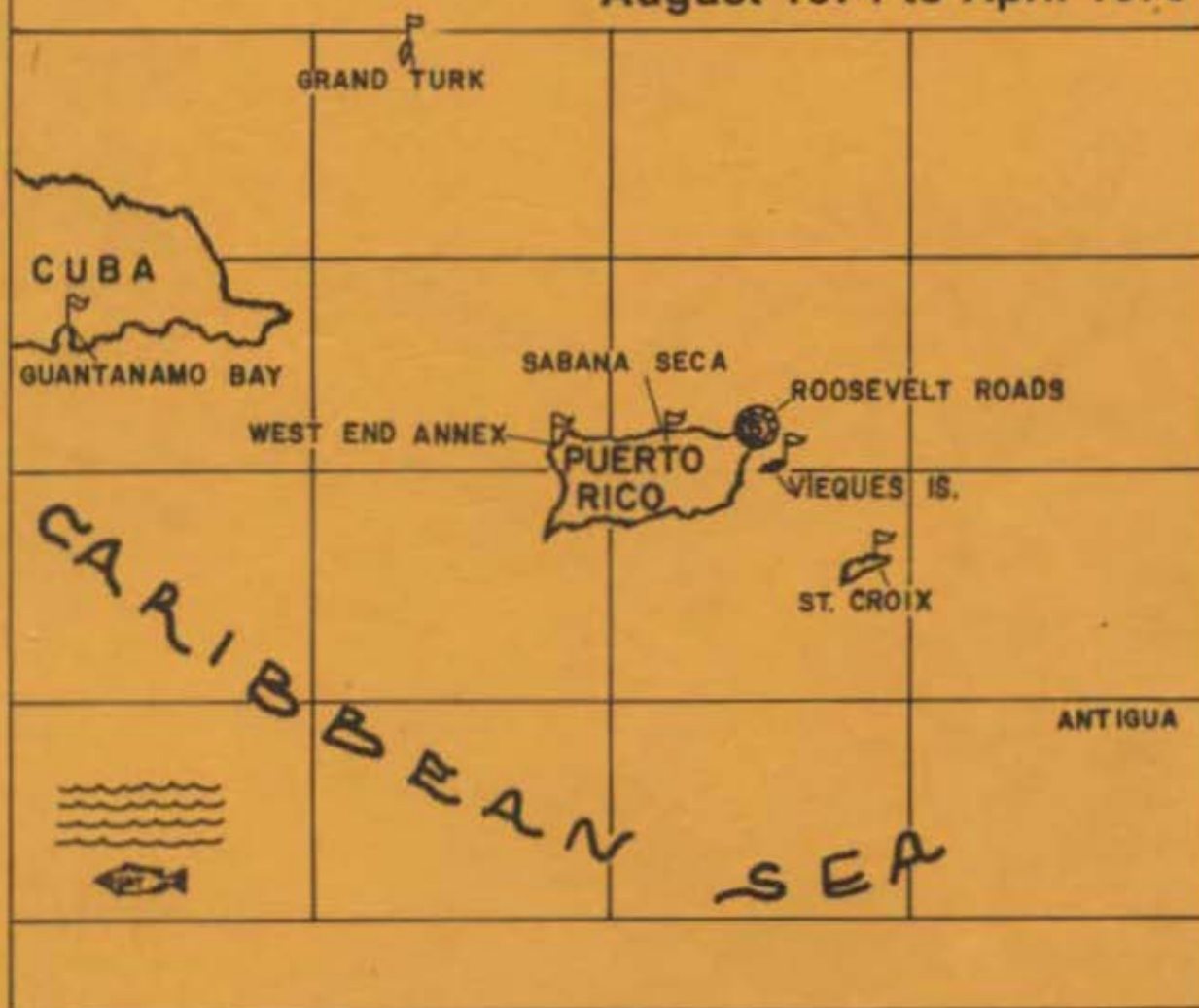


U. S. Naval Mobile
Construction Battalion



FIVE

Deployment Completion Report
August 1974 to April 1975



U. S. NAVAL MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION FIVE
FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 96601

S3:JWV:klt
3000
Ser:

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE
To: Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U. S.
Atlantic Fleet
Subj: Deployment Completion Report for period of August
1974 to April 1975
Ref: (a) COMCBPAC/COMCBLANTINST 5213.1
(b) COMCBLANT OORDER 5-74
Encl: (1) Unit Location Summary
(2) Administrative Summary
(3) Historical Summary
(4) Equipment Status Summary
(5) Training Summary
(6) Safety Summary
(7) Labor Distribution Status Report
(8) Project Summary

1. Enclosures (1) through (8) are forwarded in accordance with references (a) and (b).

2. UNIT LOCATION. In accordance with reference (b), NMCB FIVE was deployed to Camp Moscrip, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Details and detached units locations are indicated in enclosure (1).

3. UNIT MOVES.

12 AUG 74	One officer and 87 men deployed to Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
20 AUG 74	NMCB FIVE deployed to Camp Moscrip, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto, Rico.
26 AUG 74	15 men deployed to Naval Facility Antigua, West Indies.
2 OCT 74	11 men of NMCB FIVE Det Grand Turk flew from Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, P. R. to Naval Facility, Grand Turk.
29 DEC 74	NMCB FIVE DET ANTIGUA, moved by commercial air from NAVFAC Antigua, West Indies, to Camp Moscrip, P. R. for disestablishment.
30 DEC 74	NMCB FIVE DET GRAND TURK moved by government air from NAVFAC GRAND TURK, Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies to Camp Moscrip, Puerto Rico for disestablishment.
24 MAR 75	ECHO Company returned to main body from Sabana Seca.

- 25-26 MAR 75 Advance Party of 126 returned from Roosevelt Roads and Guantanamo Bay to CBC Port Hueneme, California in two flights.
- 3 APR 75 FOXTROT Company returned to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico from West End Annex.
- 7-10 APR 75 Main body returned to CBC Port Hueneme, California, in five flights.
- 7-10 APR 75 GITMO detail returned to CBC Port Hueneme, California, in one flight.

4. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- 4 AUG 74 Phase I Advance Party departed Port Hueneme, California, for Camp Moscrip, Puerto Rico.
- 5-9 AUG 74 Commanding Officer attended Commanding Officer's Conference given by CBLANT at Gulfport, Miss.
- 7-8 AUG 74 Battalion personnel received Intercultural Relations Indoctrination in preparation for deployment to Puerto Rico.
- 10-15 AUG 74 LT A.A. KANNEXIESSER, CBLANT Equipment Officer (S-3E) visited Camp Moscrip to observe the BEEP.
- 11 AUG 74 Phase II Advance Party departed Port Hueneme, California, for Camp Moscrip, Puerto Rico.
- 11 AUG 74 "NMCB FIVE Sunday" at the base Chapel, CBC Port Hueneme.
- 13 AUG 74 NMCB FIVE presented "Best of Type for Pacific Naval Construction Force" plaque by Capt J.A. WRIGHT, Chief of Staff, COMCBPAC.
- 14-21 AUG 74 LCDR J.D. CROWE and Mr. STONES, CBLANT Representatives, visited Camp Moscrip to observe camp turnover.
- 19-21 AUG 74 NMCB FIVE main body departed Port Hueneme, California, for Camp Moscrip, Puerto Rico.
- 20 AUG 74 Commanding Officer arrived at Camp Moscrip, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads Puerto Rico, and accepted custody of the camp from NMCB THREE.
- 21-22 AUG 74 22 men departed Camp Moscrip for work at Vieques Island.
- 22 AUG 74 One officer and 22 enlisted men departed Camp Moscrip for work at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, West End Annex.
- 29 AUG 74 LT J.E. NIMLOS, M.C., arrived at Camp Moscrip from Naval Hospital, Port Hueneme, California. Because NMCB FIVE deployed without a battalion doctor, Dr. NIMLOS is working in conjunction with Naval Hospital Roosevelt Roads to establish a battalion medical program.

1-2 SEP 74 Battalion participated in NAVSTA Roosevelt Roads Labor Day Carnival.

3-6 SEP 74 Commanding Officer and Operation Officer visited Detail GITMO to review project progress. A Captain's Call was also held.

9-11 SEP 74 Battalion participated in COMCBLANT mount out exercise "Bee-Alert 5-74". LCDR G. JACKSON, LT R.E. BROWN, CWO2 J.I. LIMLEY, and EOCS EATON acted as umpires for the exercise.

9-11 SEP 74 MAJ D. L. HAND, COMCBLANT Marine Advisor on board to evaluate the condition of the armory.

10-12 SEP 74 Engineering Officer met with FMLANT's G-4 Officer to discuss scope of Camp Garcia Communications Rehab project (VIE421).

16 SEP 74 LT C. E. TALMADGE relieved LTJG E. A. HAVERLAH as Headquarters Company Commander.

16-18 SEP 74 Commanding Officer and Operations Officer visited Detail Antigua to review project progress. A Captain's Call was also held.

17 SEP 74 Battalion was notified that it had earned the Golden Anchor Career Motivation Award for Fiscal Year 1974.

17-19 SEP 74 LCDR J. S. HICKS, MC, and LT J. HOOVER, DC, visited Detail GITMO to familiarize the new doctors with the detachment and to evaluate the details medical program.

20 SEP 74 Battalion Safety Chief departed for a two week Occupational Safety and Health Standards School in Bloomington, Indiana.

24 SEP 74 LT J. E. NIMLOS, MC, departed Camp Moscrip for Naval Hospital, Port Hueneme, California.

24-27 SEP 74 Battalion Admin Officer, Career Counsellor, and Drug Rep visited Detail GITMO.

26 SEP 74 LANTDIV Acquisition Project Manager, Mr. A. S. THENNET visited BEQ job site.

30 SEP 74 Battalion Chaplain departed for three days visit to Detail GITMO.

2 OCT 74 Detail Grand Turk, Turk and Caicos Island, was established with 14 men and no officers.

2-3 OCT 74 Commanding Officer and Operations Officer visited Detail Grand Turk to review project progress. A Captain's Call was also held.

3 OCT 74 Battalion Chaplain returned from three days visit to Detail GITMO.

7 OCT 74 Commanding Officer and Operations Officer visited proposed job site at Saint Croix, Virgin Islands.

10 OCT 74 ENS R. S. HUEBNER reported aboard on PCS orders as Material Liaison Officer.

11 OCT 74 The first block of the BEQ project (RRD-62) was laid by BUCS R. L. NORTON, Charlie Company Chief.

11 OCT 74 NMCB FIVE was visited by 80 Civil Air Patrol Cadets, representing C.A.P. Wings throughout Puerto Rico.

13 OCT 74 Navy Day service held at the Camp Chapel.

19 OCT 74 Seabee volunteers completed building a sunshade at the Catholic Day Care Center for the Aged in Humacao.

21-22 OCT 74 Commanding Officer visited Detail Antigua to review progress. A Captain's Call was also held.

25 OCT 74 NMCB FIVE visited by 60 Civil Air Patrol Cadets representing C.A.P. Wings throughout Puerto Rico.

25-29 OCT 74 Commanding Officer visited Detail GITMO to review project progress. A Captain's Call was also held.

28-31 OCT 74 MAJ D. L. HAND, CBLANT Staff Marine Officer, on board to conduct inspection of NMCB FIVE's armory.

31 OCT 74 Commanding Officer visited Detail Grand Turk to review project progress.

3 NOV 74 LTJG C. R. SANTNER promoted from ENS, CEC, USNR. Bull Bars ceremoniously passed to R.P. FESLER, ENS, CEC, USNR.

4-8 NOV 74 CDR W.E. CROSSON, CBLANT Chief of Staff, and LCDR R. Y. WISENBAKER, CBLANT Operations Officer on board to conduct an Operations inspection.

19-23 NOV 74 CMCS NELSON and CMC ROGERS on board to conduct CBLANT Equipment Management Inspection.

20 NOV 74 SUNFLOWER SINGERS from Colby Community College, Kansas, put on USO Show.

20-23 NOV 74 Commanding Officer visited CBC Gulfport, Miss, to discuss construction material matters and to attend COMCBLANT Change of Command.

22 NOV 74 LT ALI FARZEN-MOGHADAM, Imperial Iranian Navy, on board for a four week Mobile Construction Battalion Operations indoctrination.

24-26 NOV 74 LCDR G. JACKSON, CBLANT S-2, on board for COMCBLANT Planning and Classified Material Control Inspection.

29 NOV 74 Awards ceremony and formal whites inspection.

2-6 DEC 74 LCDR R. C. LAYMAN, CBLANT Administration Officer on board for CBLANT Admin Inspection.

3-5 DEC 74 NMCB FIVE AIRDET Mount Out Exercise conducted.

5 DEC 74 Work on Camp Garcia Communications Center Rehab (VIE-421) was started by the AIRDET in conjunction with the Exercise started on 3 December 1974.

8-12 DEC 74 CDR R. A. LOWERY, NMCB 133 Commanding Officer, LCDR C. R. JOKELA, NMCB 133 Operation Officer, and SWCS E. O. PALMER, NMCB 133 MCPOC, on board for their first pre-deployment visit.

8-20 DEC 74 LT E. C. TALMADGE, NMCB FIVE S-2, visited. 31st NCR to plan the homeport training program.

11 DEC 74 CDR M. J. MARRIOTT visited from HRMD, Jacksonville, Fla, concerning planning for the upcoming Human Resources Management Survey.

15 DEC 74 NMCB FIVE hosted over sixty children from the Naguabo Orphanage and the Evangelical School for the Deaf at a Christmas Party at Camp Moscrip.

16-19 DEC 74 Commanding Officer visited DET GUANTANAMO BAY and DET ANTIGUA. A Captain's Call was also held at each site.

17 DEC 74 LT ALI FARZEN-MOGHADAM, Imperial Iranian Navy, departed NMCB FIVE after studying Construction Battalion Operations for a month.

23 DEC 74 USO presented the singing group "SENSATION"

23 DEC 74 Project WEA-03 (Security Fence) was completed by "F" Company at the West End Annex job site.

24 DEC 74 Captain's Call was held for each company in Camp Moscrip.

29 DEC 74 NMCB FIVE DET ANTIGUA completed the Barracks Rehab (ANT-406), the NEX Rehab (ANT-407), and the Water Tank project (ANT-03). The Detail was disestablished this date.

30 DEC 74 NMCB FIVE DET GRAND TURK completed the Road Repair project (GTK-01) and returned to Camp Moscrip for disestablishment.

6 JAN 75 One Fire Team of CE's went to St. Croix to begin work on Lightning Ground System (SCX-405).

6-10 JAN 75 LCDR TRIMPERT, CBLANT Supply Officer on board to conduct Annual Supply Inspection.

9 JAN 75 RADM A. W. WALTON, COMLANTNAVFACENCOM, and LT D. E. ROSENBAUM, Admiral's Aide, on board Camp Moscrip in conjunction with the Admiral's review of construction in the Caribbean Area.

10 JAN 75 Dr. CULLAN on board to finalize NMCB FIVE's Communications Workshop and to present his evaluation of FIVE's Homeport Communications Study.

17 JAN 75 One Fire Team of CE's returned from St Croix after completing Lightning Ground System (SCX-405).

18 JAN 75 Formal whites inspection and awards ceremony.

19 JAN 75 Commodore J. C. RICKLES, COMCBLANT, and CUCM W. R. DEXHEIMER, CBLANT MCPOC, on board NMCB FIVE for Command Inspection visit.

26-31 JAN 75 LT T. A. LARSON, NMCB 133 Project Officer, his staff, and BUCS A. T. DALTON and Mr. N. V. STONES, CBLANT Construction Representatives, on board for in-depth planning and liaison in connection with the BEQ Project (RRD-62).

26-31 JAN 75 EOCS S. M. STARK, and CMC W. A. ROGERS, CBLANT Equipment Representatives, on board for Equipment Management Assistance visit.

30 JAN 75 National Prayer Breakfast held at Camp Moscrip CPO Club.

31 JAN 75 Commanding Officer departed for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to review project progress.

31 JAN 75 EOCS STARK and CMC ROGERS departed for Detail GITMO.

31 JAN 75 RADM G. A. BESBEKOS, DC, CINCLANTFLT Staff Dental Officer, and Commanding Officer, Regional Dental Center, Norfolk, Va., visited NMCB FIVE in conjunction with his visit to NAVSTA Roosevelt Roads Dental Clinic.

1-4 FEB 75 Commanding Officer visited DET GITMO

3-10 FEB 75 LT T. F. LENEHAN, COM20NCR Project Officer visited Camp Moscrip and DET GITMO concerning material matters.

5 FEB 75 CAPT D. E. DUNCAN, D.C., CBLANT Dental Officer, on board to visit NMCB FIVE Dental Department.

5-8 FEB 75 AMCS J. E. MORTON and API R. C. SMITH, from HMED Jacksonville on board Camp Moscrip and DET GITMO to conduct a Human Resources Survey.

17-23 FEB 75 LCDR G. DELORES, LT G. G. GAMBLE, and UTCM R. F. ALEXANDER, from NMCB 133 on board for 133's pre-deployment visit.

17-23 FEB 75 ICI P. M. BRESLIN, and GTM1 E. L. HARRIS, CBLANT Human Resources Inspectors, on board to evaluate the battalion Drug Program.

18 FEB 75 One fireteam of builders departed Camp Moscrip for NAVFAC Antiqua West Indies to complete the Security Fence Project.

18-20 FEB 75 CDR K. R. GREGORY, CBLANT S-4 and CDR D. R. STONES, prospective CBLANT S-4 on board Camp Moscrip.

18-22 FEB 75 ENS P. D. RULA, prospective NMCB 133 DET GITMO OIC, on board NMCB FIVE DET GITMO for predeployment visit.

19-23 FEB 75 CDR R. A. LOWERY, NMCB 133 Commanding Officer, LCDR C. R. JOKELA, and EQCM A. J. DAVIDSON, all of NMCB 133 on board for deployment visit.

3-6 MAR 75 Mr. O. G. HAYNES (GS-12) and SKCS W. F. CULL from CESO were on board to gain information and recommendations concerning matters of Seabee support.

3-7 MAR 75 Commanding Officer attended COMCBPAC Commanding Officers' Conference at COMCBPAC Headquarters, Makalapa, HI.

3-7 MAR 75 Battalion personnel turned in baggage for surface shipment to CBC Port Hueneme, Calif.

5 MAR 75 NMCB FIVE celebrated the Seabees' 33rd birthday with an afternoon beach party.

9 MAR 75 NMCB FIVE gained three new officers from CECOS, LTJG R. MELLO, ENS A. E. BERTSCHE, and ENS K. P. FREY.

11-13 MAR 75 CDR M. J. MARRIOTT, HMRD Jacksonville, presented the results of February's Human Resources Survey.

14-18 MAR 75 Commanding Officer visited DET GITMO for final visit and participated in ribbon cutting ceremonies at Pier Lima.

17 MAR 75 Ribbon cutting ceremony held at Pier Lima, Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. RADM GORMLEY was speaker.

18-19 MAR 75 Commanding Officer visited Sabana Seca and participated in ribbon cutting ceremonies with CAPT R. R. SIMMONS, CO.

19-20 MAR 75 Commanding Officer made final visit to West End Annex.

23 March 75 USO presented the program "Oklahoma Now" at the EM Club.

24 MAR 75 ECHO Company returned to the main body from Sabana Seca.

24-25 MAR 75 NMCB 133 Advance Party arrived from CBC Gulfport, MS.

25-26 MAR 75 NMCB FIVE Advance Party departed Camp Moscrip for CBC Port Hueneme, Calif.

25 MAR 75 NMCB FIVE commenced the Battalion Equipment Evaluation Program (BEEP) with NMCB 133.

28 MAR 75 RADM J. D. RAMAGE, COMNAVFORCARI8, visited BEQ job site (RRD-62) for final inspection of NMCB FIVE's work.

3 APR 75 West End Annex detachment returned to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

4 APR 75 Companies held end of deployment parties.

7-9 APR 75 NMCB 133 Main Body arrived at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

7-10 APR 75 NMCB FIVE returned to CBC Port Hueneme, California, from Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico and Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

8 APR 75 NMCB 133 relieved NMCB FIVE at Camp Moscrip, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

14 APR 75 Post deployment standdown period commenced.

5. SIGNIFICANT CORRESPONDENCE

R 172304Z SEP 74
FM COMSERVPAC PEARL HARBOR HI
TO NMCB FIVE

BT

UNCLAS //N01133//N11

CINCPACFLT CAREER MOTIVATION AWARD FY 74

A. CINCPACFLT MAKALAPA HI 062034Z/079 SEP 74

1. MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO EACH OF YOU WHO THROUGH SINCERE DEDICATION, DEVOTION TO THE NAVY AND CONCERN FOR OUR MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE - PEOPLE, HAVE RECEIVED THE COVETED GOLDEN ANCHOR AWARD, FOR FY74. I AM CONVINCED THAT COMMANDS, SUCH AS YOURS, THAT SHOW A SINCERE INTEREST IN THE WELFARE AND FUTURE CAREER OF YOUR PEOPLE WILL BE REWARDED BY A DEVOTION TO DUTY AND PRIDE IN SHIP AND STATION THAT CAN ONLY HELP ALL OF US IN OUR MUTUAL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE OPERATIONAL AND MATERIAL READINESS OF OUR FORCE. WELL DONE.

RADM JOHN M. BARRETT, U.S. NAVY.

BT

R061516Z NOV 74

FM NAVSTA ROOSEVELT ROAD PR
TO NMCB FIVE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

FLOOD DAMAGE ASSISTANCE

1. DURING THE WEEK OF 20 OCT 74, NAVSTA ROOSEVELT ROADS EXPERIENCED THE HEAVIEST RAINFALLS IN YEARS, 8.4 INCHES IN 24 HOURS AT THE PEAK. RESULTING FLOODS CREATED A HAZARDOUS CONDITION WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY AND CAUSED DAMAGE TO BOTH THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN COMMUNITIES.

2. YOUR RAPID RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST FOR MEN AND EQUIPMENT TO ASSIST WITH RESCUE EFFORTS AND CLEANUP AND DAMAGE REPAIR WAS INVALUABLE. NMCB FIVE EARNED THE RESPECT OF THE LOCAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY BY TRUCKING POTABLE WATER DURING THEIR RECENT STORM-CAUSED OUTAGE.

3. ONCE AGAIN THE BATTALION'S "CAN DO" EARNS A "WELL DONE".

BT

R 031730Z APR 75

FM COMNAVFORCARIB ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
TO NMCB FIVE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O //N05300//

NMCB FIVE

1. UPON YOUR DEPARTURE FM CARIBBEAN I WISH TO EXTEND MY SINCERE APPRECIATION TO YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN FOR A JOB WELL DONE.

2. THE LEVEL OF PROFESSIONALISM DEMONSTRATED ON SUCH COMPLEX PROJECTS AS THE BEQ, ADDITION TO BLDG 85, AND THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT ON VIEQUES, TRULY DEMONSTRATES THE SEABEE "CAN DO" SPIRIT. THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WORK HAS ESTABLISHED A HIGH STANDARD FOR FOLLOW ON BATTALIONS TO MEASURE UP TO.

3. I NOTE WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE OVERALL BEHAVIOR AND MILITARY BEARING OF THE BATTALION. IT WAS A PLEASURE HAVING YOU ABOARD.

4. BEST WISHES AND SMOOTH SAILING ON YOUR FUTURE DEPLOYMENTS.

RADM J.D. RAMAGE.

BT

R 082105Z APR 75
FM COMCBLANT LITTLE CREEK VA
TO NMCB FIVE
INFO COMCBPAC MAKALAPA HI
BT

UNCLAS E F T O //N01650//
FAREWELL TO NMCB FIVE

1. AS YOU DEPART CAMP MOSCRIP AND COMCBLANT OPCON FOR A WELL DESERVED REUNION WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, I EXTEND MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE CONSISTENTLY OUTSTANDING PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE BY THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF NMCB FIVE. THROUGHOUT YOUR DEPLOYMENT TO ROOSEVELT ROADS, MY STAFF AND I HAVE BEEN MOST FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH YOUR HARD WORK, YOUR DEDICATION TO COMPLETION OF ASSIGNED TASK, AND YOUR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. IT HAS BEEN OUR DISTINCT PLEASURE TO HAVE SERVED WITH YOU. WELL DONE TO THE BEST IN THE WEST. COMMODORE RICKLES.
BT

R 120527Z APR 75
FM COMCBPAC MAKALAPA HI
TO NMCB FIVE
INFO COMCBLANT LITTLE CREEK VA
COM THREE ONE NCR PORT HUENEME CA
BT

APPRECIATION OF PERFORMANCE

A. COMNAVFORCARIB ROOSEVELT ROADS PR 031730Z APR 75
B. COMCBLANT LITTLE CREEK VA 082105Z APR 75
C. CO U.S. NAVFAC PUNTA BORINQUEN, PR, LTR NJ549/40:CE 1650
SER 64 OF 19 MAR 75 (NOTAL)

1. REFERENCES (A) THRU (C) ARE NOTED WITH PLEASURE. PLEASE CONVEY TO YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN MY APPRECIATION AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THEIR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY WHILE DEPLOYED TO THE CARIBBEAN. RADM FISHER SENDS.
BT

R 050046Z APR 75
FM NAVSTA ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
TO NMCB FIVE
INFO COMCBLANT LITTLE CREEK VA
TWO ZERO NCR LITTLE CREEK VA
COMNAVBASE ROOSEVELT ROADS PR
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA
COMNAVAILANT NORFOLK VA
CBC GULFPORT MS
COMCBLANT REP ROOSEVELT ROADS PR

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

NMCB FIVE DEPLOYMENT COMPLETION

1. DURING YOUR DEPLOYMENT AT NAVSTA ROOSEVELT ROADS YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS WERE MANY AND APPRECIATED. YOUR DEDICATION TO YOUR WORK AND EFFORTS ON OUR BEHALF WERE HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL AND CONTRIBUTABLE TO YOUR MOST SUCCESSFUL DEPLOYMENT.
2. MOST NOTABLY OF YOUR MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED IS THE WORK ON THE NEW BEQ'S, THE COMPLETION OF THE SECURITY FENCE WEST ANNEX, THE COMPLETION OF COMSEC 208, AND THE COMPLETION OF THE HELO PADS, VIEQUES AND ROOSEVELT ROADS. THESE ARE JUST TO NAME A FEW.
3. AGAIN, MANY THANKS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF NMCB FIVE FOR A JOB WELL DONE.
BT

From: Commander, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
To: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE
Via: Commander Naval Construction Battalions, U. S.
Atlantic Fleet

Subj: Letter of Commendation

1. It is with much pleasure that I commend the U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE, Guantanamo Bay Detachment for the outstanding accomplishment of Seabee Project GTM-457, Emergency Generator Installation, U. S. Naval Security Group Activity, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

2. Deployed to Guantanamo Bay in September 1974 and tasked with numerous important Fleet support and personnel support facilities projects such as repairs to Pier Lima and Bowling Alley Addition, the Officer in Charge, U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE, Guantanamo Bay Detachment was subsequently tasked in January 1975 with the urgent priority Project GTM-458. Through prompt ordering of materials, allocation of on-site resources, and good management of manpower, the Officer in Charge capably and professionally completed Project GTM-457 in February 1975 with ample time to complete the Repairs to Pier Lima and meet the specified degree of completion targeted for the Bowling Alley Addition. It is recognized that the Emergency Generator Installation impacted on those projects by utilizing trades and crafts required for their prosecution. The Emergency Generator Installation was professionally completed and provides the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Guantanamo Bay, with a first class installation.

3. To the Officer in Charge, CWO Robert Goudy, CEC, USN and the men of U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE, Guantanamo Bay Detachment, many thanks for a job "Well Done" and another fine example of Seabee "Can Do" Spirit.

/s/ A. W. Walton, Jr.
RADM A. W. WALTON, JR.

CCBL:00:gdb
1650
Ser: 279
25 April 1975

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on COMLANTNAVFACENGCOM ltr of 21 April 1975

From: Commander Naval Construction Battalions, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE
Via: Commander Naval Construction Battalion, U. S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Letter of Commendation

1. Readdressed and forwarded with my personal congratulations to CWO Grady and the men of U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE, Guantanamo Bay Detachment. Their outstanding performance is, indeed, in keeping with the highest traditions of the Seabees and the Naval Service.

/s/ J. C. RICKELS
Capt. J. C. RICKELS

----- NZ/COMCBPAC -----
1650
Ser: CB10/350

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on COMLANTNAVFACENGCOM ltr of 21 April 1975

From: Commander Naval Construction Battalions, U. S. Pacific Fleet
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE

Subj: Letter of Commendation

1. Forwarded with pleasure. This letter and several previous ones of similar tone are indicative of a very successful deployment for the entire battalion.

/s/ John R. FISHER
RADM JOHN R. FISHER

13:ML
1650
Ser: 255
14 March 1975

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Security Group Activity,
Sabana Seca, FPO New York 09555
To: Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U. S.
Atlantic Fleet, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, VA.
23520

Subj: Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE

1. As the departure of Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE approaches, I would like to express this Command's appreciation for their outstanding contributions to our community.

2. The men of Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE have participated in base activities and have unselfishly given their time in many community projects. They have become an integral part of our Activity.

3. Chief Hueston and the men assigned to his unit have exemplified the "Can Do" spirit of the Seabees. One notable project was the recent construction of a parking lot at building 85. After a long period of steady deterioration of the gravel parking lot, representatives of Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE were asked informally if they could provide equipment and operators to lay the asphalt. Within a matter of days, the project was completed.

4. The people of this Activity are truly grateful for the cooperation and contributions of Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE. At a recent CB Picnic held for all personnel, we were able to personally express our gratitude. The CB's will be well-remembered at Sabana Seca.

/s/ P. R. SIMMONS
CAPT, R. R. SIMMONS, USN

NJ549/40:ce
1650
Ser: 64
19 March 1975

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Facility Punta
Borinquen, P.R.
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE, Port Hueneme, California

Subj: Letter of Appreciation

Encl: (1) Plaque

1. This letter and plaque are presented in appreciation for the efforts and outstanding accomplishments of the MCB-5, West Annex Detachment toward the completion of the Maintenance Facility, Project P-012.
2. Their untiring efforts to ensure on-schedule completion are self-evident. Upon their arrival 31 August 1974, construction was at less than four percent complete. Several logistic and equipment delays could have reduced work output, however, the targeted completion percentage (50%) was met as a direct result of their tenacious industry.
3. In addition, their unselfish assistance and camaraderie offered to Naval Facility personnel and the command as a whole are appreciated. On numerous occasions this command has asked for and received technical assistance from the detachment personnel. Their contribution to the Naval Facility well being will be remembered along with their outstanding professional performance.
- 4.
4. We at Naval Facility Punta Borinquen feel most fortunate to have viewed personally what Seabee "Can Do" really is.

/s/ J. W. LAPP
J. W. LAPP

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Facility, FPO
New York, New York, 09552
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE, FPO San Francisco 96601

Subj: Letter of Appreciation

1. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion FIVE, Detachment Antigua arrived on 12 August 1974 tasked with the completion of Project ANT-406 Rehab, ANT-407 Snack Bar and Bar Rehab, ANT-409 Installation of 2700 linear feet of Security Perimeter Fencing and the completion of punch list items on Project ANT-05 Handball Court and ANT-03 Water Tank. Each of these tasks they completed in an efficient, professional manner providing service to the command consonant with the highest traditions of the Naval Construction Forces.

2. The contributions of BU1 Thatcher and BU2 Carden in supervising work at the job sites and the complete cooperation experienced at all levels of contact with NMCB FIVE are considered prime factors in the successful completion of NMCB FIVE's assigned tasks despite several material delays and equipment failures. It is with particular pleasure that this command notes the professional manner in which NMCB FIVE personnel conducted themselves during their assignment in Antigua and the contributions they made to station morale through participation in such functions as the "Seabee Ball".

3. Upon completion of NMCB FIVE deployment to the Caribbean and Antigua this command extends congratulations for a job "WELL DONE."

/S/ John E. King, III

24 March 1975

MEMORANDUM

From: Senior Resident Agent, Naval Investigative Service
Resident Agency, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE

Subj: Comments concerning NMCB FIVE

1. Unofficial comparison of NMCB FIVE with other construction battalions of similar size which have been deployed at Roosevelt Roads in the past, indicate NMCB FIVE has had:

- a. Fewer incidents requiring NAVINVSERV investigative assistance;
- b. fewer identified drug dealers aboard the camp;
- c. fewer drug related incidents;
- d. fewer instances of malicious destruction, personal assaults, and/or gross misconduct on the part of assigned personnel; and
- e. fewer instances of theft and/or burglary of U.S. Government property.

2. In the opinion of the undersigned, this result is directly attributable to the positive command actions taken by NMCB FIVE to closely monitor the activities occurring within the camp and to restrict the flow of vehicle traffic and visitors in the area, plus the prompt handling of disciplinary problems as they occurred. It is additionally noteworthy that the command was able to maintain a full work schedule. It has been repeatedly demonstrated in the past that the number of incidents occurring within deployed units appears directly comparable to the amount of free or nonproductive time available to the men.

/s/ J. L. Dell
J. L. DELL

15:JJH:scs
1650
19 March 1975

From: Security Officer, U.S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads,
Puerto Rico
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mobile Construction
Battalion FIVE
Subj: Letter of Appreciation

1. From August 1974 to April 1975 this Department had the opportunity of working closely with the Administration and Security Sections of your Battalion. During your tenure at Naval Stations, Roosevelt Roads we encountered the usual personnel and traffic problems inherent in a large group of men.

2. Your cooperation and readiness to render assistance was well appreciated. When there were unusual problems to be solved, that readiness was a major factor in the expeditious dispatch of the problem at hand. Your Master-At-Arms section, working together with our Police and K-9 Divisions performed an outstanding job in deterring the drug traffic problem in our areas of concern. Your Administrative section handled Shore Patrol assignments effectively with a minimum amount of time lost and your petty officers assigned Shore Patrol duties performed well.

3. Myself and the men of the Security Department, Naval Station Roosevelt Roads take pleasure in bidding you farewell and commend you for a job "Well Done".

/s/J.J. Hernandez
J.J. HERNANDEZ, MACS
By direction

6. This deployment was the first Atlantic Deployment in the history of NMCB FIVE. The officers and men express appreciation to COMCBLANT and staff for outstanding assistance and support during FIVE's transition to the Atlantic Fleet.

R. W. Auerbach Jr.
R. W. AUERBACH JR.

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CAMP MOSCRIP

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
ARTHUR D. MOSCRIP, JR.
LTJG CEC USNR
1943 - 1968

KILLED IN ACTION WHILE SERVING AS
DELTA COMPANY COMMANDER WITH
MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION ONE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE MOSCRIP'S SYSTEMATIC LEADERSHIP,
PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY EMBODIED
THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS,
THE SEABEES, AND THE NAVY HE SERVED SO BRAVELY.

UNIT LOCATION SUMMARY

Enclosure One

Enclosure I

MAIN BODY

Naval Station Roosevelt Roads Puerto Rico	20 August 1974 8 April 1975	18 Officers 418 Enlisted
Naval Station Roosevelt Roads (West Annex), Puerto Rico	22 August 1974 8 April 1975	1 Officer 27 Enlisted
Naval Ammunition Facility Vieques Island, Puerto Rico	21 August 1974 8 April 1975	No Officers 24 Enlisted
Naval Security Group Activity Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico	22 August 1974 26 March 1975	No Officers 27 Enlisted

DETAIL ANTIGUA

Naval Facility Antigua, West Indies	19 August 1974 29 December 1974	No Officers 18 Enlisted
--	------------------------------------	----------------------------

DETAIL GRAND TURK

Naval Facility Grand Turk, Turks & Caicos Island, West Indies	1 October 1974 30 December 1974	No Officers 15 Enlisted
--	------------------------------------	----------------------------

DETAIL GTMO

Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	12 August 1974 7 April 1975	1 Officer 78 Enlisted
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SEABEE TEAM 0523

YAP Island, Trust Territory, Pacific Islands	19 July 1974 6 April 1975	1 Officer 12 Enlisted
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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Enclosure Two

Enclosure II

Officers

CDR R.W. AUERBACH, JR.	AUG 73 - PRESENT	Commanding Officer
LCDR D.L. LOOFF	JUN 74 - PRESENT	Executive Officer
LCDR J.S. HICKS	AUG 74 - APR 75	*Medical Officer
LCDR D.M. KING	MAR 74 - PRESENT	Operations Officer
LCDR J.C. WILLIAMS	MAR 74 - PRESENT	Chaplain
LT C.E. ALLEN	FEB 73 - PRESENT	Asst Operations
LT J. HOOVER	JUN 74 - PRESENT	Dental Officer
LT J.E. NIMLOS	JUL 73 - AUG 74	Medical Officer
LT M.C. PALMER	SEP 73 - PRESENT	Admin/Pers Officer
LT M.F. PEREIRA	DEC 73 - PRESENT	Supply Officer
LT W.L. SCARBOROUGH	FEB 75 - PRESENT	Asst Operations
LT D.B. SHEPARD	JAN 73 - PRESENT	"A" Company Commander
LT C.E. TALMADGE	SEP 74 - PRESENT	Training Officer
LTJG R.P. FESLER	MAY 73 - PRESENT	"D" Company Commander
LTJG R.F. HAAS, JR.	MAY 74 - PRESENT	"C" Company Commander
LTJG E.A. HAVERLAH	JUN 72 - JAN 75	Engineering Officer
LTJG R.G. HOCKER	FEB 73 - PRESENT	OIC Seabee Team 0523
LTJG R. MELLO, JR.	MAR 75 - PRESENT	Asst Training Officer
LTJG C.K. SANTNER	FEB 73 - PRESENT	"B" Company Commander
LTJG W.A. SIRONEN	MAY 73 - PRESENT	OIC West Annex
ENS A.E. BERTSCHE	MAR 75 - PRESENT	Asst MLO
ENS K.P. FREY	MAR 75 - PRESENT	Asst Operations
ENS J.M. HALL	JAN 74 - PRESENT	Asst Ops/Eng Officer
ENS F.F. HINDLEY	DEC 73 - PRESENT	Disbursing Officer
ENS R.S. HUEBNER	OCT 74 - PRESENT	MLO
ENS D.A. FENCL	JUL 74 - PRESENT	Personnel Officer
CWO3 R.K. GOUDY	JAN 74 - PRESENT	OIC Detail GITMO

*Contingency Medical Officer provided by Naval Hospital
Roosevelt Roads

S-1 Summary

A. ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY

1. Enlisted Personnel.

Upon deploying, "Operational Hold" was necessary to retain the First Class Personnelman to assure adequate supervision and quality control of documents. By January 1975, the Personnel Office was manned to 100% of allowance of eight PN's. In accordance with the September 1974 OPNAV 1000/2 (Manpower Allowance) change. The following distribution of PN's was effected.

PN1 Receipts and OCR Documents Supervisor.
PN1 Transfer Supervisor.
PN2 Diary, PCS Transfers.
PNSN Augment to Detail Guantanamo Bay.
PNSN TAD Receipts.
PNSA Routine Service Record Entries, Leave, Page 13 Entries.
PNSA ESO
SN TAD PN "A" School.

2. Battalion Administration.

The Administrative Office was manned with five yeoman throughout the deployment with the following distribution effected:

YN1 Office Supervisor.
YN2 Legal Office, Legal Assistance.
YN3 Operations Yeoman.
YNSN Typing Production Pool.

The Commanding Officer's Staff Office was augmented with the MCPOC's Indoctrination and Sponsorship Team, who acted in receptionist capacity for the duration of deployment.

3. Problems.

Career Counselling has remained the number one priority. Numerous visits to detail sites and an active program with ready availability at the main body site enabled minimization of significant problem.

Due to the remote location of the deployment sites, all correspondence by U. S. Mail was noticeably slower than in CONUS. The delays were generally predictable, making it relatively easy to allow for the delays when planning.

During the three months absence of details Grand Turk and Antigua from the main body, it was not possible for the personnelmen to properly maintain the service records of those men. After the details both return in December, all of those service records were evaluated and reviewed.

4. Education.

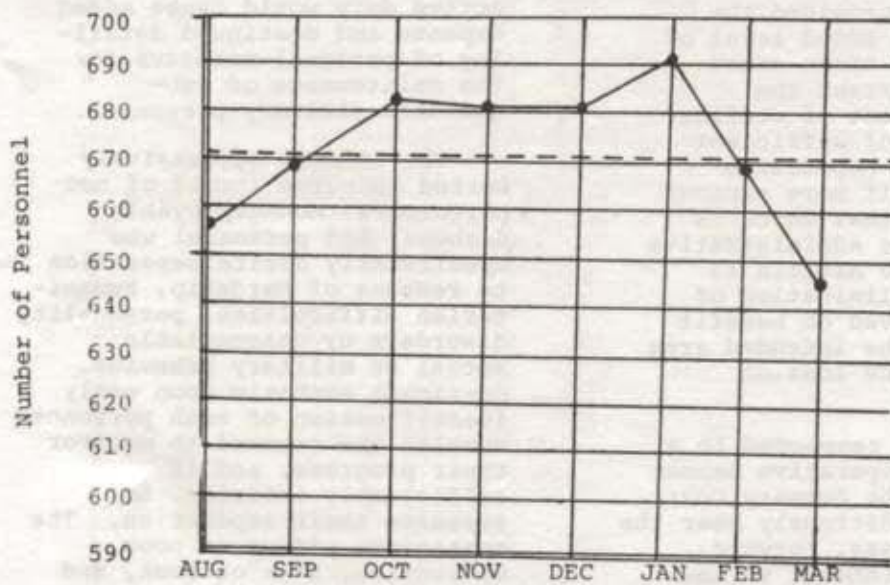
	Enrolled	Completed
Officer Courses	1	1
Enlisted Courses	400	200
PREP	6	4
GED	2	2

5. Miscellany.

Human Resources	
Council Meetings	7
Captain's Request Masts	46
Captain's Calls	19

6. Personnel Summary - deployment average.

LOCATION	PAY GRADE							TOTAL ASSIGNED	OFFICERS
	E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	NON-RATES		
MAIN BODY	1	4	15	47	63	93	195	418	18
DETAIL ANTIGUA				1	3	4	10	18	
DETAIL GRAND TURK				1	2	7	5	15	
DET. GUANTANAMO BAY		1	2	6	10	17	42	78	1
SABANA SECA			1	1	4	10	11	27	
VIEQUES ISLAND			1	2	4	9	8	24	
WEST ANNEX				2	7	8	10	27	1
SEABEE TEAM 0523			2	4	3	3	0	12	1
REAR ECHELON	1	1	4	7	5	2	1	21	
TAD/SCHOOL				2	3	3	3	11	
HOSPITAL				1	1	1	2	5	
BRIG							1	1	
LEAVE				2	1	4	7	14	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		1	2	12	11	24	97	147	5
TOTAL TRANSFERS	1	3	9	11	34	58	63	179	3
TOTAL ASSIGNED	2	6	25	76	106	161	295	671	21



B. LEGAL SUMMARY

Disposition of a variety of cases proved challenging. The value of suspended punishment for UCMJ Article 15 Hearings proved invaluable on motivating accused personnel toward acceptable military behavior. The positive reinforcement provided by such incentive-producing suspensions proved worthwhile in a majority of Captain's Mast cases. Unauthorized absences of all durations dominated the reports of behavior infractions.

Assistance for Courts-Martial was provided by the Office of the Judge Advocate General, 10th Naval District. The detailing of Military Judges from the command, Tidewater Judiciary Norfolk, Virginia, on a monthly cycle was responsible for initial delay. The system was inaugurated during the early portion of deployment. Due to poor assessment of the monthly case loads for the Roosevelt Roads area, the initial backlog was not cleared until December. However, prompt responsive service was realized by January, providing efficient and timely response for serious disciplinary action.

Summary Courts-Martial, with confinement not authorized as punishment, provided the command with an added level of disposition for those cases that did not warrant the serious punishment of confinement, but were of sufficient severity, or of repetitive sequence to merit more serious attention than that which is available in the administrative action of a UCMJ Article 15 Hearing. The elimination of confinement proved of benefit in other than the intended area of minimizing the loss of direct labor.

The accused responded in a surprisingly cooperative manner which enabled the Summary Court Officer to expeditiously hear the merits of the case, forward recommended punishment to the convening authority, and allow prompt enactment of punishment. The accused were satisfied that the attention and detail provided

by the Summary Court Officer enabled a more fair and favorable review of the facts of the alleged infractions and enabled better exposition of mitigating or extenuating circumstances. Evidently, these aspects were more appealing to the accused than the lack of detailed counsel was unappealing. All personnel offered Summary Courts-Martial with confinement not authorized consented to trial by Summary Courts-Martial. All court findings were reviewed and accepted by the supervisory authority, furthermore the accused appeared satisfied that the court delivered a fair presentation of their cases.

Special Courts-Martial heard the most serious offenses, and in one instance a Bad Conduct Discharge was awarded by the Court. The execution of a punitive discharge will not be realized for many months after the court but the effect of such punishment had noted positive effect upon the command.

Administrative discharges For Good of the Service enabled the command to secure for the Navy the expeditious release of those personnel whose continued retention on active duty would cause added expense and continued detailing of personal manhours for the maintenance of sub-standard military personnel.

The command aggressively worked to purge itself of non-performers, non-deployable Seabees, and personnel who specifically desire separation due to reasons of hardship, humanitarian difficulties, personality disorders or unacceptable social or military behavior. Continued emphasis upon early identification of such personnel enabled the command to monitor their progress, and if sufficiently inferior, to expedite their separation. The contagious effect of poor motivation, sour outlook, and despondent actions only serve to infect the marginal performers and provide "counter-military" leaders to emulate.

This provides those easily impressed by anti-structured actions and thoughts the impetus to drag impression-

able men down to unacceptable levels. Early detection and separation will elevate efficiency and productivity.

BEHAVIOR INFRACTION REPORTS:

	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	TOTAL
A.	103	36	54	58	90	61	46	38	2	488
Assault on Authority	3	5	23	18	24	25	14	30	4	146
Property Destruction	0	1	3	5	4	3	3	1	0	20
Total	106	42	80	81	118	89	63	69	6	654

DISCIPLINARY ACTION:

Article 15	3	3	5	4	16	8	5	5	0	49
Summary Courts-Martial	0	0	1	4	3	3	0	3	0	14
Special Courts-Martial	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	9
Total	3	3	6	8	20	19	5	8	0	72

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE ACTION:

Convenience of the Government	1	2	1	2	1	8	4	5	2	26
Unsuitability	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Good of the Service	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	2	2	1	2	1	9	5	6	2	30



Career Counselor

1. General.

With the battalion widely spread throughout the Caribbean area, it was very difficult to get career information disseminated to all hands. Great emphasis was placed on trips by the Career Counselor Staff members to outlying sites. The greatest difficulty was encountered trying to obtain predictable transportation in and out of Guantanamo Bay.

The command experienced a very low first term retention rate during the first half of Fiscal Year 75. There are many factors which contributed to this slump. The normal cultural shock experienced by battalions after any move was aggravated by the substandard living conditions (open squad bays, no heads in berthing huts, etc.). This was coupled with the remote location of Camp Moscrip away from main base recreational facilities. In addition our arrival in Puerto Rico coincided with the height of

the summer heat, in stark contrast with the cool summers of Port Hueneme. All of these factors contributed to make many first termers feel they did not wish to continue service with the Seabees.

Morale of career sailors was significantly affected by recent cutbacks and proposed cutbacks in service benefits. Problems in obtaining materials during the early months of the deployment also reduced job satisfaction among career personnel. These contributed significantly toward reducing career reenlistments.

As the above problems were slowly reduced, retention figures began to increase in the second half of Fiscal Year 75 to a level above the Navy average.

The command Quality Control Board made all recommendations for reenlistment of battalion personnel. The board, consisting of S1, S2, S3, & S4, considered about ten men per month.

2. CUMMULATIVE RETENTION REPORT

AUGUST 1974 - MARCH 1975

RATING	FIRST TERM			CAREER			USNR RAD
	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	REEN- LISTED	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	REEN- LISTED	
BU	11	10	4	2	0	2	17
CU				1	0	1	
CE	7	1	2	1	0	1	7
CM	9	5	3	2	0	1	9
EA	2	0	1				1
EO	12	5	4	1	0	1	12
SW	5	5	1	1	1	1	9
UT	7	6	2	3	0	3	11
CR/CA/CN	4	24	0				28
TOTAL GROUP VIII	57	56	17	11	1	10	94
ET				1	0	1	
HM	1	0	0				1
HT				1	0	1	
PH				1	0	1	
PN	4	0	0	1	0	1	
SH	1	0	1	1	0	1	
SK	0	1	0				1
SR/SA/SN	0	2	0				1
TOTAL NON- GROUP VIII	6	3	1	5	0	5	8
TOTAL	63	59	18	16	1	15	102

3. Examinations

Paygrade	Number Administered	PNA	Selection Board	Selectees	Fail
E8/E9	14	3	10	1	0
E-7	27	10	13	0	4
E-6	26	23	-	1	2
E-5	27	6	-	20	1
E-4	49	13	-	36	0

4. Advancements

Rate	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
E9									
E8									
E7						1			1
E6	1			4					5
E5	4	2	4	5					15
E4			1	29	2				32
E3	5	9	7	5	7	7	4	5	49
E2			2	1	5	2	1		11
Total	10	11	14	44	14	10	5	5	113

DMZ

On 2 August the Command's Drug Abuse Education Specialist (DAES) arrived at Camp Moscrip, Roosevelt Roads to gather information to assist NMCB FIVE in building and effective Drug and Alcohol Program. During the three weeks prior to the arrival of the main body, the DAES established contact with the Alcohol Recovery Drydock, Race Relations Specialist, and Care and Assistance center. While in contact with these facilities the drug representative learned of the various programs that would be available to this command.

On 9 August 1974 the Command's DAES assumed responsibility of the camp contact center, "The DMZ Library". The representative lived in the bunk room at the center thus maintaining a 24 hour center. At that time the DMZ housed the library and was used in conjunction with Drug Education classes.

Early in the deployment, the DMZ became active in Race Relations, drug, and alcohol related matters. However, the DMZ was not limited to those areas. It began to function as a communications pivot point, sending persons to various locations to seek answers to questions that the staff could not answer.

After the arrival of the main body, the DMZ started classes to finish Phase I of Race Relations. This was followed by 1 1/2 days of drug and alcohol abuse education.

In late September and early October the building was renovated. The camp library was moved to a new location next to the chapel. A partition was installed to give the RAFT team a semi-private office for conducting their affairs. Posters and black lights were hung to give the class-rap room a unique atmosphere.

In cooperation with California Penal Code 1000, a local rehabilitative facility was established for those persons sentenced to the California Diversion Program. While on



annual leave, the command's DAES made a personal visit to the Ventura County Probation Department to finalize the diversion program and clean up any details that might have been missed. Ventura County indicated to NMCB FIVE at that time that this Battalion had done an excellent job its cooperation with Ventura County in finishing the program as promised.

Since early September, NMCB FIVE has had several of its members in the Alcohol Recovery Drydock, (both voluntarily and involuntarily). A total of 14 persons have used the facilities of ARD. On Monday evenings Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings were held at the DMZ to give those persons a closer contact with others and acquire more knowledge of AA. The active group also used the facilities of local meetings in the San Juan area.

Six members of this command used the facilities of the Care and Assistance Center. (CAAC) The Director of CAAC gave a one day screening and evaluation at the command's request. The proce-

dure used was in compliance with BUPERNOTE 6710 of 21 August 1972.

In late February, NMCS FIVE received the Human Resources visit from CBLANT. The CBLANT team reported favorably toward this command's Drug/Alcohol program and recommended that CBLANT battalions follow the

procedure.

On 14 March the DNE initiated a Deployment End Needs Assessment. This assessment was to provide feedback to the Commanding Officer concerning the feelings and attitudes of the men and work satisfaction of the deployment.



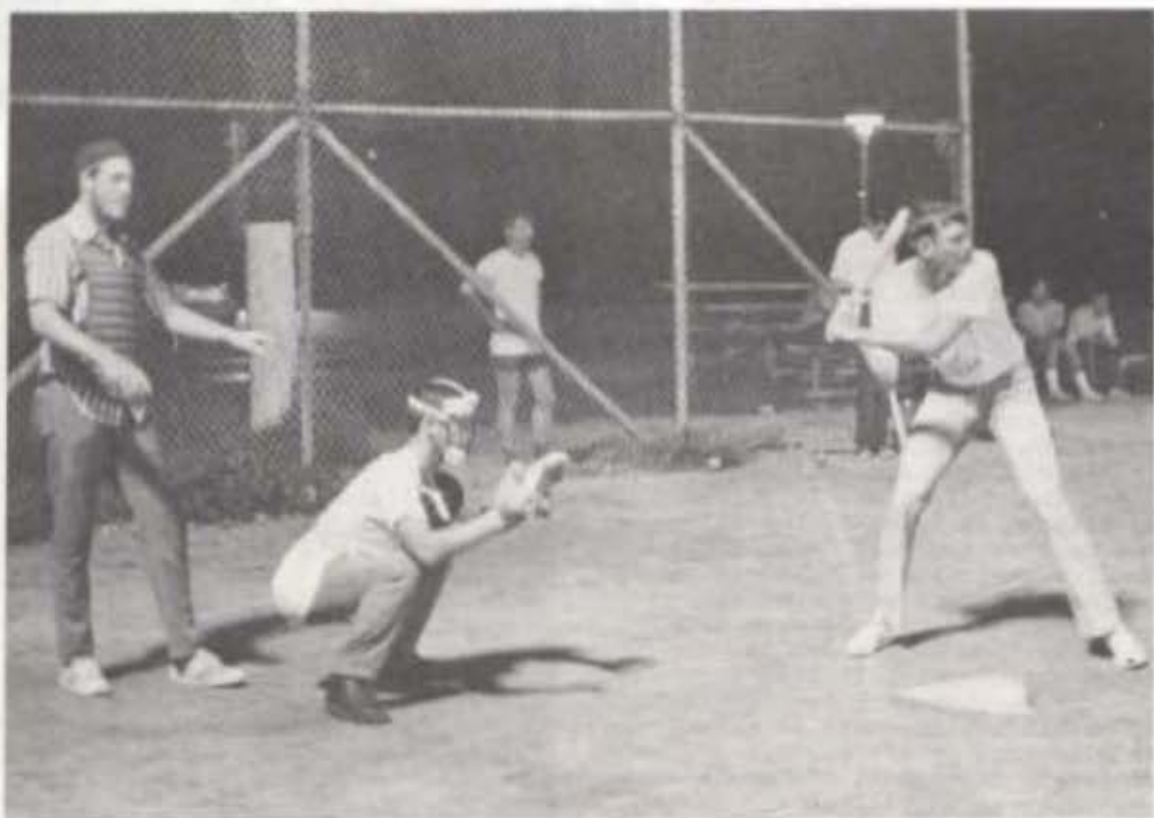
SPECIAL SERVICES

Special services consisted of a Chief Petty Officer, one first class and two third class petty officers. They organized tours to the local points of interest, both in Puerto Rico and on other islands. For the sports minded there were regular intra-battalion softball games, individual racketball competition, and a basketball team. (The basketball team was able to win the Naval Station Championship and placed second in the COMTEN elimination for the All-Navy Basketball Competition.) A rapid start on a sports program was made possible by a large supply of recreational gear brought from Port Hueneme.

The Special Services were hindered somewhat by a lack of

funds, especially during the early part of the deployment. At this time the battalion's monthly allowance from Naval Station Special Services was only \$.15 per man. That was barely enough to pay the motion picture projectionist. The allowance was later raised to \$.50 per man. In addition, money for activities was raised by selling popcorn and beer at softball games and by a carnival.

Base Special Services proved to be very helpful and often went out of their way to assist the battalion. One large drain of Special Services money was paying the movie projectionist. This could be avoided by assuring that the battalion had four or five trained and licensed operators who could be assigned as duty projectionist.



S-2 Summary

A. Weapons

NMCB FIVE made great efforts to improve the conditions in the Armory area. Available cleaning space was tripled, an armorer's workshop area was completed and the entire compound security was improved. When the weapons allowance was assumed at the time of turnover there was a deficiency in the TOA for 81MM mortars. Through diligent and concerted effort the mortars were obtained and shipped in to bring the allowance up to standards. During the fam-fire evolution all sixteen M-60 machine guns developed hair-line cracks in the receivers thus rendering them unserviceable. Prompt action was initiated to ship the weapons back for repair and obtain replacements to keep the allowance at 100 percent complete. Throughout the whole deployment an aggressive and thorough cleaning and maintenance program was followed to ensure that all weapons were kept ready and serviceable should they be required for a contingency situation.



B. Communications

The communications equipment allowance was also deficient upon NMCB FIVE's arrival. Again, aggressive action was initiated bringing the allowance back up to standards. Maintenance and PM schedules were rigidly followed to ensure proper and immediate response capability in the event of a contingency mission. No significant problems were encountered during the deployment.

C. MARS Station

The MARS System provided a vital link from the battalion to friends and relatives at home. Throughout the deployment the station was able to operate on all but five days. On the daily average 25 telephone patches were completed and the station received and transmitted 4 MARSGRAMS.

D. Embarkation

1. General

For the first time, NMCB FIVE deployed to Camp Moscrip, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. The mount out was accomplished with relatively little trouble. DC-9 aircraft were involved in the main body movement. Over 35,000 pounds and 3000 cubic feet of Battalion gear were airlifted in addition to 612 passengers and associated personal gear.

In keeping with the responsibilities associated with a Mobile Battalion, the Embarkation staff strove throughout the deployment to be prepared for any type of contingency which may have arisen. Consequently, earliest efforts went toward upgrading the size and capabilities of the Embark staff and toward organizing the Battalion for Full Battalion Mount Out. Working in conjunction with S4 and A6, Embark inventoried, staged and checked the condition of all proposed Battalion equipment, and formulated a Full Mount Out Plan. These preparations were not in vain, as CBLANT called a mount out exercise on 15 October 1974. This exercise was a particularly



good test of NMCB FIVE mount out capability in that most of the mobile loading, staging, and weighing were accomplished at night in a persistent rain. Because of the rain, the mobile-loading area was shifted from the main grinder to the MLO warehouse area. The grinder was used as the staging area and all security was provided by parties assigned by the Operations Officer.

A good feature of Camp Moscrip for any exercise such as this is that it is well situated for Sea Embarkation. Surface Operations, where all vehicles weighing and mount outs are accomplished, is only one half mile away, thus facilitating easy conveying with minimal disturbance to the local base. All vehicles, cargo, and personnel were ready to board the ships within 48 hours after the mount out Op Order was promulgated.

Later in the deployment (from 6 through 20 December 1974) an Air Detachment mount out exercise was called. During this simulated mount out to "Island X", the battalion again responded effectively and swiftly but several problems were noted as discussed below.

In addition to planning and readiness, Embark was concerned with various unit moves. Roosevelt Roads Air Operations continually met NMCCB FIVE air movement requirements by providing prompt, efficient service among the various Battalion sites. Commercial flights were utilized where required by contingency. When it came time to return home, the constant training and the close liaison with the relieving battalion caused the embarkation phases to run smoothly and efficiently.

2. LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout the deployment, there were many lessons learned by the Embarkation Staff. These are listed below by categories, as they pertain to Embarkation:

a. AIR DETACHMENT EXERCISES

(1) Exercise guidelines must be firmly, clearly, and completely laid down before the outset of the exercise. Any ambiguities in the rules can lead to misunderstandings between Battalion leaders and exercise umpires.

(2) Working parties must be firmly controlled once designated and should be relieved at reasonable intervals to decrease likelihood of fatigue.

(3) A fast, efficient, portable voice communication system is required among the Embark Officer, the MOCC, the staging area, and the Alfa Company dispatch shack. This system would help prevent coordination problems in vehicle loading.

b. BATTALION MOUNT OUT

(1) It is essential for an Embark staff to keep accurate records of all procedures involved with mountouts. These records would then assist subsequent

Embark staff and help make their jobs easier.

(2) Rule: the loadmaster is "King" on his plane. He takes aboard what he sees fit to take aboard.



(3) Companies and departments should ensure that all their mount out boxes are properly labeled and meet the specifications of COMCBPACINST 1510.1.

(4) Loading priorities for vehicles and cargo should be established as early as possible in the exercise.

(5) Embark must provide expertise to assist Alfa Company in weighing loaded vehicles and computing their centers of gravity.

(6) Vehicles must be clean and meet proper size requirements for aircraft loading.

(7) Prior planning proved essential for a successful air det exercise/movement, along with a full battalion 48 hour mount out.



S-3 Summary

A. Planning and Estimating/ Quality Control

1. General

The quality control function was combined with planning and estimating during the deployment, with one staff performing both jobs. The department consisted initially of five men; a BU1, an EO1, a UT1, and a CE2, with a BUC in charge. At mid-deployment the chief was moved to a company and the EO1 took charge. Although all but the builder had been through the Planning & Estimating School at NAVSCON, none of the men had received any formal training in quality control. Instead they relied upon their broad technical background and expertise.

2. Planning and Estimating

The only projects which required complete planning and estimating while deployed were camp improvement projects designed by the battalion. The bulk of the P&E effort was expended on ordering material which had been omitted from the original MTO's. Most of the difficulties encountered involved obtaining material on the local market. By the time shortages were discovered it was often

too late to reorder from CONUS, and no other solution was available than to order locally. Unfortunately most suppliers were quite nonchalant and this attitude caused prices to fluctuate daily, depending on the individual supplier's stock. This made it very difficult to make any reasonable estimate when requesting additional funds.

3. Quality Control

In addition to chasing down missing material the P&E personnel doubled as inspectors. With the complexity of many of the projects, the Quality Control operation was one of the most important functions in the battalion.

One factor which hindered the effort for quality construction pertained to delivery of material. This problem is not limited to the "Supply System" which absorbs so much blame for material problems, but includes all those involved with project scheduling and material procurement. When materials do not arrive in time to meet the construction schedule, "Seabee Can-Do" tends to take over. The result can frequently be less than top quality construction unless carefully restrained by Q. C. personnel.

A second factor which hindered progress was the poor quality of certain local products. For example, CMU block often had noticeable deviations in size. In addition, certain types of block (lintels, half block, bond beam block) were frequently very hard to obtain, requiring makeshift methods such as grouting and cutting to make do. Concrete deliveries were often unreliable, with long delays between trucks thus making continuous pours impossible. Concrete mix control was sometimes non-existent, and due to the construction schedule had to be accepted. All material testing was done by the Engineering Department.

The technical library was in general adequate for the battalion use. It would be better if a complete set of up to date ASTM Standard Testing Procedures was included.

B. Engineering

1. General

Surveying on the Puerto Rico deployment consisted primarily of horizontal alignment and vertical control of construction. No route and very little topographic surveying was needed at Roosevelt Roads. (A topographic and hydrographic survey of the Roosevelt Roads Marina was performed as a training project, which involved several days intensive work by all hands). Details performed mostly construction surveys, although some route surveying was done on Vieques Island (VIE 09) and Grand Turk (GTK 01). Cohesive survey crew integrity was difficult to maintain due to the varying job requirements. This helped develop a great flexibility in the skill of the individuals, but did not contribute toward the development of effective teamwork.

The drafting section was faced with the usual tasks of designing camp improvement projects, updating as-built drawings, preparing "smooth" CPM's, bar-charts, and similar graphs. The design work for camp projects was hampered by an unnecessarily large number of changes and revisions as better methods were developed. However, this resulted in duplicated and wasted drafting effort.

2. Tool Kits

During the turnover it was noted that both Kit 10 and Kit 11 were missing numerous items, including both consumable and non-consumable items. Due to the normal supply delays encountered in Puerto Rico, it was well over four months before these items began arriving in any quantity. After turnover, two inventories were made each month to reduce loss of non-consumables and to keep consumables in stock.

Of particular interest was the extremely poor state of re-



pair in which the Kit 10 surveying instruments were received. Many of the instruments were badly corroded, with moisture damage to composite optics. Others were grossly out of adjustment. Many of these instruments were personally repaired by the Engineering Officer. The instruments were then adjusted and recalibrated under his strict personal supervision. It is recommended that in future turnovers, these valuable instruments be personally inspected by knowledgeable personnel of both battalions in order to properly assess their condition thus insuring that they obtain better care and maintenance.



3. Drawings

All drawings were filed according to project number and location rather than by NAVFAC-ENGCOC category codes. This greatly simplified the filing system. Drawings could be immediately located without having to refer to the code book each time a drawing was required.

4. Training

Due to the extensive and rewarding training offered in homeport, the EA skill level was more than adequate to handle any situation. Unfortunately the scope of work available in Puerto Rico did not allow the EA's to exercise all their new skills. This was alleviated somewhat with short surveying and material testing courses set up by the Engineering Staff.



5. Material Testing

The Engineering Department also performed all material tests required by the Quality Control Department. The test lab, located at the ROICC office, was equipped to perform compression tests, compaction tests, concrete slump tests, and other common tests, as well as soil sieve analyses. The lab's biggest handicap was the lack of properly calibrated compression test equipment. The compression

test machine, though well suited to battalion needs, had not been calibrated since the mid 1960's, and its accuracy could not be relied upon.

The testing staff consisted of a senior Second Class Engineering Aid, a Third Class Engineering Aid (with several years civilian experience in soils testing) and one trainee. This staffing proved more than adequate to accomplish all the tests needed.



C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Public Affairs Office was staffed by a First Class Photographer, a Third Class Journalist, and a Journalist Seaman Apprentice. For approximately half of the deployment, a Third Class Builder and a Builder Constructionman Apprentice assisted the Photographer. The Assistant Operations Officer was assigned collateral duty as Public Affairs Officer.

The PAO office was located adjacent to the Captain's office within the same building, thus allowing frequent visitations. The office provided adequate storage space, plus a roomy darkroom. Special exemption from the restrictions on use of air conditioners was required in order to maintain the proper conditions

for storage of the chemicals and paper.

The darkroom was equipped to process both color slides and black and white film and paper. The ability to process color slides saved considerable time and money when compared to processing in CONUS. During the deployment 600 rolls of black and white film and 300 rolls of color slides were developed. Also 12,500 sheets of 8 X 10 inch photo paper were consumed.

Due to lack of travel funds, regular visits by the PAO staff to the Cuba, Antigua and St. Croix detail sites were not possible. These detail OIC's were given a small camera and film and were relied upon to send regular photographs of project progress. The use of non-professional photographers coupled with slow mail service made coverage of detail projects less than ideal.

During the course of the deployment PAO released 21 news releases covering a variety of topics, from the mosquito problem to the October floods. In addition 128 routine releases were sent to Fleet Hometown News Center.

Four family grams were sent to families and friends of the battalions. Printing for these was done by the Navy Publications and Printing Office on board the Naval Station. Their service took from seven to ten days and was very high in quality.

A 192 page Cruisebook was assembled during the months of January and February, covering all aspects of the Caribbean deployment. It included a 16 page full color section. Printing was performed by China Color Printing Company in Taipei, Taiwan. All arrangements were made by letter.

S-4 Summary

A. Disbursing

There were no major problems encountered in Disbursing. Paydays averaged \$47,000.00 in cash and \$18,000.00 in checks. All funds required were provided by Banco Credito Y Ahorro at Roosevelt Roads. Advance notice to the Bank was required at least one week before each regular payday. Travel Requests were issued, the forms being obtained from the Naval Station Disbursing Office on a transfer document. Payments of public vouchers other than personal and Imprest Fund were centrally controlled and paid by the Disbursing Officer at Roosevelt Roads. Unit Per Diem payments were made three times during the Deployment, with all detachments being paid from the NMCS-FIVE Disbursing Office. Check cashing facilities were provided by Banco Credito Y Ahorro, Navy Exchange, Disburs-



ing Office at Roosevelt Roads, and Disbursing Office at Camp Moscrip. Disbursing Forms not available through normal supply channels and the battalion CSR were requisitioned for printing at the Printing Center, Roosevelt Roads.



CDR Auerbach beckons passers-by to come sample the fare at MSC Hill's mobile galley truck, the "Galloping Gourmet."

B. Food Services

In order to have an effective galley operation, several obstacles had to be faced continually. The most obvious of these was the poor condition of the galley buildings and equipment. Roof leaks combined with extreme heat to make working conditions less than ideal. Much of the galley equipment was old, making replacement parts difficult to obtain. Power failures were common during the early part of the deployment. For that reason it was necessary to keep an ample supply of disposable utensils and paper plates on hand for use during the outages. The mess hall seating capacity was adequate for the battalion. There were two serving lines used at all meals, one of which was set as a speed line. Food supplies were obtained from base supply. Shrimp, fish and milk proved difficult to obtain on a regular basis, and due to inadequate refrigerator temperatures, equally difficult to store. Naval Supply Center, Charleston, administered a contract for civilian mess attendant services.



C. Laundry

The camp had its own laundry which was operated by battalion personnel. The laundry provided clean sheets and pillow cases once a week, as well as starching and pressing the men's greens. Seven laundrymen and one supervisor were required to operate the laundry. Each hut had an appointed representative to transact all laundry business for the men in his hut.

E. CTR

The Central Tool Room (CTR) was tasked by the battalion to provide both hand and power tools, specialized construction tool kits and special purpose tools utilized by those companies engaged in the various construction projects while deployed. In addition, CTR was tasked with providing scheduled preventive maintenance programs for all power equipment, both electrical and gasoline powered.

The turnover periods are both the most critical phase of the battalion deployment cycle and the most confusing for CTR. Experience has been that the incoming battalion must insist that all tools be returned to CTR during the turnover period and not checked out until completion of turnover. In order to



D. Barber

One full time and one part time barber were required to meet the battalion's haircut needs. The barbershop was open 6 1/2 hours per day, Monday thru Friday, both at lunch and after work, plus 9 hours on non-working Saturdays.

facilitate the turnover progress, there needs to be a procedure for insuring that the on site battalion is aware of the changes that are being made to the TOA especially in the area of tool kits. This would enable the on site battalion to prepare for some of the changes by constructing boxes and not ordering items which are being deleted from the kits. There is also a need for further guidance on the implementation of the new structured TOA with respect to the old 901, 902 and 903 assemblies.

During this deployment, CTR took over the repair of gasoline powered tools with the help of one mechanic from Alfa Company. It is felt that the repair of gasoline powered tools in CTR tends to provide more visibility and control of tools than

if the tools are repaired by Alfa Company. To go along with the repair of tools there should be a repair parts kit compiled for the repair of both gasoline and electrical tools. During this deployment, the 901, 902, and 903 assemblies were physically separated as were the augment tools separated from the TOA items. Consideration should be given to not separating the 902 augment items from the TOA items in that separating them tends to perpetuate excess items by ordering unnecessary replacements.

During the deployment, the saw sharpening shop was not utilized but this was only due to the availability of the service in the local area.

F. Supply Support

The supply department facilities at Camp Moscrip were adequate for the needs of the battalion. Storage space consisted of ten 40' X 100' butler building which provided sufficient space to spread out the various assemblies and to keep everything inside. During the deployment, a key punch machine was received which contributed significantly to the speed and efficiency of the OPTAR maintenance procedures.

The Naval Station Supply Department provided all local support. Although the station was not tasked with supporting Seabees they were always willing to help within their capability. All receipts and shipments of material were coordinated through the station supply department with the battalion providing manpower to transport material to and from San Juan. With the exception of imprest fund purchases, station supply provided all other local purchase services. The battalion provided two expeditors who worked through the station purchasing section in procuring materials for construction projects.

G. Repair Parts

The COSAL prepared for Camp Moscrip at the beginning of the

deployment listed 1900 new add items and 3500 delete items. The delete items were pulled from stock and all add items placed into stock as they were received. Many discrepancies were noted in the COSAL. This information was passed on to CESO. Due to the condition of the APL's in the COSAL it was necessary to use the COSAL prepared under UL 607 which was prepared in August 1973 in order to identify required repair parts. The use of the imprest fund was a key factor in keeping equipment operational. Priority requisitions supplied out of Gulfport took about 30 days with routine requisitions being received in 90 days.

The microfilm of the R. H. & S. file from Gulfport proved to be very helpful in providing status of requisitions and determining what has happened to requisitions. A recent innovation in providing requisition status is the receipt of a listing from Gulfport of all priority 03 requisitions showing latest actions taken by Gulfport.

H. MLO

During the period 21 August 1974 to 10 April 1975, S-4/MLO received, staged and issued material for twenty projects at NAVSTA, Roosevelt Roads and various detachment sites, including Sebana Seca, West End Annex, St. Croix and Vieques Island and numerous camp improvement projects.

Two sources of material procurement were available. Project Support at the Twentieth Naval Construction Regiment in Gulfport, Mississippi, provided a majority of the materials via state-side purchase and surface shipment or contracts let to manufacturers in Puerto Rico. Project Support also provided complete Bills of Material (BM) for major construction projects. Included in these BM's were lists of materials to be purchased locally. Local purchases were made through the Naval Station Supply Department.

Most local purchase requisitions were given a Pri 13 status and were completed within



a month. The highest priority possible without special command request was Pri 06. These materials were available anywhere from three days to two weeks depending upon the local suppliers ability to fulfill the request. Pri 03 requisitions required a cover letter from the Commanding Officer, explaining the necessity of the Pri 03 and any other pertinent information. During FIVE's deployment there were no Pri 03 requisitions forwarded to Supply through MLO. Pri 03 requisitions were given immediate attention by Naval Station Supply and their procurement staff. Primarily responsible for the smooth function of liaison between the Seabees and Local Supply was Mr. Mario Aponte (Ext. 4349), supervisor of the Purchase Branch. Walk-thru chits on items costing less than \$250.00 were handled in accordance with NAVSTA NOTICE 4325, 7 Feb 1975. Again, the three day lead time applied.

Long lead time items for local purchase included fabricated materials, electrical supplies (especially panel boards) and hardware procured from companies in the States.

In the area of problems in material staging, the primary set-back was the occasional non-availability of a forklift or similar material moving equipment and vehicles such as tractor-trailer trucks. Many tasks that would have been accomplished with the aid of a forklift, increasing warehouse efficiency, were delayed and sometimes never completed as a result. Also, the size of the yard and warehouse spaces were quickly dwarfed by the huge volume of materials received for the 356-Man BEQ project, RRD-62, that were not needed until the latter stages of construction.

Tracking of material differed between the two supply sources. Direct liaison was an adequate means of tracking and expediting materials purchased locally. Messages and phone conversations to the 20th NCR were the only means available for tracking CONUS material. This was done primarily by using the Material Receipt Report Message Format. Phone calls to LT. Lenehan, Project Support Officer at the 20th (Autovon: 363-4494, 4643,

Chaplain's Summary

A. Chapel Services

The attendance at Worship services averaged thirty-two for Protestants and twenty-two for Catholics. The newly organized LDS Services averaged twenty-five each Sunday. Chaplain Ed Kelly at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station Chapel conducted Catholic Mass each Sunday at "The Chapel on the Hill". Within the last three months of this deployment, the LDS Services in the Camp met with great success, under the leadership of the LDS Lay Leader, an Elder in his Church. The Lay Leaders at our five detail sites were not required to keep records on attendance, but during visits by the Chaplain, and correspondence they indicated an average Sunday attendance of thirty-five NMCB FIVE personnel.

Participation in religious services by statistical breakdown was as follows:

	No. of Serv.	No. Attend.
Protestant Serv.	32	929
Roman Catholic Serv.	33	726
LDS Serv.	8	200
Other Serv. Provided by the Chaplain	13	933
Bible Study Classes	40	430



Donations amounting to \$475.00 were made to the following organizations: the Evangelical School for the Deaf in Casa Blanca, Puerto Rico; the Christian Serviceman's Center in Ceiba, Puerto Rico; Grace Bible Church in Ceiba, Puerto Rico; Hogar CREA, (a drug rehabilitation program) in Fajardo, Puerto Rico.



B. Chapel Facilities:

The Camp Moscrip Chapel is functional and centrally located in the camp. It is accessible and visible to all personnel. Considering the overall camp environment, it is a well kept building. The relocation of the camp library near the Chapel enhanced the visibility and attracted more attention to the symbolic meaning of the Chapel. A group of young men met every morning in the camp library at 0500 for a time of prayer.



C. Community Relations Proj.

Twelve of our officers and enlisted men gave up six of their days off to construct a patio for the elderly people of Humacao, Puerto Rico. Called Project HOPE, the center was staffed with social workers, a dietitian, a registered nurse, and volunteers. Their objective is to instill a sense of acceptance and a feeling of productivity among the elderly. Over 125 people were served three meals a day, given medical attention, taught personal hygiene and good health habits, and allowed to express themselves through arts and crafts at the center. The additional 720 sq. ft. patio area made life a little more bearable for the elderly.

Living up to Seabee Tradition, NMCB FIVE played Santa Claus to over 70 children from Naguabo Orphanage and Evangelical School for the Deaf in Casa Blanca, Puerto Rico. It was a special day of fun, sun, food, games, train rides, kiddy

cartoons, and cash donations to the orphanage and school for the deaf. Santa himself even appeared in his full attire. Christmas became a reality at Camp Moscrip when Santa Claus, the children, and the Seabees got together.

Other community projects included: minor repairs to the Naguabo Orphanage in Naguabo, Puerto Rico; moving of household furniture for the Evangelical School for the Deaf in Casa Blanca, Puerto Rico; repair of a bridge and other miscellaneous work around the Grace Bible Church in Ceiba, Puerto Rico.

D. Bible Study:

Bible Study was held two nights a week at the Moscrip Chapel and three nights at Grace Bible Church. We averaged over fifty men a week engaged in serious and systematic Bible studies.

E. Counseling:

During the first four and one-half months of the deployment the counseling case load lasted from morning to night six and seven days a week. There were many requirements for return calls to the homeport areas. Due to the four hour time difference most calls were made late at night. Very high on the list of problems were immature types, poorly equipped to meet many of the ordinary tests of life. The list of problems included transfer requests, personality clashes, marriage and family difficulties, conscientious objection, hardships, etc. There was a high volume of letters answered during the first four months and the Christmas season. There were 304 counseling cases, seventy letters answered and 115 telephone calls back to the U.S.

F. Hospital and Brig Calls:

Weekly visits were made by the Chaplain to NMCB FIVE men who were hospitalized. The USNH Roosevelt Roads is located within one mile of both the local job sites and personnel berthing. The brig is located in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Visits there were made by the Battalion Chaplain two times during the deployment. However, weekly routine visits are made by the Naval Station Chaplain in Gitmo.

G. American Red Cross:

The American Red Cross Office, Roosevelt Roads, is located in the Bundy Area. The Red Cross Field Director and his staff did a fantastic job in supporting the needs of NMCB FIVE personnel.



Dr. Hicks, the battalion's Contingency Medical Officer visited the battalion twice weekly.

Medical Summary

A. STAFF

Upon arrival at Puerto Rico this battalion had no assigned Medical Officer. On a trial basis a volunteer from the Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, was assigned as a part-time Medical Officer for the battalion. His functions were to be a direct liaison to all sections of the Naval Hospital, to be available at the battalion dispensary a couple of days a week (at least 1/2 day each), and to see patients requiring a Medical Officer's evaluation, but not on an emergency basis. The Medical Officer assigned to the battalion (LCDR J. S. HICKS, M.C.) was very instrumental in the outstanding support and relationship between the hospital and battalion. The Medical Officer came to the dispensary on Mondays and Thursdays which resulted in the benefits of personal patient care, and minimized lost time from duty, and the inconvenience of trans-

portation, etc. The Contingency Medical Officer concept was very advantageous and should be continued while Medical Officers are in short supply.

<u>LCDR</u>	Contingency Medical Officer
<u>HMC</u>	LCPO, Administration, Health Benefits Counselor
<u>HM1</u>	LPO, Training Petty Officer, Pharmacy Petty Officer, X-ray Petty Officer, Squad Leader
<u>HM1</u>	Gitmo Detail
<u>HM1</u>	Medical Administration, Health Record Office Petty Officer, Fire Team Leader
<u>HM2</u>	Laboratory Technician
<u>HM2</u>	Preventive Medicine Technician, Air Det
<u>HM2</u>	Medical Supply Officer
<u>HM3</u>	Laboratory Technician
<u>HM3</u>	Sick Call, Air Det, Gitmo Detail
<u>SN</u>	Hospital Corpsman Striker
<u>BUJ</u>	Sanitation & Pest Control
<u>CN</u>	Sanitation & Pest Control

B. FACILITIES

The dispensary at Camp Moscrip consisted of one Butler Hut (20' X 60'). It housed the Medical Administrative Offices, Health Record Office, X-ray room, treatment room, head, whirlpool room, and duty room. Across the street in a nonair-conditioned tropical berthing hooch was medical supply. All drugs and supplies which could have been damaged by moisture and heat were stored in the dispensary. The dispensary was of adequate size, but would have been more advantageous if larger.

C. SUPPLIES

The medical supply system was very good. Supplies were ordered Code (B) through Norfolk - Philadelphia, and they normally took 3-4 weeks for arrival. The IOL was 90% on hand with the remaining on order. The following are some recommendations for the Authorized Allowance List of 12 June 1974:

(1) Respirator, Portable, Positive/Negative Pressure NSN 6530-00-058-9206 1 each is presently prescribed as required equipment, but BUMEDNOTE 6700 of 15 March 1971 deletes this type resuscitator. The personnel originating the IOL should review BUMEDINSTS, Notices, etc. to avoid

the needless purchase of unnecessary equipment.

(2) Isopropyl Alcohol, 5 gallon drums, NSN 6505-00-299-8095,

45 drums are prescribed. This is a storage problem and wasteful as 225 gallons of Isopropyl Alcohol would last the average battalion over 10 years.

(3) Procaine Penicillin NSN 6505-00-160-7410, 100 bottles are prescribed. The level should be increased to at least 300 bottles because of high usage.

(4) Tube, Blood Collecting with coagulant, 100's NSN 6630-00-145-1137 are prescribed at least 15 boxes, which amounts to 1500 tubes. In conjunction there is only 1 box of 100 of 6516-00-864-6788 Needle, Blood Collecting. This disparity seems illogical and bears reevaluation.



Naval Hospital Corpsman prepares to collect a pint of blood from one of the dozens of Seabee donors.

D. LOCAL SUPPORT

The Naval Hospital, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico is located

directly inland from Camp Moscrip, approximately 2 miles by vehicle. The battalion relied completely on the Hospital for all its medical support. This included: sick call, inpatient care, all consultations (specifically laboratory tests and special X-rays).

We received outstanding support and in return supplied 100% of the hospital's requests for blood donors.

E. DETAIL SUPPORT

(1) Details Antigua and Grand Turk. These were both small details and because of good facilities for medical care no medical visits were required.

(2) Sabana Seca and West End Annex Sites. Our prior battalion Medical Officer and the Contingency Medical Officer visited these in September. Because of the good support facilities and the OIC reports, no medical visits were required since then.

(3) Vieques Island Site. This detail was visited throughout the deployment. The Marines supply adequate medical support.

(4) Detail Gitmo. Because of the large size of this detail, an HMI was assigned at the beginning of the deployment. He was relieved in January by an experienced HM3. Their duties consist of sick call, health record upkeep, liaison between the detail and the Naval Hospital, and administrative functions.

A visit was made in September by our prior battalion Medical Officer, Contingency Medical Officer, Dental Officer and Preventive Medicine Technician. In February the detail was visited by the LCPO and the Dental LPO. All of the reports were favorable.

F. SANITATION

Upon arrival at Camp Moscrip there was no sanitation program. Our predeployment visits enlightened us to this problem, and we prepared by sending two Group VIII personnel to Pest Control Training in Alameda, California. Under the supervision of our Preventive Medicine Technician,

a purposeful sanitation program was started. The main problems encountered were as follows:

(1) Down-The-Street-Heads. This type of head is hard to keep clean, and in a tropical area fungus growth on bulkheads, benches and decks is common. Personnel must endure exposure right after showering, and at night they will tend to use bushes and outside of hooch as head facilities.

(2) Open Tropical Hooches. Easy access for insects and rodents; large quantities of dirt and dust accumulation.

(3) Insect/Rodent Control. Insects indigenous to this area are mosquitos, "mimi's", bees, wasps, hornets, spiders, centipedes, earwigs, termites, and ants. They are controlled fairly well with outdoor spraying of 6% malathion and indoors 1% baygon. During the rainy season (September through January) the mosquitos are too numerous to control. It is best to have repellent and mosquito nets for each man. Rodents consist of rats and mice. These were controlled to some extent with spring traps.

(4) Messes. Most of the sanitation problems with the messes were due to below-average facili-

ties. Reports have been made for renovation and repairs to upgrade the facilities.

The overall sanitation program proved successful, but it was a constant workload for those assigned to keep the controls properly maintained.

G. GENERAL

The Preventive Medicine Section at the Naval Hospital gave excellent assistance and support when requested.

A comprehensive drug abuse testing program was initiated on 1 March 1975 as ordered by SECNAV.

A voluntary weight program was established late in the deployment. Personnel thought to be overweight at the Contingency Medical Officer's inspection were screened and given proper diets. Their progress was reported to their Company Commanders so that proper entries can be made under Military Appearance on their evaluations.

The venereal disease rate was surprisingly low. It is believed the distance for liberty and the expense were the primary contributors to this very low rate.

Medical Care

	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
Hospitalization	0	9	9	12	9	20	11
Sick Call	117	348	626	755	789	693	739
Physical Examinations	0	8	34	21	21	35	26
X-ray	15	22	7	14	15	21	5
Immunizations	150	180	40	28	506	342	12
Lab Tests	15	36	12	10	25	23	42
Pharmacy Units	112	229	166	263	262	121	112

Specific Medical Problems

	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
Ringworm	5	8	17	18	11	20	21
Cellulitis	1	0	0	21	21	27	9
Injuries	10	20	40	56	37	24	59
Gonorrhea	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Sea Urchins	13	4	3	7	0	2	2



delayed by the lack of water filters. The dental X-ray unit was found to be inoperative and locally unrepairable. The extant stock of routine supplies was extremely low and frequently non-existent, with nothing on order.

Immediate steps were taken to put the dental trailer in operating condition, a new dental X-ray unit was placed on order, and the inoperative unit was later sent out for repair as well. A 4 - 6 month inventory of dental supplies was created and the necessary supplies were ordered.

A total of approximately four weeks was lost due to equipment problems (one week at the beginning of deployment until water filters arrived, and three weeks during the fifth month of deployment to replace a malfunctioning switch on the air compressor).

Furthermore the lack of an X-ray unit severely restricted the range of services that could be rendered at the trailer. The task of procuring the proper unit proved to be monumentally difficult, but by ordering, back-ordering, tracing, etc., the X-ray unit finally was delivered and installed the day before turnover to the relieving battalion commenced.

D. Local Support

With such obvious limitations, an early liaison with the Naval Station and Naval Hospital Dental Departments was established to insure that adequate coverage for the dental needs of NMCB FIVE was available. With their cooperation and understanding, a virtually complete range of dental treatment was assured.

In addition, when it became clear that the delivery of the new X-ray unit would require some months, the Dental Officer arranged to see NMCB FIVE patients in an available operator at the Naval Station Dental Clinic one afternoon per week where such facilities were available.

Dental Summary

A. Staff

The dental department consisted of one Dental Officer and two Dental Technicians. The assigned DTI, who reported to NMCB FIVE on 4 October 1974 was tasked with administration, supply, and dental prophylaxes (cleaning and plaque control instructions). The DN assisted the Dental Officer in patient treatments.

B. Facilities

The dental department operated in a modified semi-van mobile dental unit with full mount-out capabilities including a self-contained water reservoir. The dental trailer houses two operatories, a sterilization/darkroom, and a waiting room.

C. Supplies and Maintenance

Upon arrival at Camp Moscrip, the dental trailer was found to be in a state of marginal upkeep. The start of operation was

E. Detail Support

Guantanamo Bay. The GTMO detail had the advantages of the full range of treatments available at the Guantanamo Naval Dental Clinic.

Sabana Seca, West End Annex. The men at these details were supported by dental officers assigned to their respective stations, so that adequate coverage was readily available.

Vieques Island. Emergency treatment was available through local Marine support, and routine dental care was handled at Camp Moscrip by transporting the men via ferry between the islands.

Antigua, Grand Turk. Essentially emergency treatment only was provided by dental technicians at these sites, although periodic visits were made by a dental Officer from Roosevelt Roads to tend to the more pressing needs.

F. Treatment Data

Notwithstanding the handicaps, the following treatments were accomplished by the NMCB FIVE Dental Department on deployment:

	AUG	SEP	OCT
Patients Treated	32	135	198
Procedures Completed	35	220	578

	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Patients Treated	150	166	67	116	141
Procedures Completed	496	515	353	519	555





Camp Maintenance Summary

A. Maintenance

The camp maintenance force faced a formidable challenge keeping Camp Moscrip in working order. The salt atmosphere and the open air design of the buildings took its toll and certainly contributed to the number of breakdowns. Although material problems hampered progress at times, there was always enough work to keep everybody fully employed. A preventative maintenance program was set up and followed as closely as the available manpower would allow. There were initially 58 men assigned to camp maintenance. This is the recommended size of the maintenance force. With these resources and proper management, most of the maintenance problems can be kept under control.



In October, 18 men were removed from the maintenance force to work on projects. This reduction, coupled with a sudden surge of breakdowns, dictated that the preventative maintenance program receive less emphasis than it normally should have. Unfortunately this only tended to increase the number of breakdowns, adding to the repair workload. (In addition to the camp maintenance requirements, BRAVO Company was tasked with the laundry and galley boiler watch which required a UT for 16 hours per day. Also the camp telephone switchboard was manned 20 hours per day by a CE).

During COMBLANT's visit to Camp Moscrip in January, the camp's shortcomings were a special item for consideration. COMBLANT was successful in obtaining \$150,000 for the camp just prior to FIVE's departure in April. This money will be used on projects to improve the physical condition of the camp for the benefit of all battalions to follow.

B. Material

A second major problem which proved especially annoying was the stocking of repair parts. The stock had previously been allowed to fall far below the 60

day requirement level. Imprest fund and local purchases were made almost daily. Money to stock the necessary 60 to 90 day supply did not become available until the end of deployment. It was clear that if avoidable, parts supplies should never be allowed to become depleted. Using pre-expended bins and letting supply restock on an orderly basis is the only acceptable way to obtain parts. The supply system simply cannot respond to a "crisis" maintenance program.

C. Summary

The two major problems faced in Camp Moscrip were the lack of manpower and the lack of a supply of repair parts and material. The poor condition of the camp generated enough work that manpower was never idle. However, important repairs were sometimes delayed for weeks while waiting for the proper part. A maintenance force of 50 to 60 men can effectively maintain and repair Camp Moscrip, handle grounds maintenance and undertake meaningful improvements to the camp. The allocation of this quantity of manpower, some firm guidance regarding the level of repair to be maintained, and some meaningful camp improvement projects would go a long way toward improving the condition of Camp Moscrip.



Detail Antigua Summary

A. General

This detail was stationed at the Naval Facility Antigua, West Indies. The detail OIC, a First Class Builder, had approximately 17 men of the Builder, Construction Electrician, and Engineering Aid rates. There was no direct turnover with NMCB THREE as they had been withdrawn from the site sometime before. The detail was tasked with five projects. The Water Tank (ANT 03) and Handball Court (ANT 05) were short punchlist jobs. The Barracks Rehab (ANT 406) and NEX Rehab (ANT 407) were both renovations to existing structures. The last job, the Security Fence (ANT 409), involved installing a chain-link fence around the perimeter of the NAVFAC. The first priority was to complete the Barracks Rehab project. The men of the detail were living in those barracks and it was to their advantage to finish them as soon as possible.

B. Quarters

The only quarters available for the men were those which the detail was renovating. Thus, the men found themselves actually working on their own living spaces.

Although it is always satisfying to know that one will benefit directly from the work he is doing, it is nonetheless a nuisance to have to live in a construction area.

C. Messing

The men of the detail were fed in the NAVFAC galley, adjacent to the BEQ. Although the messhall was small, it did provide adequate meals for the men.

D. Administration

Due to the short period of the detail, all personnel service records were kept by the main body in Puerto Rico. The NAVFAC Admin Office provided what little administrative aid the detail needed.

E. Disbursing

Pay records for the detail were kept by the NAVFAC Disbursing Office. That office paid out both routine pay days and one per diem payment. The detail returned to Puerto Rico before subsequent per diem payments were made.

F. Medical and Dental

Routine sickcall was held by the two NAVFAC Corpsmen. A hospital was available in the town of St. Johns for critical cases. All dental work was performed on a monthly basis by a dental team sent from Puerto Rico.



C. Messing

Detail Grand Turk Summary

A. General

Detail Grand Turk was sent to Naval Facility Grand Turk, Turks & Caicos Island, West Indies. The island, located about 90 miles north of Haiti, is the capital of the British Crown Colony of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Three men were initially sent to the NAVFAC to BEEP the equipment on the site and make the necessary arrangements prior to starting the project. Twelve additional men arrived the first of October to start the 2.7 mile road repair.

B. Quarters

Since the NAVFAC barracks were being rebuilt, the detail was berthed at a U.S. Air Force facility located at the south end of the island, about seven miles away. This was quite inconvenient, for the men had to be shuttled daily to and from the job site.

Messing facilities were provided by NAVFAC. With living and dining facilities located at opposite ends of the island, the men often found it more convenient to eat at their own expense in a cafeteria located at the Air Force facility.

D. Administration

Personnel records were maintained by the NAVFAC admin office.

E. Disbursing

NAVFAC Disbursing Office maintained the pay records of the detail personnel and handled routine paydays. One per diem payment was made to the men. This was paid out of the Battalion Disbursing Office in Puerto Rico and delivered to the detail by courier.

F. Medical and Dental

Routine medical service was provided by NAVFAC Corpsmen. A dental team flew to the island from Puerto Rico on a monthly basis to provide both NAVFAC and Detail personnel with dental care.



Detail Guantanamo Bay Summary

A. General.

Detail GTMO was located on Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The detail consisted of about 78 men with a Commissioned Warrant Officer as OIC. The work assigned to the detail included repairing a pier, laying a fuel line, automating a fuel farm, constructing an emergency generator pad, and building an addition to the base bowling alley.

B. Quarters.

Quarters were provided at the Naval Base Barracks.

C. Messing.

The men of the detail were fed at the base galley.

D. Administration.

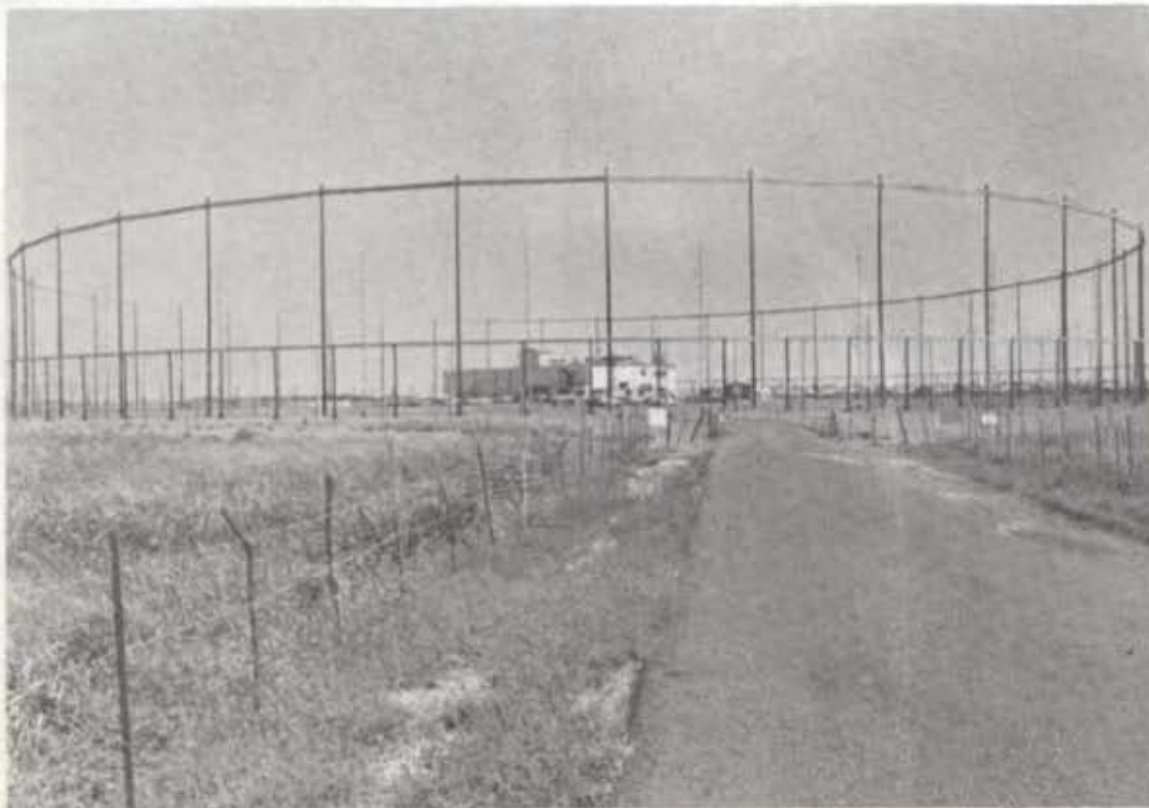
The detail was large enough that a Personnelman was assigned from the mainbody to maintain the men's service records. Technical assistance was provided by the base Administration Office.

E. Disbursing.

Disbursing was handled by the Base Disbursing Office. Per diem payments as well as regular pay days were all made from there.

F. Medical & Dental.

Routine sick call was held by a Hospital Corpsman assigned to the detail from the battalion. Cases requiring additional medical treatment were referred to the Naval Hospital, Guantanamo Bay. All dental sick call and treatment was handled by the Naval Dental Clinic, Guantanamo Bay.



Sabana Seca Summary

A. General

The work at Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, involved the construction of an addition to the Receiver Building there. The job was manned with personnel from Delta Company, 2nd Platoon. A Builder Chief was assigned as Platoon Commander and Project Supervisor. Later in the deployment the platoon was redesignated as Echo Company.

B. Quarters

Living accommodations were provided by the NAVSECGRUACT in the Marine Barracks.

C. Messing

The morning and evening meals were served in the base galley. For the noon meal, it was arranged that the meal be brought out to

the job site (a distance of about five miles) in order to avoid the necessity of transporting the men in to the main galley.

D. Administration

All administrative work was performed directly through the battalion admin office in Roosevelt Roads.

E. Disbursing

Pay records for the men at Sabana Seca were maintained by the battalion Disbursing Office in Roosevelt Roads. Checks for regular paydays and per diem payments were hand carried to Sabana Seca prior to pay'day.

F. Medical and Dental

All medical and dental records were maintained by the appropriate NAVSECGRUACT dispensaries. The activities provided outstanding service in these areas, taking care of all of the men's needs.



Vieques Island Summary

1. GENERAL

Personnel manning projects on Vieques Island were assigned primarily to ALFA Company, with an Equipment Operator Chief as Project Supervisor. Most of the work was located on Mount Pirata. Heavy rains which frequently made the access road impassable were the cause of some delay on those projects. Two other projects on the island were the Camp Garcia Sewage Treatment Plant and the Naval Ammunition Facility Road Repair. These did not get started until well into the deployment due to manning and equipment requirements on higher priority projects.

2. QUARTERS

The men on Vieques were housed at the NAF barracks. The barracks personnel were quite helpful in providing berthing for a frequently fluctuating workforce.

3. MESSING

Dining facilities were available through the NAF Galley.

4. ADMINISTRATION.

All administrative procedures were handled through the battalion Administration Office in Roosevelt Roads.

5. DISBURSING

Like Sabana Seca, disbursing operations were performed by the battalion Disbursing Office. Pay and per diem checks were transported to Vieques by ferry on the day prior to pay day.

6. MEDICAL & DENTAL

All of the medical and dental requirements were handled by battalion corpsmen at the mainbody.



C. Messing

The men dined at the all-hands dining room at the West Annex.

D. Administration

All personnel administration was handled by the main body at Roosevelt Roads. An air shuttle was available between the West Annex and Roosevelt Roads. A round trip was made on Tuesdays and Thursdays both in the morning and the afternoon. If there was no space on the aircraft, the only alternative was to drive, a trip requiring about six hours.

E. Disbursing

Disbursing records were kept by the main body Disbursing Office. Paychecks were usually typed a few days in advance of payday in order to allow time to get them to the West Annex.

F. Medical and Dental

Routine medical and dental problems were handled by corpsmen at the West Annex. More serious cases were sent to the Naval Hospital or Dental Clinic at Roosevelt Roads.

West Annex Summary

A. General

The work at the West End was performed for the Naval Facility Punta Borinquen, Puerto Rico. Delta Company, Third Platoon, was assigned to the project, with an Ensign as Platoon Commander and Project Supervisor. (Like 2nd Platoon at Sabana Seca, 3rd Platoon was redesignated a company, Foxtrot Company, during the course of the deployment). The Project Office was located at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads West Annex which supported the NAVFAC.

B. Quarters

Living quarters were provided at the West Annex barracks. The company had the building to themselves. When they first arrived at West Annex, some effort was spent painting the rooms and doing minor repairs as a self help project. The end result was a very comfortable barracks.