

a mine northwest of the Saint-Marcouf Islands. Closing *Glennon*, *Rich* dispatched a whaleboat only to learn that her assistance was not needed at that point. *Rich* then started to round the disabled ship and take up station ahead of the minesweeper which had taken *Glennon* in tow. At approximately 0920, a mine exploded 50 yards off *Rich*'s starboard beam. Three minutes later, a second went off directly under the ship. Approximately 50 feet of her stern was blown off. A third mine delivered the final blow 2 minutes later. The forward section buckled. *Rich* was ordered abandoned. A few minutes later, she sank. Of her crew, 27 were killed; 73 wounded; and 62 missing.

Rich (DE-695) earned one battle star during World War II.

II

(DD-820; dp. 2,425; l. 390'10"; b. 41'; dr. 18'6"; s. 35 k.; cpl. 350; a. 6 5", 12 40mm., 6 dep., 2 det., 10 21" tt.; cl. *Gearing*)

The second *Rich* (DD-820) was laid down on 16 May 1944 by the Consolidated Steel Corp., Orange, Tex.; launched 5 October 1945; sponsored by Mrs. Ralph McM. Rich; and commissioned on 3 July 1946, Comdr. R. C. Houston in command.

After shakedown in the Caribbean, *Rich* departed Norfolk in late October for a Mediterranean tour, most of which, December 1946 to March 1947, was spent on patrol in the Atlantic. Returning to the United States in March, she was converted to a specialized antisubmarine ship at the New York Naval Shipyard; and, in the fall, she resumed operations with the 2d Fleet. Throughout 1948 and into 1949, she operated as a unit of a hunter-killer (HUK) group based at Key West, Fla., in the development of antisubmarine warfare tactics. In August 1949, the destroyer crossed the Atlantic for a brief visit to Cherbourg; then returned to east coast and Caribbean operations. In the fall of 1950, *Rich*, redesignated an escort destroyer (DDE-820) the previous March, returned to the Mediterranean for a month of exercises with the 6th Fleet. By January 1951, she was conducting exercises in the Caribbean; and, in February, she entered the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

Rotated regularly to duty with the 6th Fleet, *Rich* operated during the 1950's and 1960's principally off the east coasts of the United States and Canada; in the Caribbean; and in the Mediterranean. In addition to participation in fleet and NATO exercises she steamed with the 6th Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean during the Suez Crisis of 1956. Two years later she supported the Marine landings in Lebanon.

While with the 2d Fleet, *Rich* served in the search and rescue group which steamed along the route of President Kennedy's flight to South America on his good will visit in 1960. The next year, she participated in Project Mercury as Lieutenant Colonel Glenn, USMC, became the first American to orbit the earth; and from 25 October to 25 November 1962, she operated with the Cuban Quarantine Force during the missile crisis.

Modernized in 1963 during a 10-month FRAM I conversion to increase her habitability and combat capability, she resumed operations with the Atlantic Fleet's Antisubmarine forces in 1964. A year later, she was detached for another mission in support of NASA projects and in March and May 1965, she served as a recovery ship for Gemini space shots.

In 1968 *Rich*'s Atlantic-Mediterranean employment schedule was interrupted for duty off Vietnam. From 13 May to 20 July, she provided escort and plane-guard services for attack carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin. At the end of the month, she assumed search and rescue duties off the coast of North Vietnam and continued them into September. She then concluded her tour in the Far East with naval gunfire support missions for South Vietnamese Army Forces and USMC operations in the I Corps area of northern South Vietnam, 21 September to 1 October.

Rich arrived back at Norfolk on 5 November. Six months later, in May 1969, she was again on station in the Atlantic for another NASA mission, this time Apollo X. Toward the end of the month, she returned to Norfolk and prepared for an extended deployment with the Middle East Force. Underway on 3 July, she operated in the Indian Ocean area into December and on 21 January 1970 returned to Norfolk, Va. Overhaul occupied the spring and summer and in the fall she

resumed operations with the 2d Fleet. In December she began preparations for another 6th Fleet deployment. After almost two months of operations along the Atlantic seaboard, *Rich* embarked 22 February 1971 for the Mediterranean and a five-month cruise with the Sixth Fleet. She returned to the east coast 23 July and continued normal operations and exercises out of Norfolk until November. *Rich* departed from Norfolk 17 October and arrived in Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, a month and a day later. Just over three months later, she was on her way back to Norfolk, arriving 23 March 1973. Since that time, *Rich* has continued normal operations along the Atlantic coast, homeported at Norfolk, Va.

Rich was awarded three battle stars for service off Vietnam.

Stricken from Navy list - 12/1/77
Sold for scrap *Richard B. Anderson*

Richard Beatty Anderson, born in Tacoma, Wash., on 26 June 1921, enlisted in the Marine Corps at San Francisco on 6 July 1942. After basic training, Anderson served at Camp Elliott, San Diego; was promoted to private first class on 12 April 1943; and was subsequently ordered to duty in the field.

On 1 February 1944, during the fighting for control of Roi Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Anderson and his unit were hunting enemy snipers and entered a shell crater to gain a vantage point from which to attack Japanese positions. In an ensuing exchange of fire, Anderson prepared to throw a grenade but "... it slipped from his hand and rolled toward the men at the bottom of the hole. With insufficient time to retrieve the armed weapon and throw it... he fearlessly chose to sacrifice himself and save his companions by hurling his body upon the grenade and taking the full impact of the explosion." Private first class Anderson was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

(DD-786; dp. 2,425 (f.); l. 390'6"; b. 40'11"; dr. 18'6"; s. 35 k.; cpl. 336; a. 6 5", 6 40mm., 5 21" tt., 6 dep., 2 det.; cl. *Gearing*)

Richard B. Anderson (DD-786) was laid down on 1 December 1944 by Todd Pacific Shipyards, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; launched on 7 July 1945; sponsored by Mrs. Oscar A. Anderson, mother of Private First Class Anderson; and commissioned on 26 October 1945, Comdr. Hugh H. Murray in command.

After shakedown, *Richard B. Anderson*, homeported at San Diego, served as plane guard for *Essex*-class carriers operating off southern California. Immobilized by a shortage of personnel in the fall of 1946, she was fully active by January 1947 and in February she participated in fleet exercises off Hawaii. Search and rescue operations, local exercises off California and an overhaul took up the remainder of 1947 and early 1948. On 9 March 1948, she sailed for Pearl Harbor; conducted 2 weeks of antisubmarine warfare (ASW) exercises there; then continued across the Pacific for duty with the 7th Fleet. In April, she arrived at Tsingtao, China, then shifted to Buckner Bay, Okinawa, for further exercises. In mid-May she was back in Chinese waters. Duty at Tsingtao and Shanghai was followed by visits to Hong Kong and Manila and during late August and early September a return to China. On 12 November she sailed for California, arriving on the 26th. In March 1949, the destroyer took part in Aerobee guided missile tests at the magnetic equator. Five months later, she again sailed west for duty with the 7th Fleet. Operating primarily in the Philippines during that tour, she visited Saigon, Indochina, 16-23 March 1950, and witnessed operations of Viet Minh forces against French authorities.

Richard B. Anderson returned to the United States in June. Hostilities broke out in Korea soon thereafter and on 19 February 1951 she sailed west again with Destroyer Division 12 (DesDiv 12).

On 12 March, she arrived at Sasebo, and 2 days later joined TF 77 off the east coast of the embattled peninsula. Into April she served as escort and plane guard for the carriers launching strikes against North Korean and Chinese forces, power sources and supply, industrial, and transport centers. At Yokosuka in mid-April, she was back off Korea for an amphibious feint against the mining and transport center of Tanch'on at the end of the month. In May, she conducted ASW exercises off Japan and Okinawa, and, in June, she operated as a unit of the Taiwan Strait Patrol. During July

she conducted hunter-killer (HUK) exercises; then, in August, she resumed operations with TF 77 and spent the last weeks of her deployment off Korea.

The destroyer arrived at San Diego on 30 September. Seven months later she headed back across the Pacific, again stopping in Hawaii. On 12 June 1952 she rejoined TF 77 and, with an interruption for a railway interdiction mission on the 25th, remained with the carriers into July. On 9 July she returned to Japan; conducted ASW exercises south of there until the 31st; then steamed for Keelung and another tour of patrol duty in the Taiwan Strait. On 21 August she was back off Korea, as a unit of TF 95, the U.N. Blockade and Escort Force. On the 23d she shifted from Wonsan to Songjin and on the 27th she rejoined TF 77. Detached on the 30th, she participated in support operations along the bombline until the 2d, then, on the 3d, headed back to Yokosuka. At midmonth she moved to Hakodate, Hokkaido, for HUK operations and at the end of the month she rejoined TF 77. With two interruptions for harassment and interdiction missions, she remained with TF 77 until the 18th, then joined TF 70 for operations south of Japan. In November, she resumed operations with the carriers of TF 77.

On 21 November, *Richard B. Anderson* departed Korea for Yokosuka. SAR duty followed and on the 6th of December she headed for Guam and the United States.

After Korea, *Richard B. Anderson* alternated between duty with the 7th Fleet in the western Pacific (WestPac) and training operations and regular overhauls on the west coast. In July 1960, she put into the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for a FRAM I overhaul and emerged in May 1961 with ASROC, DASH modernized communications equipment, and improved berthing and messing areas. Trials, refresher training, and fleet exercise Operation "Sea Shell" occupied the remainder of 1961.

In 1962, the "new" destroyer participated in Operation "Dominic," the nuclear test series carried out at Christmas Island, and on her return, early in the spring, she shifted from DesDiv 12 to DesDiv 51. Operations with her new squadron, Destroyer Squadron 5, a good will visit to Portland, Oreg., and local exercises followed. In November she resumed her annual WestPac deployment schedule.

Through the 1960's and during her 1962-63 deployment, *Richard B. Anderson* participated in ASW/HUK exercises, SEATO operations, and joint United States-Japanese exercises and served on Taiwan patrol duty. On 5 August 1964, however, she headed west for a combat zone, Vietnam. On the 28th she arrived at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, and in early September took up station in Tonkin Gulf in support of the carriers of TF 77. At the end of the month she returned to Subic, then steamed to Hong Kong where she served as station ship during October. In mid-November she returned to Vietnam and for almost 2 months she screened ready amphibious groups off southern South Vietnam and carrier striking groups in Tonkin Gulf; conducted surveys of hostile islands; and served on picket station. In mid-January, she steamed into Yokosuka Harbor and on the 19th she sailed for home.

Arriving at San Diego on 1 February 1965, *Richard B. Anderson*, resumed duties with the 1st Fleet. For the rest of 1965, she remained in the eastern Pacific—conducting training exercises, including a midshipmen cruise; serving as electronics schoolship; and participating in division and fleet exercises. On 7 January 1966, she headed west again. In early February she joined TG 77.5 off the coast of South Vietnam. Detached briefly for surveillance duty, she remained with TG 77.5 until the 11th, then took up picket station duty south of Hainan Island. On the 17th she headed for Japan and on 3 March she returned to the Philippines. At midmonth she was back off Vietnam for gunfire support duty near Hue. In early April she briefly visited Hong Kong, then resumed operations in Tonkin Gulf. At the end of the month she underwent availability at Kaohsiung and on her return to Vietnam alternated between plane-guard duty with *Intrepid* (CVS-11) and shore bombardment missions in the Mekong Delta. On 15 June she steamed north for a last visit to Japan prior to returning to the United States.

Richard B. Anderson arrived back at San Diego on 10 July. Overhaul, schoolship duty, and local and fleet exercises followed. On 25 April 1967, she again sailed west. During June, July, part of August, and most of September, she performed

plane-guard and SAR duties off the coast of Vietnam. By the end of October, she was back in San Diego.

Varied assignments—"quickstart" ship, schoolship, an overhaul, and midshipman training cruise ship—occupied the winter, spring, and summer. At the end of September 1968, she again deployed to WestPac. Two weeks of exercises off Hawaii followed her departure from California and on the 27th she arrived at Yokosuka. Three days later she steamed for Vietnam. Gunfire support duty south of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and off Da Nang took her well into November. SEATO exercises followed, and at the end of the month she returned to the combat zone for operations with the fast carriers. In mid-December she steamed to Japan, but was back off Vietnam for further gunfire support duty in early January 1969. From Da Nang to the DMZ, she shelled Vietcong and North Vietnamese Army concentrations, and provided night harassment and interdiction fire at known enemy positions. Detached on the 20th, she participated in another SEATO exercise, visited Hong Kong, and on 6 February took up escort and plane-guard duty in the Tonkin Gulf. In March she resumed gunfire support duty north of Nha Trang. On the 21st, she proceeded to Kaohsiung for repair and maintenance work, then returned to Tonkin Gulf for plane-guard duty. In mid-April she was ordered to the Sea of Japan for brief duty with a carrier task group, newly organized to protect surveillance flights, and, at the end of the month she sailed for home.

Arriving on 11 May she underwent overhaul during the late summer and early fall, then resumed a schedule of training exercises, schoolship duty, and in March 1970, operations with *Oriskany* (CVA-34). She then prepared for another WestPac deployment. On May 27th she got underway but was forced to turn back by a damaged engine. Repairs were completed at Long Beach and in August she was once again en route to WestPac and another tour with the 7th Fleet which she completed in January 1971.

Richard B. Anderson arrived at San Diego 10 February 1971 and operated out of that port until 20 October, when embarked upon an extended deployment in the Far East. She arrived in Yokosuka, Japan, her new home port, 11 November 1971. Since that time she has been continuously deployed to the western Pacific. She has been involved in various support duties off the coast of Vietnam including duty on the gunline and plane guard duty with aircraft carriers. During the period 11 December 1971-10 January 1972, she was deployed to the Indian Ocean because of the Indo-Pakistani war. As of January 1974, *Richard B. Anderson* is still operating out of Yokosuka with the Seventh Fleet.

Richard B. Anderson earned four battle stars for service during the Korean conflict and eleven during tours off Vietnam.

STRICKER FROM NAVY LIST - 11/20/75

TO: TAIWAN - *Richard B. Russell* 6/10/77

Richard Brevard Russell was born 2 November 1897 in Winder, Ga. He graduated from Gordon Institute in Barnesville, Ga., in 1915 and received a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Georgia in 1918. He served in the enlisted ranks of the United States Naval Reserve Forces in 1918 and, in 1919, set up law practice in Winder. Prior to entering the United States Senate in 1933, Russell served as county attorney for Georgia's Barrow County, as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, its Speaker, and finally, he was Governor of Georgia from 1931 to 1933.

Richard B. Russell served in the United States Senate from 1933 to his death in 1971. He received an LL.D. from Mercer University in 1957. During the 91st Congress, he was president pro tempore of the Senate, a member and former chairman of the Armed Services Committee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a member of the Space and Aeronautics Sciences Committee and of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He was also a member of the commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. While still in office, Senator Russell died 21 January 1971 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

(SSN-687: dp. 3,860; l. 292'2"; b. 31'8"; dr. 26'; s. 20+ k.; cpl. 107; a. 4 21" tt., SUBROC; cl. *Sturgeon*)

Richard B. Russell, a nuclear-powered attack submarine, was laid down 19 October 1971 by the Newport News Ship-