to the bottom and proceeded to the aircraft. When in the immediate vicinity of the aircraft both divers were alerted by loud noises which upon comparing notes topside, were mistaken for a vessel passing directly overhead. The salvage operation continued in a routine manner with the aircraft being delivered to the Fifth Air Force intact. The loud noises referred to earlier remained throughout the operation in the immediate area of the aircraft and there were no vessel overhead at any time. Upon lengthy discussion it was realized that these noises were echoes from the APACHE's generators bouncing off the aircraft and being quite audible in the area of concentration; the deflecting object. Although not useful to the APACHE divers due to such excellent diving conditions the phenomenon may be useful to searching divers in murkier waters. Especially I feel the necessity of utilizing equipment which does not restrict the use of the divers ears as a searching implement. I generally have revitalised my thinking in regards to light weight equipment.

MASTER DIVER SELECTION AND DESIGNATION - LTJG H.H.BAIMBRIDGE, Training Officer, DSDS

Despite numerous discussions with fleet personnel, passing through the Washington area, and phone calls and letters from various activities, there still appears to be a great deal of confusion in the field concerning the eligibility requirements for and purpose of the Master Diver Qualification Course.

Although there was previous correspondence, the shortage of Master Divers was discussed and the course established, on a temporary basis, by BuPers letter Pers-C2331-mbt, ser C23/786-OA of 21 November 1960. This letter was from the Chief of Naval Personnel to CNO, CINCLANTFLT, CINCPACFLT, COMSERVPAC, COMSERVLANT, DEPCONSUBLANT, COMSUBPAC, OINC DSDS, CO EPDOLANT, EPDOPAC and EPDOCONUS. It was pointed out that there were, at that time, 63 authorized Master Diver billets and only 52 Master Divers on active duty. Of this number, 19 were serving in excess of allowance or in non-Master Diver billets, leaving only 35 of the 63 billets filled. It was estimated that a minimum of 84 designated Master Divers would be required in order to keep the 63 billets filled at all times.

The Chief of Naval Personnel expressed his concern with the existing shortage and established the special course in order to relieve the immediate critical situation with a minimum reduction in standards. Specifically, personnel eligible were those who met all the requirements of Article C-7408(7) of BuPers Manual with the exception of the required 12 months aboard both an ASR and an ARS or ARSD type vessel. This was interpreted by some commands to mean that the candidate for the course need not have had either, when actually the intent was that the course would substitute for one of the type vessel requirements. For example a Chief Petty Officer who had served as a designated Diver First Class aboard an ASR for 12 months or more, but had not had the required 12 months aboard an ARS or ARSD would be eligible for designation as Master Diver upon satisfactory completion of the course. The same would be true for the Diver First Class aboard an ARS or ARSD who did not have the required time aboard an ASR.

The 4-5 week course was designed to provide a comprehensive review of all phases of diving and ship salvage with primary emphasis upon the candidate's ability to actually take charge and supervise HeO<sub>2</sub> diving, operation of a submarine rescue chamber, laying out beach gear and actual salvage of a sunken ship. The course would be partially tailored to the needs of the individual in order to provide maximum training in weak areas and to offer maximum opportunity for the candidate to actually take charge of diving operations being conducted at the school.

In addition to establishing quota procedures and convening dates for the three initial courses, the letter pointed out that the course was to serve the dual purpose of a training and evaluation period which was to include a formal evaluation and recommendation by the Master Diver Selection Board. It was stressed that attendance of the course did not guarantee selection and designation as a Master Diver; that the course was primarily an expedient to alleviate the current shortage of Master Divers and was not

## MASTER DIVER SELECTION AND DESIGNATION (cont'd)

a substitute for experience--again pointing out that one year of duty on both an ASR and an ARS or ARSD vessel, as required by BuPers Manual, was still considered to be the minimum experience that a diver should get in order to develop proficiency in the duties and responsibilities of a Master Diver.

By August of 1961, a total of eight candidates had successfully completed the course and had been designated Master Divers. In addition, six others who met the requirements set forth in BuPers Manual and therefore were not required to attend the course, had been designated for a total of 14 new Masters. This filled almost half of the original shortage of 32, however, due to normal retirements there was still a shortage of 24 Master Divers at that time.

In view of the success of the three initial courses and the continued shortage of Master Divers, BuPers letter Pers C-2331-rj ser C23/354-1A of 28 August 1961, from the Chief of Naval Personnel to the same addressees as the previous letter, established the Master Diver Qualification Course on a permanent basis. Since that time 16 new Masters have been designated after successfully completing the course. The number of Master Diver billets, in the meantime, has been increased to 68 and unfortunately due to the continued retirements, physical dis-qualifications, etc., the number of Master Divers currently on active duty is 52--exactly where we were 2½ years ago, even though a total of 30 Master Divers have been designated during that time.

The course is currently being scheduled for six per year with a maximum of 4 candidates per course. This is the maximum number of classes that can be scheduled due to the other training commitments of the school, therefore it is obvious that the current shortage is going to continue for some time to come.

In the initial development of the course, it was assumed that the candidate coming from an ASR would require only review and training in the Ship Salvage phase of the course, with only a minimum review in HeO<sub>2</sub> procedures and the basic fundamentals of diving. The man coming from the ARS or ARSD would be the opposite of course, requiring review emphasis in HeO<sub>2</sub> and Submarine Rescue procedures. Unfortunately, experience has shown that the average candidate is universally weak in both areas, regardless of his background and experience, consequently it became necessary to provide a concentrated review not only in the two major phases (HeO<sub>2</sub> and Ship Salvage), but in many of the basic fundamentals as well, with a proportionate reduction in the time allowed for supervising actual diving operations and evaluation. A number of candidates, although technically eligible for the course and designation as Master Diver, have found themselves ill-prepared to keep up the pace which, in effect, amounts to cramming a review of 26 weeks of instruction into a five week period. This again illustrates the point made previously that the course cannot substitute for experience--the candidate must have more than a passing knowledge in the "book learning" aspects of diving in addition to being an outstanding "practical" diver. Demonstrating ability to plan and take charge of diving operations is only one of the fifteen qualification factors listed in BuPers Manual.

THE CORRECT PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN RECOMMENDING THE MASTER CANDIDATE IS:

1. Determine the candidates eligibility in accordance with BuPers Manual, Article C-7408(7). He must meet all requirements with the exception of having served a minimum of 12 months aboard both an ASR and ARS or ARSD. He must have had a minimum of 12 months in one or the other. He must be currently qualified and designated a Diver First Class (NEC 5342) which includes SCUBA qualifications and Cross Training (or the accepted equivalent-BuPers Inst 1500.15D refers).
2. Request a quota for the Master Diver Qualification Course (5 weeks) from the Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers C2331).
3. Upon receipt of the quota, submit a letter of recommendation, for designation as master diver, to the Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers C2331), via the Officer in Charge, Deep Sea Diving School, setting forth the fulfillment of each requirement (i.e. "Advanced to pay grade E-7 - 16 July 1959"-- Graduated from DSDS - 12 April 1963", etc.). Include a chronological resume of all duties performed as a diver with emphasis on experience in a supervisory capacity and the types of diving operations he participated in. It is not necessary to include copies of commendations, however mention of any outstanding accomplishments would be appropriate in the letter of recommendation.

In considering a candidate for recommendation, it is extremely important that a determination be made of his degree of knowledge in all aspects of diving, particularly in deep diving and decompression procedures, treatment tables, physics and the medical aspects of diving, bearing in mind that he must be able to take charge of any diving operation, any time under any circumstances. Today he may be in an ASR - tomorrow he may be flown to Istanbul to take charge of a major salvage operation.

The responsibilities of the Master Diver are well known - picking the wrong table or group letter can be disastrous. To quote the new Master Diver Certificate "He is therefore considered fully qualified to supervise diving operations involving the use of air, helium-oxygen and SCUBA equipment, to maximum authorized depths, on board any U.S. Navy diving activity."

MASTER DIVER LIST

The following list is based on the latest information available as of 15 March 1963. It was compiled from a machine run obtained in December 1962 with known deletions, additions and changes inserted. Two names have been omitted--Kenny CATES, SFCM and Frank 'Oji' HOLMES, SFC because their physical status is not known. John KROHTA, DCOM has been physically disqualified, but was given special authorization by the Chief of Naval Personnel to continue to wear the Master Diver insignia. He is currently serving in the USS PRAIRIE (AD-15).

It is requested that any known corrections to the list be forwarded to DSDS, Attn: LTJG BAINBRIDGE.



<u>Name</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Duty Station</u>	<u>Date of Designation</u>
ALCORN, W.B.	BMCS	USS KITTIWAKE (ASR-13)	
BAILEY, J.W.	SFCA	USS PETREL (ASR-14)	6-27-62
BENNETT, E.B.	BMCM	NOTS, Pasadena	6-7-57
COX, W.C.	SFC	PHIBASE, Little Creek	8-21-61
CARROLL, H.R.	EMC	ORDLAB, White Oak	5-11-60
CRISLER, L.G.	SFC	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	3-4-60
CONNOLLY, T.F.	BMCM	EDU, Wash., D.C.	3-6-62
CARROLL, R.C.	SFC	USS ESCAPE (ARS-6)	2-27-61
COLLINS, F.R. Jr.	SFC	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	1-14-63
DINAN, T.E.	BMC	Recruiting Duty, Fla.	1-27-61
DIEMER, W.C., Jr.	DCCS	NOTS, Pasadena	7-22-60
DOUGLAS, L.F.	BMC	USS TRINGA (ASR-16)	5-9-61
DRISCOLL, R.F.	SFC	USS TRINGA (ASR-16)	Pending
EISSING, F.E., Jr.	SFCS	USS KITTIWAKE (ASR-13)	5-20-58
FRENCH, F.J.	BMCS	NOTS, Pasadena	
FAIRCLOTH, A.A.	BMC	USS PETREL (ASR-14)	3-8-62
FLANAGAN, J.L.P.	DCC	USS COUCAL (ASR-8)	10-13-58
GREENE, J.C.	BMC	ORDFAC, Yokosuka	5-9-61
HESS, C.E.	MMC	NTS, Keyport	1-15-63
HOLGERSON, A.C.	SFC	USS PENGUIN (ASR-12)	Pending
JENSEN, F.G.	BMC	SHIPREPPAC, Subic	5-9-61
KEANE, D.R.	BMC	NOL, Ft. Lauderdale	3-5-62
KENNEDY, J.M.	SFCS	YFNB 17, Norfolk	7-30-58
LINDLER, C.E.	BMC	NS, Rota Spain	5-9-61
LAMAR, L.	BMCS	NOTS, Pasadena	
LAHM, J.F.	SFC	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	11-2-59
MESSERSMITH, J.E.	BMC	USS HUMLEY (AS-31)	10-28-60
MULLIKIN, H.B.	SFC	USS SKYLARK (ASR-20)	7-5-61
MORRIS, R.K.	GMCS	USS CHANTICLEER (ASR-7)	8-1-62
MC ARDLE, R.F.	EMC	EDU, Wash., D.C.	1-8-63
MARCELL, C.T.	BMC	NS, SDiego	6-22-62
MURRAY, R.K.	BMCS	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	6-22-62
PAYNE, O.	GMGC	USS SPERRY (AS-12)	
PARKS, R.	BMCM	EOD School, Indian Head	6-2-59
PRICE, D.D.	MMC	SUBASE, New London	6-2-59
SOPCHICK, E.J.	BMCS	EODU 1	2-19-57
SHEATS, R.	TMCM	USS NEREUS (AS-17)	12-30-58
SHIRCLIFFE, A.C.	BMC	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	2-21-61
STOUT, J.	SFCM	SUBASE, Pearl	
TIMMONS, J.M.	SFC	USS PENGUIN (ASR-12)	8-25-59
TIERNO, H.J., Jr.	BMC	U/W ORNSTA, Newport	3-6-62
TAYLOR, C.V.	DCC	USS GREENLET (ASR-10)	1-24-62
TYLER, L.E., Jr.	SFC	U/W ORNSTA, Newport	1-30-61
THOMAS, D.E.	BMC	USS PRESERVER (ARS-8)	1-12-62
WILLIAMS, V.	BMC	DSDS, Wash., D.C.	2-21-61
WEBB, D.W.	BMC	USS WINDLASS (ARSD-4)	1-19-60
WILKINSON, J.P.	SFCM	U/W ORNSTA, Newport	
WALLACE, K.W.	BMC	EDU, Wash., D.C.	5-9-61
WHITE, W.C.	BMC	NTS, Keyport	1-8-63
WILLHITE, R.W.	SFCA	USS FLORIKAN (ASR-9)	Pending
YENTES, R.D.	SFC	USS SUNBIRD (ASR-15)	7-3-61
ZAMPERINI, A.L.	SFC	USS SALVAGER (ARSD-3)	

EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT      NEVINS, H.W., YN1

CHANGE OF COMMAND: On 1 April 1963, LCDR George E. ENRIGHT, USN will, as an interim relief, relieve CDR Norval E. NICKERSON, USN as Officer in Charge, U.S. Naval School, Deep Sea Divers; and U.S. Navy Experimental Diving Unit.

LCDR ENRIGHT will take command in an additional duty status until such time as a contact relief reports aboard. He is presently the Assistant Officer in Charge, U.S. Navy Experimental Diving Unit.

LCDR ENRIGHT is well known throughout the diving navy, as he has spent most of his 28 years of naval service in this field. He has participated in many of the deepest dives performed here at the unit.

ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE

Due to the departure of our skipper in April, it is recommended that all future correspondence, of an official nature, be addressed to "Officer in Charge" vice name. Any personal correspondence would thereafter be delayed if it required access to files at this activity.

ALUMINUM CYLINDERS

All activities having aluminum cylinder underwater breathing apparatus are advised to read BUPERSINST 9930.6 of 15 March 1963, concerning the cleaning and pressure test of same.

TRANSFER & RECEIPT

Since the last "FACEPLATE", the following personnel changes have occurred at EDU:

TRANSFERS

MILNE, I.R., BMCA to SUPSHIP Pascagoula, Miss. awaiting fitting out and commissioning of the USS HOLLAND (AS-32)  
DELA ROSA, G. (n), YN1 to Commander, Carrier Anti-Sub Air Group 53  
LAVENDER, W.L., SFl to the Navy Exhibit Center, Wash.DC for COMPTOUR  
TAPLER, W.L., ETN2 to USS NAHANT (AN-83)  
HOOPER, J.L., SK2 to NAVSTA WASHDC (TRAIDS PRNC)

RECEIPTS

BARON, T.T., MMC from USS PENGUIN (ASR-12)  
SHEEHAN, V.E., HMC from NAVSHIP Repair Facility, Subic Bay, P.I.  
NEVINS, H.W., YN1 from USS PIEDMONT (AD-17)  
JOHNSTON, C.W., ETN3 from NAVAIRSTA, Patuxent River, Md.

Experimental Diving Unit

H. W. NEVINS, YN1

Master Diver B. L. POWELL, TMC(DV), who transferred to the Fleet Reserve in October 1962 after 24 years of service to his country, has been selected to handle the Master Diver's job at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. The job offering was publicized by the Panama Canal Company in the October issue of FACEPLATE.

Medical Department News

LTJG J. L. REYNOLDS, (MSC), USN

Looking around the medical office here at EDU/DSDS it is surprising to see so many new faces. Sitting behind Dr. Wood's old desk is Dr. Goodman. LCDR W. B. WOOD, (MC), USNR departed early in February and is now a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine, University of North Carolina. LT M. W. GOODMAN, (MC), USN transferred over from DSDS, leaving LCDR A. H. BARSOUM, (MC), USN two M.O. billets to handle by himself. Dr. Barsoum reported in from the USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (SSBN-602) (BLUE) in Jan. Two new HM(DV)'s reported to the unit: V. E. SHEEHAN, HMCA(DV), USN and Purdy LAFERRIERE, HM1(DV), USN. Chief SHEEHAN's last duty station was the Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay, P.I. LAFERRIERE checked in from COMSERVRON 3.

Among the missing on the school side were Don ANNERUDE, HMCS(DV), USN(RET) and B. J. JACKSON, HM1(DV), USN. Chief ANNERUDE now holds a position as Hyperbaric Research Assistant at Duke University, N. C. and recommends the type of work to interested retiring HM(DV)'s. JACKSON is back in Hawaii again on board the USS GRASP.

During 25-26 February the Second Symposium on Underwater Physiology was conducted under joint sponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences and the Office of Naval Research. Some of the out-of-townners present were CAPT H. F. ALVIS, (MC), USN; CAPT G. F. BOND, (MC), USN; Dr. C. J. LAMBERTSEN; Dr. E. LANPHIER; LT A. ERDE, (MC), USN; to name only a few. CDR WORKMAN, (MC), USN and his medical officer staff participated extensively during the meeting. CDR WORKMAN presented a paper on "Studies of Decompression and Inert Gas-Oxygen Mixture." LCDR WOOD's paper on the "Ventilatory Dynamics under Hyperbaric States" was one of the outstanding presentations at the meeting and covered the work he had done here at the unit. LT GOODMAN narrated at a film showing on "Inert Gas Narcosis in Man" while LCDR BARSOUM served as an able interpreter for the French speaking attendees. On the 27th of February, an Open House was held at EDU/DSDS in conjunction with the symposium.

From: Officer in Charge, U.S. Naval School, Deep Sea Divers; and U.S.  
Experimental Diving Unit

As this issue of FACEPLATE goes to press, the last before my departure, I would like to take this opportunity to wish each of you throughout the diving navy, and our colleagues throughout the world, continued success in your endeavors and good diving.

Many changes have taken place in diving in the past several years. New physiological break-throughs, new equipment, improved decompression schedules, new qualification standards, to name but a few. To bring about these changes required the utmost in teamwork, cooperation and good hard work.

I feel, that with the recent added emphasis on diving and particularly that of deep diving to greatly extended depths, that diving is about to take on new stature. Certainly there will be new challenges and rewarding opportunities.

  
N. E. NICKERSON  
Commander, U.S. Navy