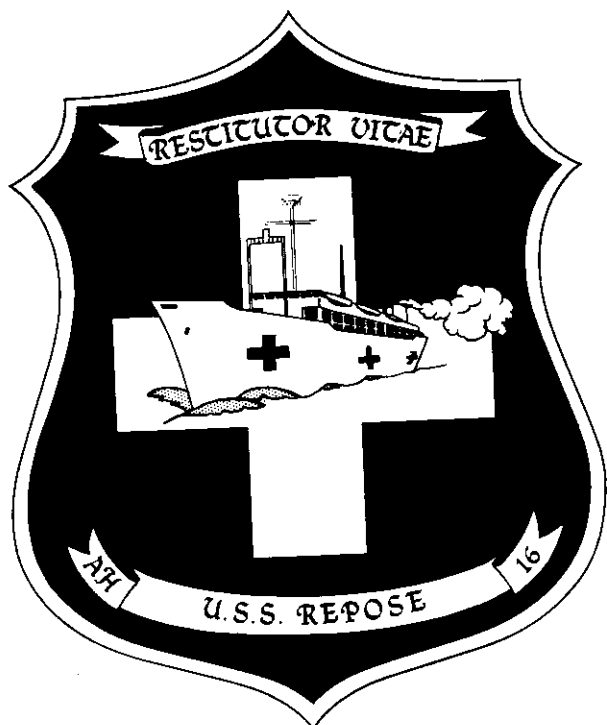


Welcome

Aboard



U.S.S. REPOSE

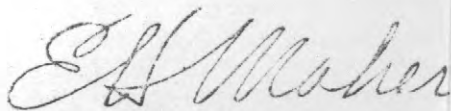
AH - 16

WELCOME

THIS PAMPHLET HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR VISITORS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESS. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO EMBRACE THE LONG AND DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF THE USS REPOSE, BUT MERELY TO ACQUAINT OUR GUESTS WITH HIGHLIGHTS OF THAT RECORD OF WHICH WE, THE OFFICERS AND MEN, ARE PROUD. THE "ANGEL OF THE ORIENT" IS INDEED PLEASED TO HAVE YOU ON BOARD AND HOPES THAT YOUR VISIT WILL BE AN ENLIGHTENING AND MEMORABLE ONE AND THAT YOU WILL DEPART KNOWING THAT THE REPOSE IS ADDING A NEW AND MORE DISTINGUISHED CHAPTER TO ITS RECORD IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY.



PAUL R. ENGLE
CAPTAIN MC U.S. NAVY
COMMANDING OFFICER
NAVAL HOSPITAL



EUGENE H. MAHER
CAPTAIN U.S. NAVY
COMMANDING OFFICER
USS REPOSE (AH-16)



CAPTAIN EUGENE H. MAHER, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER USS REPOSE (AH-16)

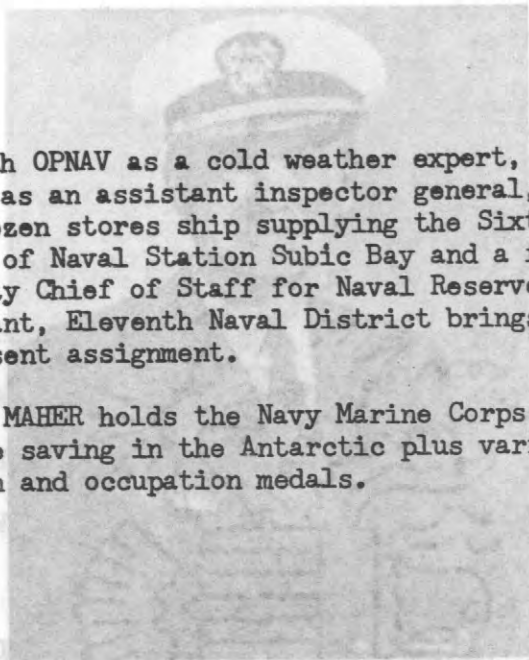
COMMANDING OFFICER, NAVAL HOSPITAL, USS REPOSE (AH-16)

Captain MAHER was born in Ogden, Utah in 1908; graduated from Ogden High School and joined the Navy to see the world in 1927. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1932 and went to inactive duty in the Naval Reserve. For the next eight years he was variously occupied with the Merchant Marine, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the oil tool industry until recalled to active duty in 1940. Captain MAHER commissioned and commanded a Patrol Craft and two Destroyer Escorts, serving in both the North Atlantic and the Western Pacific through World War II.

After General Line School and augmentation to USN, he made eight Arctic and two Antarctic expeditions as Commanding Officer of three icebreakers. He "wintered over" in the Antarctic as Commander Antarctic Support Activities, Deep Freeze III. A

tour with OPNAV as a cold weather expert, and another as an assistant inspector general, command of a frozen stores ship supplying the Sixth Fleet, command of Naval Station Subic Bay and a final tour as Deputy Chief of Staff for Naval Reserve to the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District brings him to his present assignment.

Captain MAHER holds the Navy Marine Corps Medal for life saving in the Antarctic plus various area campaign and occupation medals.



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CAPTAIN PAUL R. ENGLE, MC, USN
COMMANDING OFFICER, NAVAL HOSPITAL, USS REPOSE (AH-16)

Basically, the REPOSE continues to resemble her Captain ENGLE was born in Petoskey, Michigan in 1916. He received his MD Degree from the University of Michigan in 1940 and entered the U.S. Navy in 1941 shortly before Pearl Harbor. He has served continuously since that time. His war time duty included a tour as the Medical Officer aboard the USS DETROIT.

Captain ENGLE'S shore hospital assignments include duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland and later as Chief of Medicine, U.S. Naval Hospital Guam, M.I. in 1948 and 1949. He underwent post-graduate study in Tropical Medicine at the Tulane University School of Medicine in 1950, and completed the Resident Course at the Armed Forces Industrial College in 1955 and 1956. Since that time he served three years as the Force Medical Officer, Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

USS REPOSE (AH-16)

From 1959 to 1965 Captain ENGLE served as the Director, Physical Qualifications and Medical Records Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Captain ENGLE was married in 1943 to Eloise Hopper of Seattle, Washington, who resides with their three children in Falls Church, Virginia

When the U.S. Naval Hospital Ship USS REPOSE sailed for Vietnam on January 3, 1966 she not only began another illustrious chapter in her long career of humanitarian service, but her new "face lifting" provided American servicemen with the finest and most advanced medical treatment in history. Scores of men working around the clock at the Naval Shipyard at Hunter's Point in California completely overhauled the gallant veteran of World War II and Korea. They probed, painted, and polished her until she looked like new.

THE SHIP AND ITS MISSION

Basically, the REPOSE continues to resemble her five sister ships of World War II, which, because of their hull design, were ideally suited for conversion into floating hospitals. Her displacement is 15,000 tons, which provides smooth sailing for patients, even in heavy seas. Her length is 520 feet; her beam is 71 feet 6 inches. She has a cruising radius of 12,000 miles, traveling at 17½ knots. There are seven decks, with the clinical

spaces being below the waterline so that the more desirable upper decks may be reserved for wards and recreation areas. There are sun decks, movies, a soda fountain and lounges where recuperating servicemen may spend time. Two Red Cross workers are available to those requiring this specialized service. The entire ship is air-conditioned.

In accordance with the Geneva Convention, the ship is painted white with red crosses on her sides. She is fully illuminated at all times and carries no armament, even when sailing in hostile waters. In all respects, she is a non-combatant ship of mercy fulfilling her traditional role of bringing definitive medical care to Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Marine Corps personnel as quickly and efficiently as possible. She is also a floating medical store house carrying quantities of materials needed to run a 750 bed hospital. An additional role the REPOSE has in Vietnam is that of a consultation center. Problem cases from field hospitals ashore can be brought to the specialists aboard ship where the new diagnostic and therapeutic equipment

can be utilized. When the work load permits, the medical personnel aboard the REPOSE are available to treat South Vietnamese civilians and other friendly nationals. In fulfilling this secondary mission, doctors, nurses and corpsmen may go ashore to help train and work with Vietnamese on a people-to-people basis. Vice Admiral Robert B. Brown, Surgeon General of the Navy states further, "We will make our facilities aboard the REPOSE available for training selected South Vietnamese doctors and nurses when this can be done without interfering with our primary mission..."

To carry out the multiple tasks assigned the REPOSE there are 22 Navy Doctors, 3 Navy Dentists, 29 Nurses, a Wave Medical Service Corps officer, 6 Medical Service Corps officers, two chaplains, 246 Hospital Corpsmen and 7 Dental Technicians. In addition, there are 18 officers and more than 200 men in the crew responsible for the operation of the ship.

BRIEF HISTORY

Many of the basic facilities, such as the three

operating rooms, support services, pharmacy, central surgical supply, dental clinic and laboratories are essentially the ones the REPOSE carried when she was commissioned at the Brooklyn Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company Shipbuilding Division in May of 1945. They were put to full use during her tour with the Pacific Fleet at the close of World War II. At the end of the war, REPOSE served as a station hospital in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tsingtao. In 1949, the ship received aboard British casualties who were victims of Chinese communist aggression. HMS LONDON presented a plaque for REPOSE's wardroom in appreciation for the medical care given at that time. During the Korean conflict, the REPOSE served for two years as a station general hospital at PUSAN and INCHON and as an evacuation ship. She carried many loads of up to 800 or more patients from battle areas to hospital facilities in comparatively safe rear areas. In 1951, she operated with the First Marine Division, providing hospital facilities for leatherneck casualties. This is the same function she resumes in Vietnam.

HELIPORT



One of the more important structures added to the REPOSE during the Korean conflict was the heliport located on the ship's stern. An appreciable number of patients can be flown directly to the floating hospital, via a variety of medical evacuation helicopters. If the REPOSE is in port, casualties and patients can be loaded at dockside. Litter patients can also be brought aboard with the aid of electrically driven hoists.

BLOOD BANK

A significant advance in military medicine and front-line surgery during World War II and Korea

was the use of blood plasma in the prevention and treatment of shock. Plasma, however, is a substitute for the preferred whole blood. In the Pacific campaigns in Iwo Jima and Okinawa, whole blood was flown directly from the States to field hospitals and hospital ships in those areas. This time-consuming procedure was necessary because whole blood could not be stored for longer than 21 days without its usefulness expiring. Today, on the



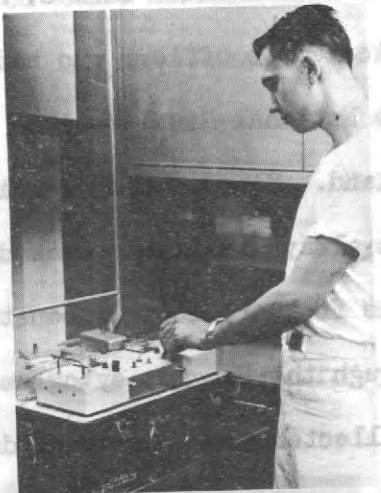
REPOSE another giant step has been taken in providing whole blood for transfusions to battle casualties and to surgery patients. It is a frozen blood bank

which can hold up to 250 units of blood. In charge of installation and operation of this frozen blood bank was Lieutenant Commander Edna E. Mc Cormick, a Medical Service Corps officer who had previously had duty at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland. Blood, which requires frequent resupply now is always available aboard the REPOSE. Taken out of the freezer, it is reconstituted by running it through the Huggins cytoglomerator. Fresh blood can be collected from the usual donors. It can then be frozen and stored for an indefinite period.

ARTIFICIAL HEART

For the first time in the history of military medicine, an artificial heart can take over the functions of a damaged heart or major blood vessels within minutes of the time the patient has been wounded in action. The REPOSE carries such a machine which is made of a two-roller head pump, coupled with a pre-sterilized oxygenator, creating a system by which the surgeon can bypass part or all of the left heart or the entire heart. This

equipment, weighing less than 75 pounds, is instantly available. It can be used on the ship, or can be

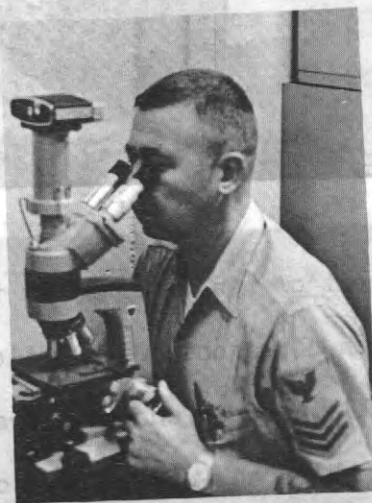


flown to a shore facility, if it is requested. A cardiovascular surgeon aboard the REPOSE, Commander M. K. Neugebauer explained his enthusiasm for the system, "...A surgeon, by utilizing the femoral artery and vein and the internal jugular vein, can put a casualty on almost complete cardio-pulmonary bypass, under a local anesthetic, in a helicopter, while transporting him to the hospital ship..."

FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY STAINING TECHNIQUE

Another innovation aboard the REPOSE which will provide early recognition of disease-causing

organisms, such as the bacillus of tuberculosis or malaria parasites, is the fluorescent antibody staining technique. This technique is a specialized blood testing procedure which uses the antigen-antibody reaction made visible by a special fluorescent dye. Instead of taking several days to



culture organisms from throat and sputum specimens so that the disease can be correctly diagnosed it is now possible to stain the specimen directly and the fluorescent dye will immediately identify the culprit organism. The technique is appropriately called FAST, derived from the fluorescent antibody staining technique it uses.

ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT



The department of neurosurgery in the REPOSE is equipped with ultrasonic diagnostic equipment. This is literally a sonar encephalograph and in appearance resembles the radar scope of submarines.

Its medical purpose, however, is to seek out and identify brain hemorrhages. Sonar transducers, or probes, likewise identify foreign bodies which may be driven into the brain along with shrapnel fragments.

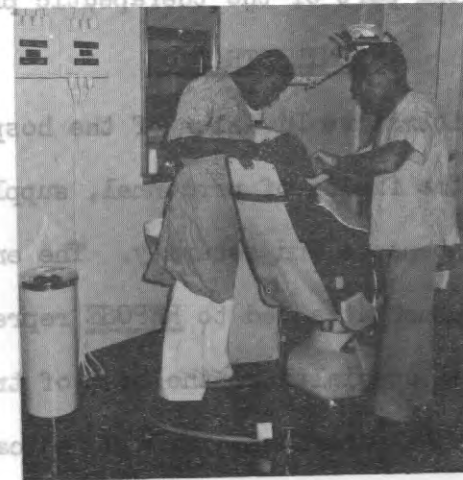
RECOMPRESSION CHAMBER

Beneath the heliport, a recompression chamber has been installed for treatment of anaerobic

infections such as tetanus or gas gangrene. The chamber, identical with those used to treat deep sea divers for "the bends", creates an elevated barometric pressure which permits increased amounts of oxygen to enter the blood and body tissues.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dental department handles such routine matters as cleaning, filling or extracting teeth, but, in addition the oral surgeon is concerned with those



procedures necessary to correct facial wounds involving teeth and the bones of the face and jaw. The latest type of equipment, including high speed air drills, x-ray cameras, rapid film processing

equipment and electrically-operated chairs are used to give patients maximum service while at the same time reducing pain.

SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE

REPOSE chaplains - one Protestant and one Catholic - are doctors of faith. Their personal spiritual ministry dispels fear and doubt, which often accompany disease and injury. The chaplains instill faith and hope which are health-motivating and are a vital part of the therapeutic process.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Division of the hospital encompasses the fields of personnel, supply, food service, maintenance and security. The enlisted hospital corpsmen attached to REPOSE represent many technical specialties, the best of training, and considerable experience in Navy medical department facilities.

ON THE LINE

Since her arrival on the scene in Vietnam on February 16, 1966, attached to the Seventh Fleet, hundreds of patients, many of them battle casualties,

have been admitted to the hospital or have been seen in consultation. Of the number admitted approximately one-third have been air-evacuated to various stateside naval hospitals for further treatment, the remaining two-thirds have recovered fully and have returned to duty in Vietnam.

UNITED STATES SHIP
REPOSE
AH-16

