

A History of the USS Calvert. Chronological Research Notes for the Period January 1, 1944 to April 30, 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Introduction

This document contains research notes and content for the period January 1, 1944 to April 30, 1944. During this period the Calvert and crew:

- * Sailed from San Diego to the Hawaiian Islands, then to Kwajalein Atoll for assault landings at Roi-Namur in early February.
- * Participated in a series of exercises in the Hawaiian Islands to prepare for the invasion of Saipan and Tinian throughout March.
- * Underwent an overhaul in Pearl Harbor while the crew underwent training and enjoyed extended periods of liberty during the month of April.

Notes:

- * All times are in "24-hour" time. For example, 0000 is midnight, 0400 is 4am, ... 1200 is noon, 2000 is 8pm ..., and so on.
- * Certain details and personal accounts are corroborated, and in some cases corrected, by official Navy records.

Primary Sources for the period January 1, 1944 to April 30, 1944

- * A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32), David B. Cullen
- * Calversion newsletter, various editions, published by John Cole
- * Adventures of a Landing Craft Coxswain, Christian Funck
- * Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, San Antonio Heights Publishing Co. Upland, CA.
- * Central Pacific Drive, History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Part III, The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace
<http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html> page 127.

1944-January

The Calvert was assigned to Transport Division 28 (Temporary), Group Three, Fifth Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

- * Organization: USS Bolivar, USS Calvert, USS Sheridan, USS La Salle, USS Alcione, USS Gunston Hall
- * Operating at Task Unit 53.11.3 as part of Task Group 53.11 of Task Force 53

1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944

January was spent preparing for the upcoming invasion of Roi-Namur, part of Operation Flintlock.

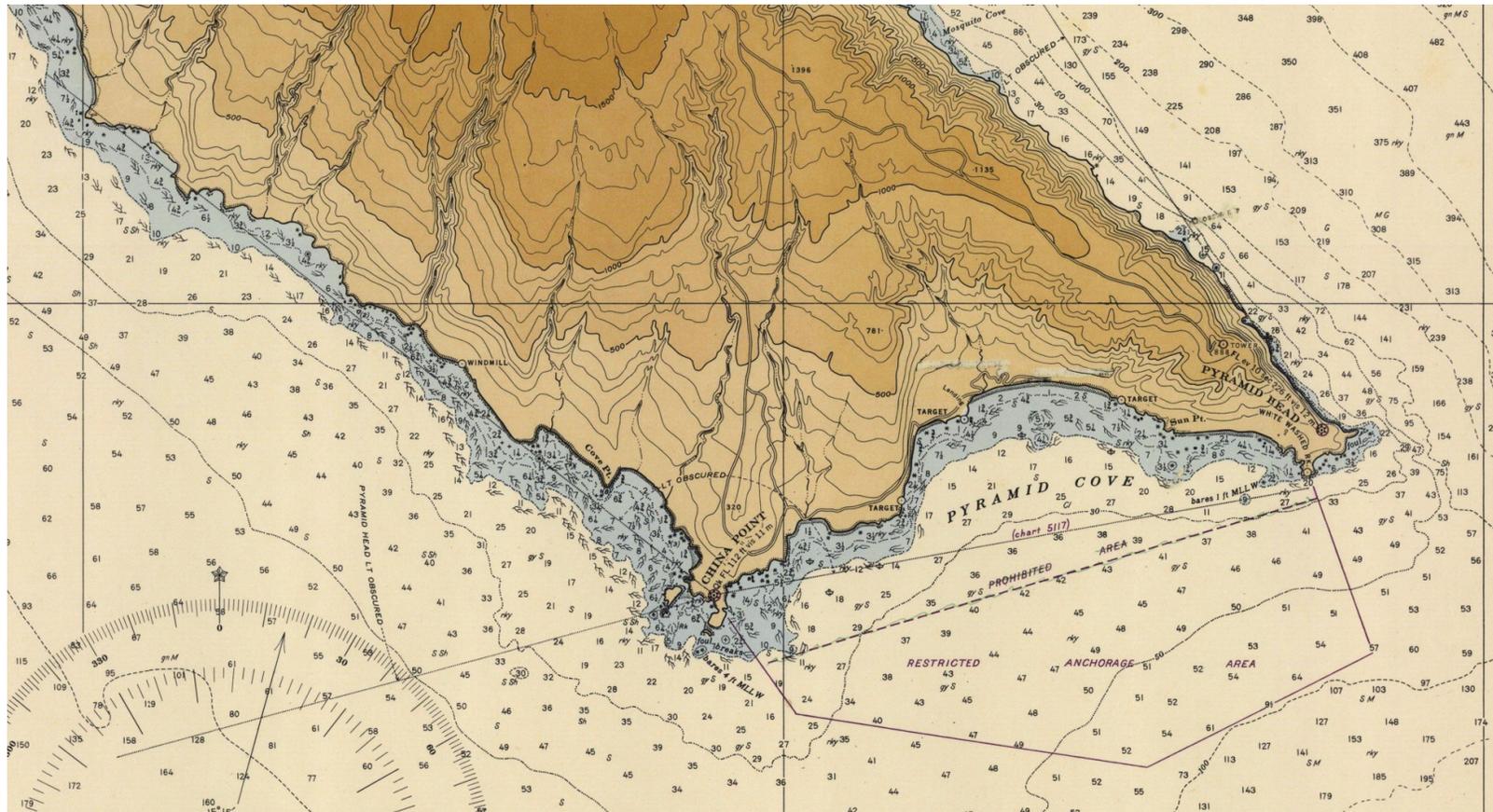
Additional Sources for January 1944

- * War Diary, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: January 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78311427>
- * Muster Roll and Report of Changes, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: January 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/125656395?objectPage=522-543>
- * War Diary, Fifth Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet
- * War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78349250>
- * USS CALVERT - Act Rep, Kwajalein Atoll, 1/31/44 to 2/8/44: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78307433>
- * A History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II. Central Pacific Drive. Part III. The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace. Chapter 1, Flintlock Plans and Preparations. Training for Flintlock:
<https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html>

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Preparation for Operation Flintlock – Marshall Islands - Kwajalein Atoll, Roi-Namur Islands					
<p>Work began in late-December 1943, while the Calvert was in San Diego, to prepare for participation in Operation Flintlock. The month of January was spent training and underway to Kwajalein Atoll to participate in the invasion.</p> <p>The Calvert was assigned to the Northern Attack Force for Operation Flintlock. Flintlock was the first of several operations planned in the Marshall Islands group. The capture of the Marshall Islands was a critical next step in the Pacific Campaign. The Island group offered U.S. forces bases for reconnaissance and combat staging needed to continue the march towards the Japanese islands. The mission of the Northern Attack Force was to capture Roi-Namur Islands of the Kwajalein Atoll. The capture of Roi-Namur was important given that the primary Japanese airbase for the Marshall's group was on Roi.</p> <p>The Northern Task Force's operation consisted of three phases. First, the capture of four offshore islands in the vicinity of Roi-Namur on January 31st. Second, land the 23rd and 24th Regiments, 4th Marine Division, on Roi-Namur on February 1st. Third, capture a series of smaller islands of the Kwajalein Atoll following the capture of Roi-Namur. The Calvert was assigned to reserve capacity and was expected to remain on call to execute on one of five possible contingency plans during the three phases of the operation.</p>					<p>Funck, 54 History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4 Roi-Namur are the northern most group of islands in the Kwajalein atoll, a northern atoll of the Marshall Islands group. Central Pacific Drive, History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Part III, The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace, <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html> 127.</p>
1944	January	1	Moored, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego Underway for training operations in the vicinity of San Clemente Island	<p>1) Temporarily attached to Transport Division 28, 5th Amphib Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet Moored, Pier 1, Repair Base, San Diego, San Diego 0818 - Underway.</p> <p>2) 850 Transport Division 28 (temporary), composed of Bolivar, Calvert, La Salle, Sheridan, Alcione, and Gunston Hall underway as Task Group 53.14.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
Amphibious Landing Training Exercise, San Clemente Island					
1944	January	2-3	Underway, vicinity of San Clemente Island	<p>1) This landing was in effect a rehearsal, for all amphibious shipping joined many of Conolly's warships and carriers in the exercise.</p> <p>2) January 2nd 1216 Arrived at Transport Area off San Clemente Island and conducted debarkation drills. 1440 Underway and formed approach disposition.</p> <p>January 3rd 0750 Arrived Transport Area San Clemente Island and conducted landing exercises. 1350 Anchored in Pyramid Cove, San Clemente Island.</p>	<p>1) A History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II. Central Pacific Drive, Part III. The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace. Chapter 1, Flintlock Plans and Preparations. Training for Flintlock: https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>

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Pyramid Cove, San Clemente Island



Location of landing exercise, Pyramid Cove, San Clemente Island, as referenced by the War Diaries of the USS Gunston Hall and the USS La Salle.

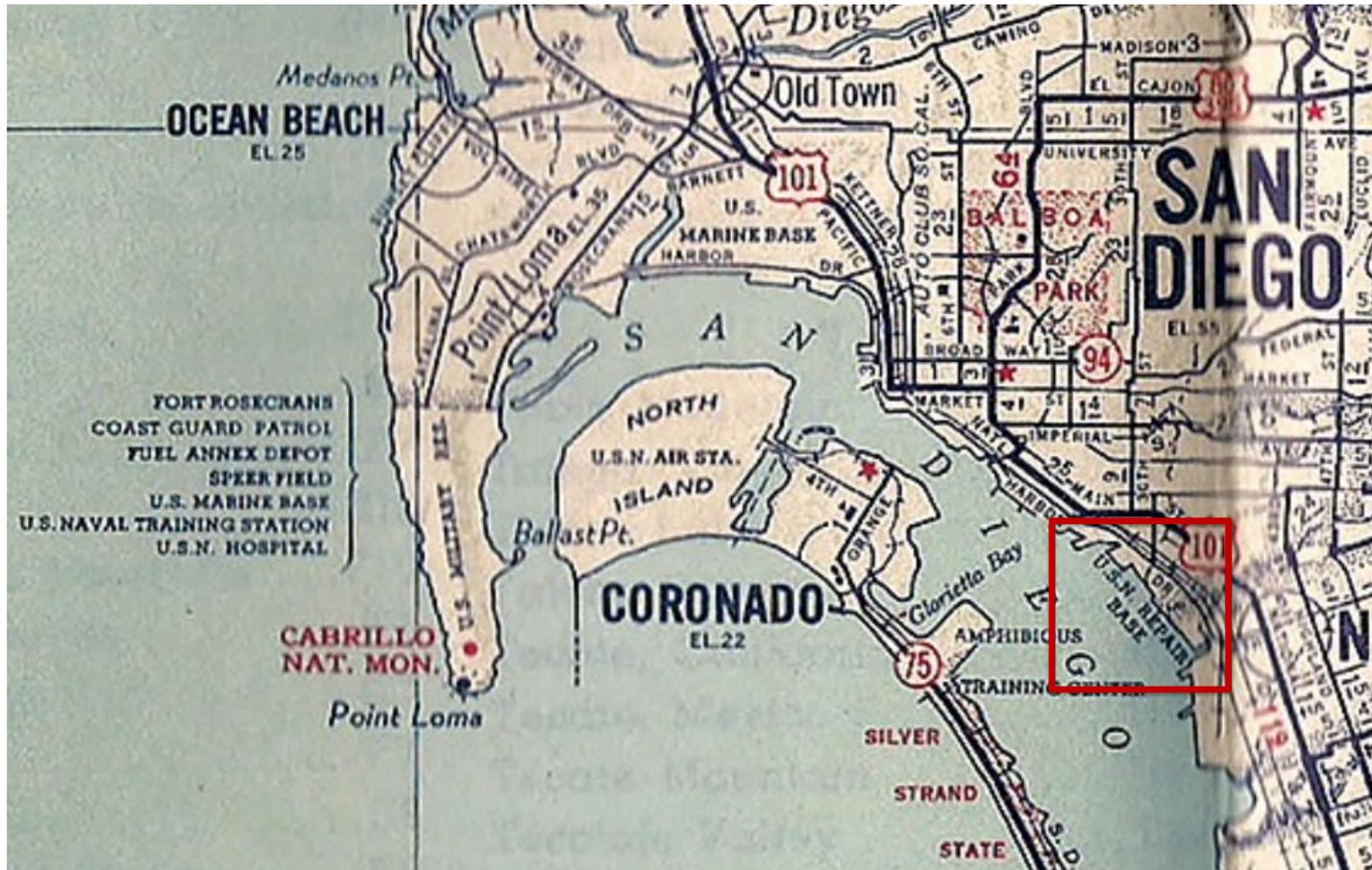
Excerpt of chart #5111, San Clemente Island

1:40,000 scale. Soundings in Fathoms. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1947
 Full chart online:
<https://www.historicalcharts.noaa.gov/ima/ge.php?filename=5111-7-1947>

1944	January	4	Underway for San Diego San Diego	Return to San Diego 0118 Underway. 1000 Anchored in Transport Area off Oceanside, CA., and disembarked all troops and equipment.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944
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Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	5-6	Underway, San Diego area Moored, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego	January 5th 1) 0200 - Underway for San Diego. 0935 Arrived San Diego. January 6th 2) 1327 - Moored starboard side to Pier 1, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego.	1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944 2) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1944

Location of the Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego, where the Calvert was moored for periods during early-to-mid January 1944



Detail of military version of Auto Club map
Source:
<https://www.sandiegoreader.com/news/2014/sep/03/feature-maps-world-war-two/>

Map-makers did the best they could during WWII
Censorship can be a quirky business.
Author: David Smollar
Publish Date: Sept. 3, 2014

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
A New Beach Party Embarks					
1944	January	7	Moored Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego, CA.	<p>There were thirty-two men in the Beach Party, with all types of men: A Lieutenant, a Radioman, a Signalman, Shipfitters, a Chief Bosn's Mate, a First Class, a Second Class Petty Officer, two Coxswains, and a few Seamen, of which I was one. All had jobs to do while on the ship and all had jobs to do while the invasion was going on.</p> <p>...</p> <p>When I got back to the ship, they had already started loading all kinds of equipment and I understand that the Fifth Division of Marines are going to come aboard. Then all at once our beach party gets ordered that we are going to be transferred to another ship. We are told to get all our gear ready and wait. We are going to the USS Calvert, APA-32. We get all our gear and out on the dock we go. Pretty soon a bus picks us up and takes us to the Destroyer Base. That is where the Calvert is tied up. I am sure sorry I am leaving the Doyen. I sure did love that ship. But, I will learn to love the Calvert as well.</p> <p>When we arrived at the Calvert, she was tied up on the Starboard side of Pier 1 at the Destroyer base. Now this ship was bigger than the Doyen, but just as pretty. She looked like a transport. We call came aboard and were assigned to different divisions. Sure enough, I was put into the first division again, so that means I am supposed to work in the forward part of the ship, just like the Doyen.</p>	<p>Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, p10-11 and 34.</p> <p>Only 11 crew members are listed as joining the Calvert on the 7th, including William Bell, from the Small Craft Training Center, Terminal Island, CA.</p>
1944	January	7 - 12	Moored, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego	<p>1) January 7 - 12: Moored starboard side to Pier 1, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego. No events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this period.</p> <p>2) San Diego undergoing repairs and alterations.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Division embarks aboard the USS Calvert					
1944	January	13	Moored Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego, CA.	<p>1) "The men of the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Division embarked aboard the USS Calvert at San Diego on January 13, 1944."</p> <p>2) Embarked: Landing Team 3 of Combat Team 23, of the Fourth Marine Division, a total of 74 officers and 1170 men, and 1046 tons of cargo and supplies, combat loaded, modified.</p> <p>3) Fighter Direction Services: CTF 53 detailed 4 officers and 12 men (radar specialists) to set up the Fourth Fighter Direction Station in the Calvert. During the operation, only when the first three ships assigned Fighter Director duty became inoperative, was the Calvert's station to assume control.</p>	<p>1) Brightwood Boys, The History of the Men from the North End of Springfield, Massachusetts, During World War II Chapter 13 by Christopher P. Montagna Online: http://www.brightwoodboys.com/chapter_13.html</p> <p>2) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>3) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Naval Air Liaison team embarks on the Calvert					
1944	January	13	Moored Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego, CA.	<p>1) CTF 53 detailed 4 officers and 12 men (radar specialists) to set up the Fourth Fighter Direction Station in the Calvert. Only when the first three ships assigned Fighter Director duty became inoperative, was the Calvert's station to assume control.</p> <p>2) "It may appear strange that a Naval Air Corps Radioman-gunner would be ordered to report for duty aboard an Attack Transport. I as a member of a Naval Air Liaison team, one of several ordered aboard the Calvert. The USS Calvert was Standby Flagship for Admiral Connelly (Commander of the 5th Amphibious Force) and Naval Air Liaison teams were considered as part of the Admirals Flag.</p> <p>... I arrived at the San Diego train depot and took a taxi to the Naval Base. At the Main Gate I asked the Marine Guard for directions to the berth of the Calvert. I threw my seabag over my shoulder and walked to the docks. I saw a bid, beautiful ship painted with blue, black and white diagonal camouflage stripes bearing the identification APA-32 written on her bow. I walked up the gangplank to the quarterdeck and saluted the Ensign on route. The Officer of the Deck directed me to my sleeping quarters which was Hold #2 and told me that my duty station was the Radio Schack (sic).</p> <p>Upon my arrival at Hold #2 I recognized some of the members of other Naval Air Liaison teams. We had been in training together. We swapped experiences (the Aleutians) and pondered where we were going next. We remained in port at San Diego Naval Base for 11 days taking on supplies, ammunition, fuel and Marines from the 4th Marine Division. Many of the Marines (we called them - Gyrenes) of the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines were also quartered in Hold #2."</p>	<p>1) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 2 & 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
Underway for Hawaii					
1944	January	13	San Diego Underway for Hawaii	<p>2) War diary entries: 0801 - got underway from Pier 1, Repair Base, San Diego, California in accordance with Annex "A" to movement order No. 156-44, dated 10 January 1944, with ships of T.F.G., 53.</p> <p>3) "On Jan 13, 1944 at 0800 we set sail for toward Hawaii. We still did not know our destination."</p> <p>4) Task Force 53 sailed from San Diego. The 4th Marine Division was composed principally of the 23rd, 24th and 25th Regimental Combat Teams. Transdiv Twenty-Six lifted the 25th and Transdiv Twenty-Four and Twenty-Eight (28) lifted the 23rd and the 24th.</p> <p>5) Underway in company with Task Force 53, Northern Attack Force. Fleet formed cruising disposition 3-L-I, Appalachian guide.</p>	<p>2) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1944</p> <p>3) Calversion V37, Page 2 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>4) A History of the USS Calvert - David Cullen - p. 7</p> <p>5) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	13 - 21	Underway for Hawaii	<p>"On 13 January 1944, the division (4th Marines) sailed from San Diego to commence the longest shore-to-shore amphibious operation in the history of warfare: 4,300 miles.</p> <p>Life at sea soon settled down into a regular routine. All hands soon became acquainted with the rituals of alerts for "General Quarters" in the blackness of predawn, mess lines stretching along the passageways, inspections and calisthenics on the cluttered decks, the loudspeaker with its shrill whistle of a "bonsun's pipe" and its "Now hear this!", fresh water hours, and classes and weapons cleaning every day. Off duty, the men took advantage of the opportunity to sleep, play cards, stand in line for ice cream, write letters, and, of course, engage in endless speculation about the division's objective (which was originally known by the intriguing title of "Burlesque and Camouflage")."</p>	<p>Breaking the Outer Ring: Marine Landings in the Marshall Islands. Marines in World War II Commemorative Series. By Captain John C. Chapin, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (RET). Marine Corps Historical Center. 1994.</p> <p>Page 2.</p>
1944	January	14	Underway for Hawaii	<p>1) "On Jan 14th there was no land in sight. All the Air Liaison teams spent the day practicing/directing planes onto targets by radio. That night we were ordered out of Hold #2 so we slept in the mess hall."</p> <p>2) Enroute Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Formation changed to I-C and then back to 3-L-I. During the afternoon formation was maneuvered by TBS.</p>	<p>1) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	Mid	Underway for Hawaii	<p>Shortly after departing San Diego work began to paint the Calvert in a diagonal striped blue, black, and white camouflage paint scheme. Sterling helped out and ended up taking quite a fall while assisting in the work:</p> <p>I crawled up the stack, you had a ladder that went up the stack, and you had a steel rim on the inside and I put the shackles up there to secure the bosun chair and the painting scaffolds to run the cables down to the deck. The fumes almost got you. Before I had gone up, Tom Sawyer said "Funky, what ever you do watch it up on the stack." When I came down I went to test the rigging and, like a dumb shit, I left go of the line. I was stunned for a while, but I was ok.</p>	<p>Funck, p54</p>
1944	January	Mid	Underway for Hawaii	<p>"While we are underway we have all kinds of exercises. General quarters goes every morning, and then you'll have emergency drill in the damage control and then secure from emergency drill. Or you will have all general quarters and then gun exercises, tracking exercises, then secure all gun crews. Then we conduct fire drills. They will simulate a fire, say on hatch #2. The fire fighting party and their equipment will go to the scene of the fire and then they will secure from the fire drill and then they will hold an abandon ship drill for the ship's company. It will come over the loud speakers: "All ship's company, man your abandon ship stations." And then we will secure from the drill and they will simulate an attack, and then they will hold disembarkation drills for the troops. They will try every condition that they think we might get ourselves into, and then they will secure from all drills."</p>	<p>Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, page 36</p>
1944	January	Mid	Underway for Hawaii	<p>"We have a five inch on the fantail and they fired about ten rounds out of her. We also have some three inch guns and we fired them also. I don't know what happened, but someone on the USS Calaway accidentally discharged some 20 mm tracers and they passed between our ship and the USS Sheridan, APA 51. You should have seen everyone hit the deck. Its a wonder that somebody didn't get killed or hurt."</p>	<p>Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, page 36</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	15	Underway for Hawaii	<p>1) 1030 - Commenced scheduled firing practice. 1230 - Secured from firing practice. Ammunition expended, 20MM 246 rounds, 40MM 62 rounds. No casualties. 1610 - Commenced scheduled firing practice. 1630 - Ceased gunnery exercises. Ammunition expended 5"/38 8 rounds.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 15th we spent the day practicing again. I met and made friends with two Marines (Falkenburg and Adams) who were in a machine gun platoon. That night we were re-assigned to Hold #3. It was so hot and smelly in there that I got seasick."</p> <p>3) Enroute Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Disposition changed to I-C and anti-aircraft practice conducted, and returned to cruising disposition 3-L-I.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	16	Underway for Hawaii	<p>1) Gunnery exercise, a combined aircraft attack on the cruising formation with all gun crews training in guard sectors.</p> <p>2) 0915 - Commenced gunnery exercise. 1105 - Ceased firing. The following casualties resulted: #2-40MM. Misfire on 2nd run, expended on first attempt to fire by operating lever, no damage to gun. #17-20MM. Blow back. Cleared without damage to gun. Train motor on #2-40MM temporarily out of commission due to over-heating. #2-20MM. Short blow back damaging hammer. Hammer replaced and gun is working order. #1-40MM. Casualty to firing cylinder on left gun. Ammunition expended, 20MM 473 rounds, 40MM 152 rounds.</p> <p>3) "On Jan 16th while I was still seasick, we continued with our practicing."</p> <p>4) Enroute Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Disposition changed to I-C and target practice on towed sleeve conducted. Disposition changed to 3-L-I.</p>	<p>1) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>3) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>4) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	17 - 19	Underway for Hawaii	<p>1) "On Jan 17th. No longer seasick. Practice in directing planes was the order of the day." 2) Combined Aircraft attack on formation. 3) Enroute Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Changed formation to 3-A. During the afternoon a simulated air attack was made and the Fleet made maneuvered various courses and speeds. In the evening formation was maneuvered by Mersig Light. Reformed 3-L-I.</p> <p>1) "On Jan 18th: Practice in directing planes was the order of the day." 2) Combined Aircraft attack on formation. 3) Simulated enemy attack was conducted, simulated air attacks made on formation.</p> <p>1) "On Jan 19th: Practice in directing planes was the order of the day." 2) Radar calibration for construction of airplane altitude curves. 3) Formation maneuvered at close interval.</p>	<p>1) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>2) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p> <p>Note: There are no war diary entries for the USS Calvert for these days.</p>

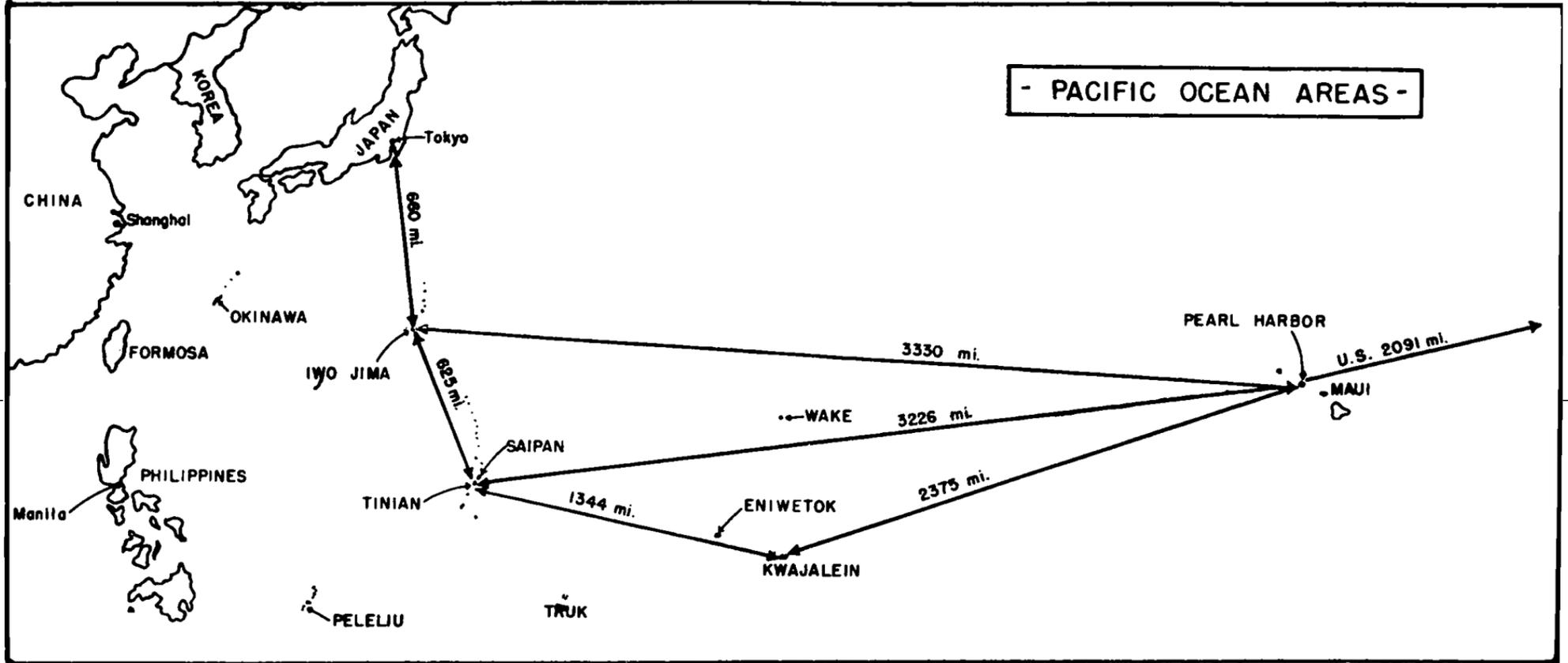
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	20	Underway for Hawaii	<p>1) 0940 - commenced scheduled gunnery exercise. 1105 - ceased gunnery exercise. No casualties. Ammunition expended, 5"/38 11 rounds, 3"/50 14 rounds, and 20mm 400 rounds.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 20th, after morning chow, I went up on deck and found that our ship was anchored about 1/2 mile off the island of Maui (one of the Hawaiian Islands). I could read a sign thru my field glasses which read "The Lahaina Bakery". Maui looked like a very beautiful island. We were anchored to take on fuel and supplies."</p> <p>3) Enroute Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. During the morning held gunnery exercises. Formed Disposition 3-A modified.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	21	Anchored Lahaina Road, anchorage Maui, T.H.	<p>1) On January 21st, 1944 the Calvert arrived at Lahaina Roads, Maui Island, Hawaii. The crew refueled and re-provisioned the ship. The next day the Calvert departed Hawaii and headed for the Marshall Islands.</p> <p>2) 0932 - Anchored Lahaina Road, anchorage Maui, T.H.</p> <p>3) Final staging for the assault took place at Lahaina.</p> <p>4) "We finally arrive at the Hawaiian Islands, at the big island close to Hilo. We drop anchor in the stream and we take on some oil and then we take on stores for the general mess. Boy, what a lot of food! But we have a lot of troops to feed and a lot of crew also."</p> <p>5) Fueling and Provisioning at Lahaina Roads, Hawaii (a) Received 74,214 gallons fuel oil from USS Neosha. (b) Received 4,620 gallons diesel oil from USS Neshoba. (c) Received provisions to capacity from USS Pastores.</p>	<p>1) 6) Funck, p54</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>3) A History of the USS Calvert - David Cullen - p. 7</p> <p>4) Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, page 36-37</p> <p>5) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>Note: "It's not about automobiles – this is the area where ships anchor off Lahaina. Lahaina Roads, is a channel of the Pacific Ocean in the Hawaiian Islands. The surrounding islands of Maui and Lanai make it a sheltered anchorage." Source: https://imagesofoldhawaii.com/lahaina-roads/</p>

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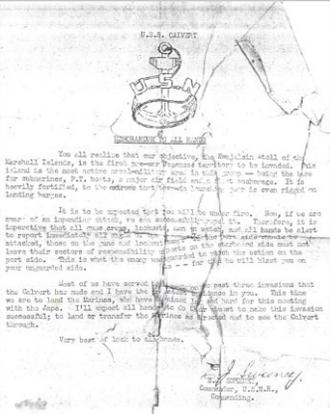
Voyage distances, Pacific Theatre

The 4th Marine Division in World War II - 1974 reprint of 1945 edition | First Lieutenant John C. Chapin, USMCR
 History and Museums Divisions Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

Online:
<https://www.marines.mil/portals/1/publications/the%204th%20marine%20division%20in%20world%20war%20ii%20%20pcn%2019000412800.pdf>



1944	January	21-22	Anchored Lahaina Road, anchorage Maui, T.H. Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	"On 21 January the transports carrying the Marines anchored in Lahaina Roads off Maui, Hawaii, and visions of shore leave raced through the minds of all men: hula girls, surf swimming, cooling draughts in a local bar - just what was needed after the long nights in the crowded humid troop compartments during the voyage. Over the ship's loud speakers, sad to say, came a not unexpected announcement: "There will be no liberty ..." After one day filled with conferences and briefings for the senior officers, the task force sailed again."	Breaking the Outer Ring: Marine Landings in the Marshall Islands. Marines in World War II Commemorative Series. By Captain John C. Chapin, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (RET). Marine Corps Historical Center. 1994. Page 2.
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1944	January	22	Anchored Lahaina Road, anchorage Maui, T.H. Underway for Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) The Calvert left on 22 January for its objective, Kwajalein Atoll (Roi and Namur), in the Marshall Island Campaign.</p> <p>2) After a one day stop-over at Lahaina Roads, Hawaii, for fueling and provisions, the Task Force got underway on 22 January for Kwajalein Atoll.</p> <p>3) 1337 - Took departure from Lahaina Roads, anchorage Maui, T.H.</p> <p>4) "On Jan 22nd we were out to sea. No land was in sight. We did our regular daily routine - General Quarters, Practice Operations, Noon Chow, Practice Operations, General Quarters, Evening Chow and then evening entertainment (talk and playing poker)."</p> <p>5) "On Jan 22 we set sail toward the West. We didn't know where we were going but know that this was the real McCoy. We could see Molecki, Lanai and Maui fading in the distance."</p>	<p>1) A History of the USS Calvert - David Cullen - p. 7</p> <p>2) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>3) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>4) Calversion V37, Page 4</p> <p>5) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C Note: Bushell states this was the 21st, but was the 22nd.</p>
Underway for Assault Landings at Roi-Namur: Preparation and Continued Training					
1944	January	22 - 31	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>"Immediately after departing from Lahaina Roads, Hawaii, all hands were informed of the mission and objectives of the assembled task force. Photographs and charts were posted throughout the ship, i.e., in the Ship's Instruction Room, on bulkheads, bulletin boards and in the wardroom. Boat and Beach Party personnel discussed the landing phases with emphasis upon the contingency of the five alternative plans this vessel, serving in reserve capacity, might pursue."</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Captain Sweeney's Memorandum to All Hands					
1944	January	22	Underway for the presumed Kwajalein Atoll	<p>You all realize that our objective, the Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshall Islands, is the first pre-war Japanese territory to be invaded. This island is the most active naval-military area in this group - being the base for submarines, P.T. boats, a major airfield, and a float anchorage. It is heavily fortified, to the extreme that torpedo launching gear is even rigged on landing barges.</p> <p>It is to be expected that you will be under fire. Now, if we are aware of impending attack, we can successfully repel it. Therefore, it is imperative that all gun crews, lookouts, men on watch, and all hands be alert to report immediately all signs of the enemy. If the port side should be attacked, those on the guns and lookout posts on the starboard side must not leave their sectors of responsibility, and the same goes for the port side. This is what the enemy was trained, or he will blast you on your unguarded side.</p> <p>Most of us have served to [illegible] on the past three invasions that the Calvert has made and I have the highest confidence in you. This time we are to land the Marines, who have trained long and hard for this meeting with the Japs. I'll expect all hands to do their utmost to make this invasion successful; to land or transfer the Marines as directed and to see the Calvert through.</p> <p>Very best of luck to all hands.</p> <p>Signed: E. J. Sweeney Commander, U.S.N.R., Commanding</p>	<p>Copy of original memorandum provided by Robert Hitch Jr., son of Robert Howard Hitch, Coxswain, 1943-1946</p> <p>Online: https://www.usscalvert.com/2024/07/21/robert-howard-hitch-coxswain-1943-1946/</p> 

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	22 - 31	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>Recognition program: Instruction Periods:</p> <p>Officers (Navy and Marine): Three one hour sessions devoted to 35mm slides, lectures and questions. Enlisted men: One hour each day from January 15 to 30, teaching all General Quarters Gun Crews and Lookouts, all personnel standing underway Condition Watches and Beach Party Personnel the characteristics of United States and Japanese planes.</p> <p>All Hands: All hands were briefed on "friendly aircraft recognition maneuvers". Pictures of US and Japanese planes were posted in Ship's Instruction Room, wardroom, in offices, passageways, and the crew's mess hall.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
1944	January	22 - 31	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>Instructional training</p> <p>Officer of the Deck Instruction: Deck Watch Officers were reviewed on all the cruising dispositions, approach dispositions, night light signals (mersigns), the execution of formation changes of course, standard distance and intervals of all formations and the use of the Screened Speed Light.</p> <p>Communication personnel meetings: Meetings of all personnel in Communications to discuss Task Force designations, Cruising Formations, ships in company, regulations governing radio silence, blinker tube taboos, the circuits to be manned and a general overall picture of the Operation was given.</p> <p>First Aid: Instructions in first aid were given to the Beach Party Corpsmen, Boats Crews, and Gun Crews. A Shock and Burn team was organized from the ship's corpsmen. Morphine syrettes were issued to Officers and Chief Petty Officers, with oral instructions and demonstration how to use. Medical supplies were furnished to Beach and Shore Party medical section to fill their needs.</p> <p>Chemical Warfare: Three decontamination stations were set up topside, where salt water spray and soap were available. An "H" Division Gas Team was trained on how to decontaminate personnel. Repair Parties were trained on how to decontaminate material."</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Drills					
1944	January	22 - 31	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>General Quarters: Daily, from one hour before sunrise to sunrise and from sunset to one hour after sunset, all hands were at their Battle Stations. Only one air attack alarm was sounded while at the objective. All hands went to General Quarters, and smoke was made. The average time to man and prepare all stations for battle was six (6) minutes.</p> <p>Abandon Ship: Six times, all hands rehearsed going to their Abandon Ship Stations, providing and non-providing, during daylight and under darken ship conditions.</p> <p>Fire and Repair Party Drills: Fire and Repair Party drills were held daily, while at General Quarters. Fire fighting procedure was particularly emphasized, because of the type of cargo carried and the presence of a large number of inexperienced personnel aboard presented a distinct fire hazard. Among drills held were: Incendiary bomb hits. Torpedo hits. Fires in various parts of the ship. Drills in Rescue Breather Apparatus.</p> <p>Debarkation drills: Debarkation drills from living compartments to debarkation stations were conducted daily. Average times are: During daylight: Without pack - 15 minutes. With Pack - 17 minutes. During Darken Ship Conditions: Without pack - 16 minutes. With pack - 19 minutes.</p> <p>Flag hoist Drills were exercised.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
				<p>1) 1401 commenced scheduled gunnery exercises 1556 secured from gunnery exercises Ammunition expended - 1125 rounds 20mm; 418 rounds 40mm. One casualty - #12 20mm defective firing pin (pin replaced).</p> <p>2) "On Jan 23rd we were given lectures on Burlesque and Camouflage which were code names for the islands of Roi and Namur which were part of the Kwajalein Atoll group. We were part of the Northern Attack Force."</p> <p>3) Steaming in Disposition 3-L-I. Cruising Disposition changed to I-C then back to 3-L-I. Held gunnery exercises in the afternoon.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	24	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan24th we had more lectures, drill and practices."</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
1944	January	25	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 25th there was a little comedy show on Hold #4 put on by members of both ships crew and marines (sic). The show was lousy but we had a lot of fun and enjoyed it."</p> <p>3) Steaming in Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Held airplane tracking exercises OTC directing maneuvers by TBS and Flag Hoists. In the afternoon Task Force exercised in emergency turns.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	26	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 26th more drills and practice."</p> <p>3) Steaming in Cruising Disposition 3-L-I. Formed Cruising Disposition 3-F (Fueling). Changed to Cruising Disposition 3-L.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	27	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 27th besides more drills and practice the ship's gun crews practiced most of the day shooting at sleeves."</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
1944	January	28	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 28th we were surprised by US Navy Dive Bombers and Torpedo planes doing several dry run strafing jobs on the entire convoy. There were many ships in our Convoy (too many to count). The ship next to us was the USS Cavalier APA31 (sic - should be APA 37). We had heard that the Movie star Caesar Romero was a Coxswain aboard her."</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
1944	January	29	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p> <p>2) "On Jan 29th we could hear gunfire in the distance. All day long gunfire, louder and louder."</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
1944	January	30	Underway for the Kwajalein Atoll	<p>1) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1943</p>
1944	January	30-31	<p>Underway for Roi-Namur Islands of the Kwajalein Atoll</p> <p>Roi-Namur Islands: The northern most group of islands in the Kwajalein atoll, a northern atoll of the Marshall Islands group.</p>	<p>"On 30 January the ships threaded their way through the eastern atolls of the Marshalls, and the following morning (dawn, January 31) they halted before their objectives, with the Northern component off Roi-Namur. On every transport the men crowded the ships' rails to stare at the low-lying islets which they must soon attack. The 23rd, 24th, and 25th Marines were assigned to the Roi-Namur operation."</p> <p>"Forward at the main theater, an awesome pre-landing saturation bombardment, begun on 29 January, was in full swing. U.S. Navy ships moved in on Roi-Namur, with some at the unprecedented short range of 1,900 yards, and poured in their point blank massed fire. Continuing the repeated aerial strikes which had begun weeks earlier from the carriers, waves of planes swept in low for bombing and strafing runs. Key enemy artillery and aerial reconnaissance, and individual attention was given to each one. The combined total of shells and bombs reached a staggering 6,000 tons.</p> <p>As a result of the underwater obstacles and beach mines uncovered at Tarawa, for the first time the Navy underwater demolition teams had been formed for future operations. Fortunately, they found no mines at Roi-Namur."</p>	<p>Breaking the Outer Ring: Marine Landings in the Marshall Islands. Marines in World War II Commemorative Series. By Captain John C. Chapin, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (RET). Marine Corps Historical Center. 1994.</p> <p>Page 3-4</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	January	31	Northern end of the Kwajalein Atoll, area of Roi-Namur Islands	<p>"This northern bend of Kwajalein has a peculiar beauty as one approaches it on a bright, gusty winter day such as the last day of January, 1944. Sea and sand seem to enhance each other, making their colors unbelievably vivid; the most dazzling white whitecaps on the deepest of blue seas, reflecting luminous clouds ... brightest of green foliage on islets bordered by coral beaches the color of rich cream, with surf dashing up ..."</p> <p>"Sam Elliot Morison, the renowned naval historian, wrote that description of Roi and Namur Islands as they looked the day before the U.S. 4th Marine Division invaded them.</p> <p>Fourty-eight hours later, the rich green would be gone. The most intensive bombardment in the history of warfare would sweep the islands of all vegetation, leaving little but the charred ruins of a few buildings and fortifications and the severed trunks of a handful of coconut palms. The gleaming white beaches would be strewn with rubble and debris. Amid the devastation, grave sites would be cleared for the 4,000 Americans and Japanese who would fall here."</p>	<p>The Battles of Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Kwajalein V.F.W Post 10268, from content originally published by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1974, as a special edition of their company newsletter on Kwajalein, The Interceptor. Page 31</p>
Kwajalein Atoll Assault Plan and Operations - D-Day					
The Calvert was assigned to the Northern Attack Force for Operation Flintlock.					
1944	January	31	Underway for Roi-Namur Islands of the Kwajalein Atoll Roi-Namur Islands: The northern most group of islands in the Kwajalein atoll, a northern atoll of the Marshall Islands group.	<p>The Task Force's mission was to capture Roi, Namur and adjacent islands comprising the Northern Group of islands of Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Group. The scheme of maneuvers called for the capture on D-Day, 31 January 1944 of Mellr, Ennuebing, Ennuemennet and Ennubirr. These atolls flanked the main objective, the major Japanese airbase on Roi and its defense garrison on adjoining Namur.</p> <p>The Northern Task Force's operation consisted of three phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * First, the capture of four offshore islands (Mellr, Ennuebing, Ennuemennet and Ennubirr) on D-Day, January 31st. * Second, land the 23rd and 24th Regiments, 4th Marine Division, on Roi-Namur on February 1st. * Third, capture a series of smaller islands of the Kwajalein Atoll following the capture of Roi-Namur. <p>The Calvert was assigned to reserve capacity and was expected to remain on call to execute on one of five possible contingency plans during the three phases of the operation. Embarked were the Marines of Landing Team 3 of the Combat Team 23, 4th Marine Division. A total of 79 officers, 1170 men and 1045 tons of cargo and supplies, combat-loaded, were embarked.</p>	<p>Funck, 54</p> <p>History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4</p> <p>Central Pacific Drive, History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Part III, The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace</p> <p>http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html p127.</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Pre-Landing Bombardment					
1944	January 31 - February 1		Kwajalein Atoll	<p>Unlike prior operations, where 'surprise' was considered to be the key tactical advantage a heavy pre-invasion air and sea bombardment would occur for this invasion. The primary targets, Roi-Namur, would receive heavy bombardment for two days in advance of the planned landings. The lessons learned at Tarawa were taken to heart. Lorelli explains:</p> <p>"Every known enemy position in the Marshalls would be hit with a mixture of long-range, plunging fire and point-blank, direct fire. Harassing fire would be maintained throughout the night of the 31 January-1 February, and full-scale neutralization fire reopened at first light. Twenty-five minutes before the landing craft hit the beach, the gunfire-support ships would blanket the beach area with a concentrated hurricane of high explosives. The heavy cruisers wouldn't cease fire until the boats were within 1,000 yards of the beach, the destroyers at 500 yards, and the newly converted LCI gunboats only when they could no longer avoid endangering the assault waves. Additional firepower would be available from Army and Marine artillery units scheduled to be landed on the four adjoining islands on 31 January. Finally, the bombardment was not tied to the clock; if the landing craft were late getting to the beach, gunfire support would be extended."</p>	<p>Funck, 54 Lorelli, 195 Lorelli, 196 Lorelli, 199</p>
1944	January	31	<p>Underway for Kwajalein Atoll, Roi and Namur Islands</p> <p>Anchored, Transport Area, off Roi Island</p>	<p>1) The Calvert remained in reserve capacity throughout D-day as landings occurred at the surrounding islands and the primary targets (Roi-Namur) were pounded in advance of the landings that would happen the next day.</p> <p>4) 1030 Sighted Bigger-Man Island bearing 186 degrees, distance 14 miles. 1257 Made approach on Roi-Namur, arriving in Transport Area about six miles off Roi Island. The Initial Attack Group had already landed and secured objectives with little or no resistance.</p> <p>2) 1245 All hands at General Quarters, arrival at the objective in company with the Main Attack Detachment. Fourteen boats were hoisted, lowered and lashed to the rail ready to be launched at a moment's notice. All these boats were pre-loaded. Preparations for immediate discharging of cargo were made. Hatches were stripped, and gear was re-checked for readiness. As directed by Annex Baker of CTG 53.10 Operation Order, Thirteen LCV(P)s were sent to USS La Salle. Only eight boats were employed to transfer troops from the USS La Salle to LSTs. The remaining five were returned to the Calvert.</p> <p>1500 Casualties began arriving aboard. 1830 Four LCV(P)s were dispatched to aid LSTs in the lagoon disembark artillery personnel to Emnubirr and Ennumennet Islands. 1843 All boats, except for the four assigned to LSTs, which stayed in lagoon for the night, were hoisted and the ship was ready to retire for the night.</p> <p>4) 1820 Transport Groups underway steaming during the night.</p> <p>3) No additional events are recorded in the USS Calvert's war diary for this day.</p>	<p>1) Funck 54</p> <p>2) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll, USS Calvert</p> <p>3) War Diary, USS Calvert, January 1944</p> <p>4) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944</p>
1944	January	31	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>1) No boats were used by this vessel during beach landings on D-Day.</p> <p>2) The Calvert spent the evening of D-Day maneuvering following a rainy and windy but generally uneventful day.</p> <p>1) Atmospheric Conditions: Moderate sea with swells and wind direction from Northeast, at force 4, overcast with cirrus stratus clouds.</p>	<p>1) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll, USS Calvert, January 1, 1944 to February 8, 1944</p> <p>2) Funck 54</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944-February					
The Calvert was assigned to Transport Division 28 (Temporary), Group Three, Fifth Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.					1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), January 1944
* Organization: USS Bolivar, USS Calvert, USS Sheridan, USS La Salle, USS Alcyone, USS Gunston Hall					
* Operating at Task Unit 53.11.3 as part of Task Group 53.11 of Task Force 53					

Additional Sources for February 1944

- * War Diary, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: February 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78363047>
- * Muster Roll and Report of Changes, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: February 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/125656395?objectPage=545> - 586
- * War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), February 1944: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78349250?ObjectPage=6>
- * USS CALVERT - Act Rep, Kwajalein Atoll, 1/31/44 to 2/8/44: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78307433>
- * Central Pacific Drive, History of the U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Part III, The Marshalls: Quickening the Pace <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/III/USMC-III-III-1.html> page 127.
- * War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78353645>

Arrival, Transport Area					
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area.	<p>1) Temporarily attached to Transport Division Twenty-Eight, FIFTH Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Operating with Commander Task Force Fifty-Three.</p> <p>0000 - Steaming in company of TFG 53.10 U.S.S. DuPAGE CTG and convoy guide.</p> <p>0400 - Approaching transport area.</p> <p>0647 - Arrived in designated position in Transport Area No.4.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) David B. Cullen - Pg7 - A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32)</p>
		4	Underway, Transport Area No. 4	<p>2) Overnight 31 January and 1 February, the 23rd RCT commanded by Colonel Louis R. Jones, USMC, and the 24th commanded by Colonel Franklin A. Hart, USMC, were transferred from their respective transports to the ships of LST Units One and Two for movement to Kwajalein Lagoon, where they were to embark in LVTs and LCMs for the assault on Red and Green beaches - Roi and Namur, respectively.</p> <p>3) 0000 Underway, northeast of the Roi-Namur Islands of Kwajalein Atoll, speed 12 knots. During the night T.G. 53.15 changed course by column movements, enroute to designated transport area situated westward of Roi Island.</p>	<p>3) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Employment of LTVs for the assault landings					
1944	January 31 - February 1		Kwajalein Atoll, landing beaches	<p>Another unique component of the assault on Roi-Namur was the plan to use LVTs for transporting the Marines onto the beaches. The LVT was a tracked amphibious vehicle that could drive over coral and onto the beach thus providing protection to the Marines.</p> <p>First, LCVPs would be used to transfer Marines from the transport ships to their designated LST. Embarked on the LSTs were the Marine's LVTs. Once the Marines were aboard their LVTs they would be launched from the LSTs. Once in the water the LVTs would form into assault waves in the staging area.</p> <p>Meanwhile the LCVPs would circle back to the transports and prepare to transfer supplies and equipment to the beaches following behind the LVTs.</p>	<p>Funck, 54 Lorelli, 195 Lorelli, 196 Lorelli, 199</p>
D-Day +1 - Roi-Namur Islands					
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>After maneuvering for the night, the Task Force returned to the objective.</p> <p>Upon approaching the Transport Area, the following ensued: 0615 General Quarters 0635 Set condition One Able, preparing for debarkation. 0647 Arrived in Transport Area No. 4. Commenced rail-loading davit boats. 0654 Lowered hatch boats. 0707 Lowered davit boats. 0752 Completed lowering rail-loaded davit boats. 0810 Completed lowering hatch boats. 0815 Unloading of cargo began.</p>	<p>Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p>
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>Twelve (12) davit boats were rail loaded with equipment and 417 troops in forty-five minutes.</p> <p>Hatch boats required one hour and fifty-six minutes to lower. This included 13 LCV(P)s, 2 LCP(L)s, 1 LCM(3) and 1 LCC. Forty-five minutes of this total was devoted to hoisting and lowering the LCC.</p> <p>Total time was 3 hours and 1 minute to debark all of Landing Team 3 and 8 1/4 tons of assault equipment. However, 1 hour and 44 minutes of this total was spent lowering four 37mm guns, and their units of fire which were stowed in separate holds and necessitated hand carrying from hold to hold and being made up in proper sling loads.</p>	<p>Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Roi-Namur Islands, Kwajalein Atoll - Assault Beaches and Landing Plan

1944 February 1 Roi-Namur Islands, Kwajalein Atoll

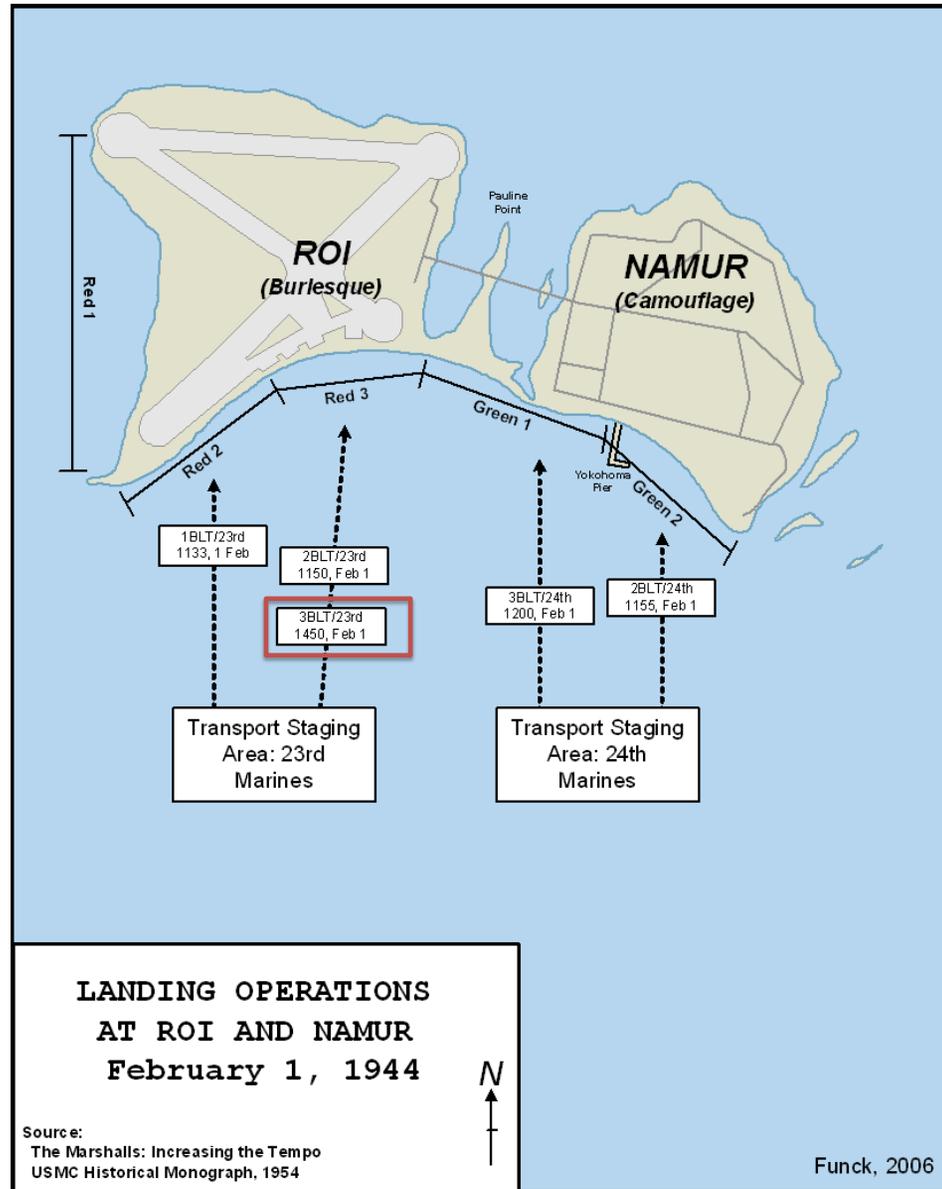


Chart: Funck, p56

The Calvert was responsible for the 3rd BLT 23rd Marines Landing group, which began landings at 1450 on February 1, 1944. This group is highlighted by red box.

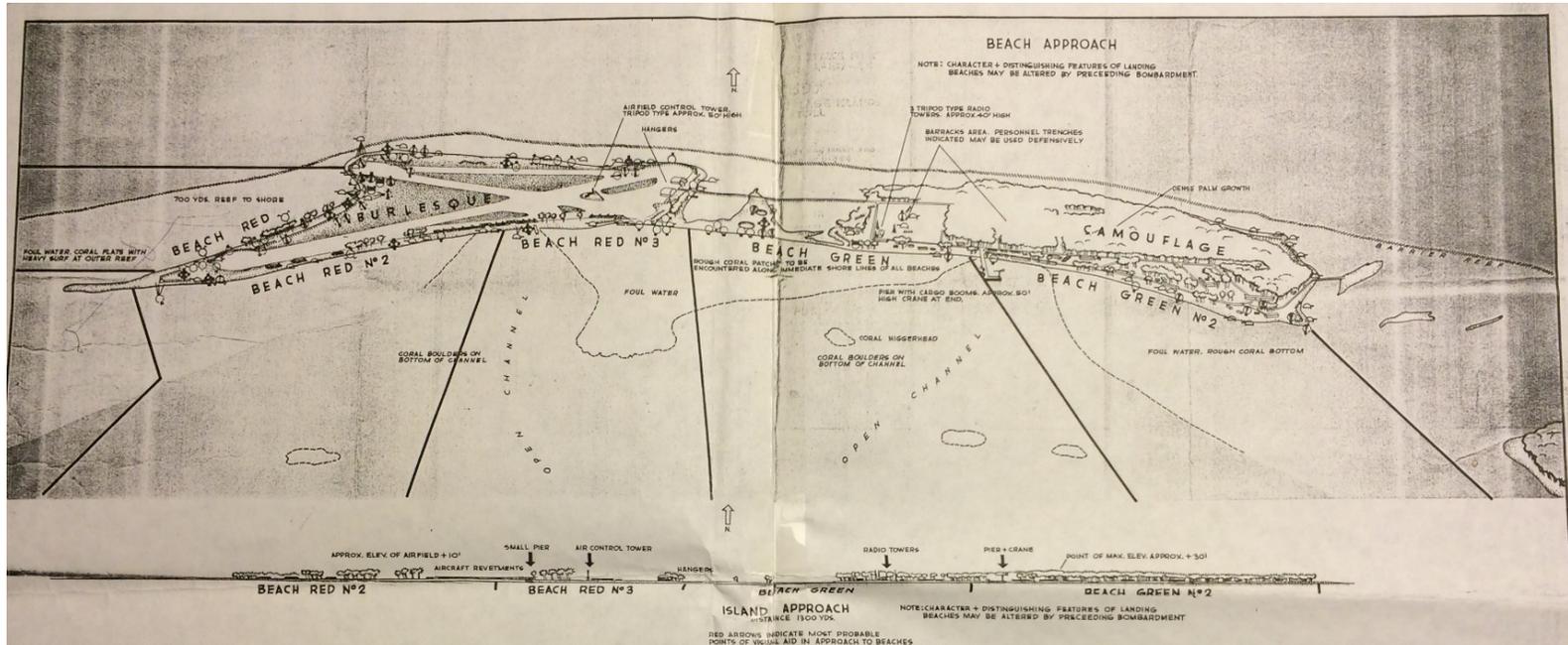
Roi-Namur Islands: Roi-Namur are twin islands joined by a causeway and a narrow strip of breach.

Roi, code-named Burlesque, had been stripped of vegetation and on it was a key Japanese airfield. The 23rd Marines were assigned to Roi and would land at Red Beaches.

Namur, code-named Camouflage, on the other hand was covered with thick vegetation. The 24th Marines were assigned to Namur and would land at Green Beaches.

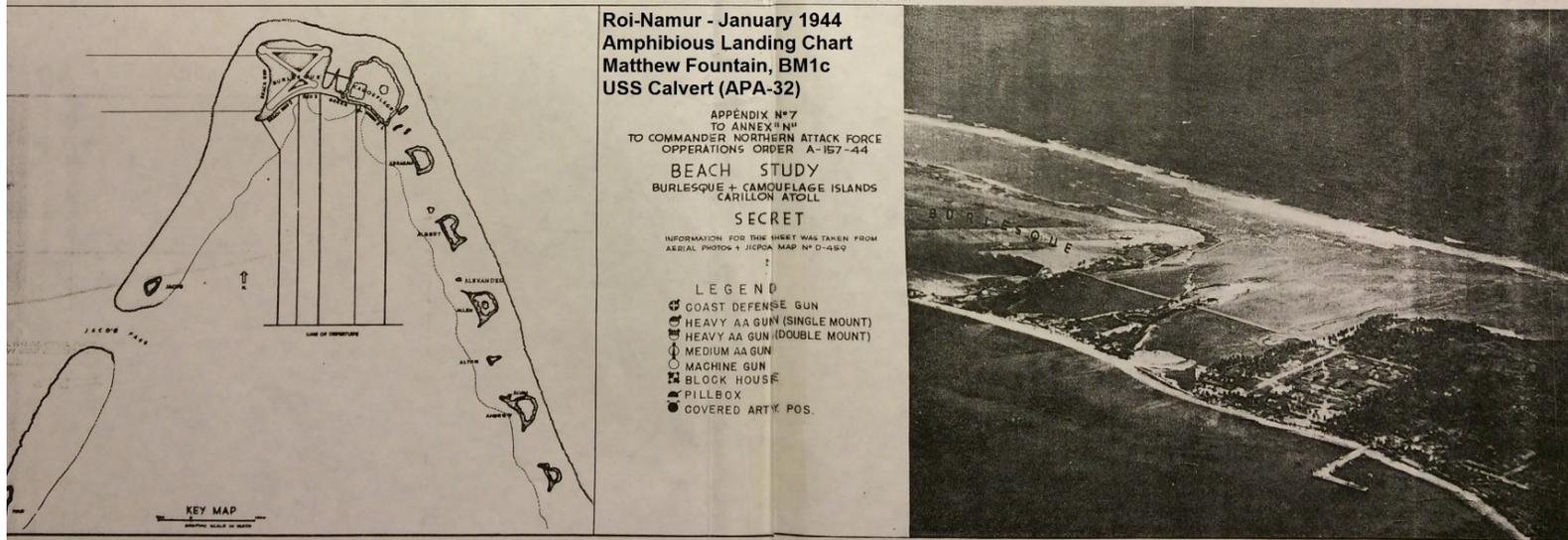
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Landing Craft Coxswain Landing Chart for Roi-Namur



Source: Mark Fountain, son of Matt Fountain (BM1c).

Online:
<https://www.usscalvert.com/2014/04/11/landing-charts-sicily-roi-namur-saipan/>



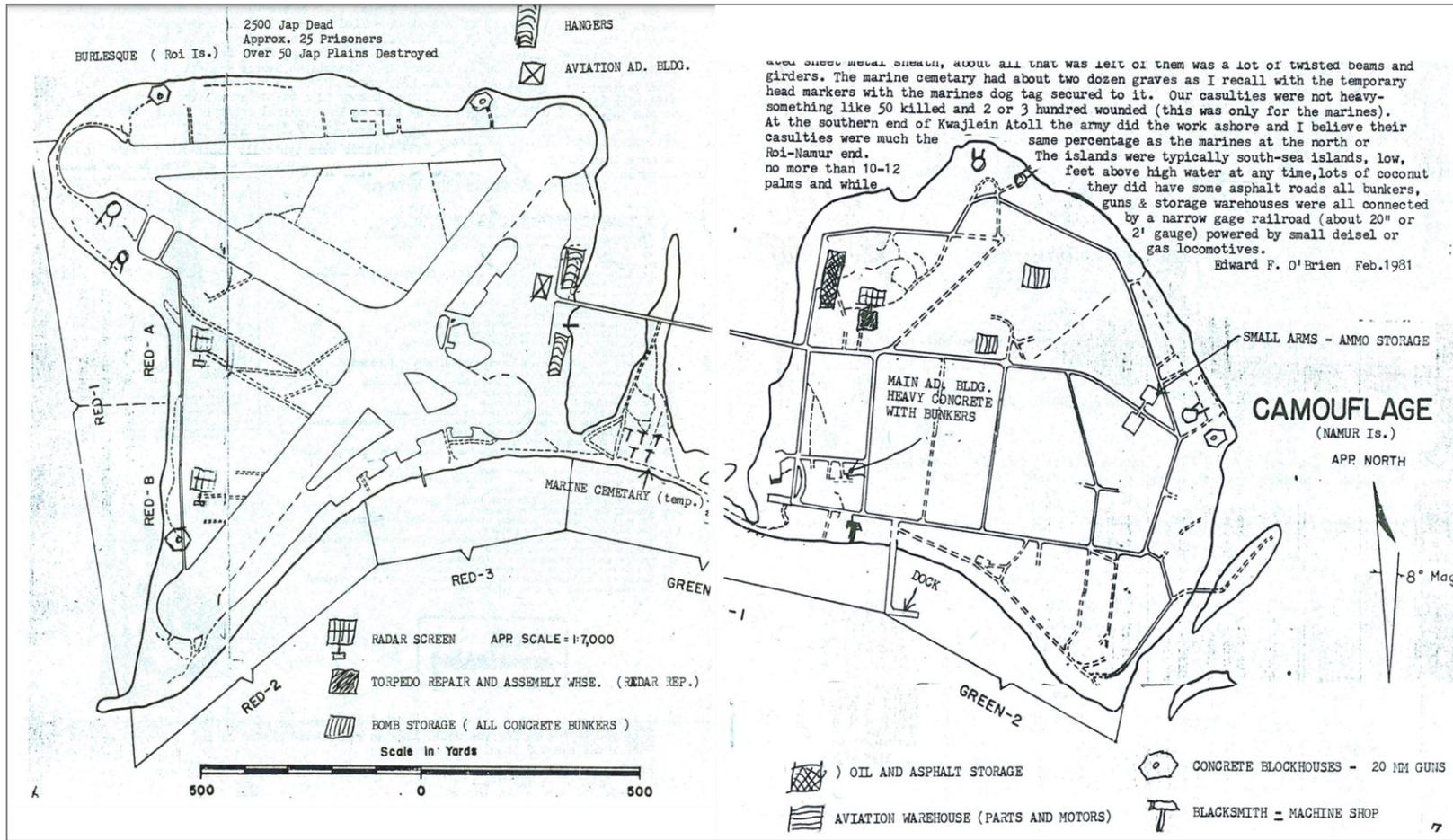
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
D-Day +1 "Floating Reserve" Landing Details:					
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>With all of the Landing Team embarked in waves, they were led by the Boat Group Commander to an area just north of North Pass, to await further orders.</p> <p>1000 All Assault Troops and equipment debarked, except one bull-dozer which was to go in the USS Biddle LCM(3) which failed to report. 1055 Commanding Officer of Landing Team 3 ordered waves moved into lagoon. 1145 Ordered to Line of Departure. 1200 Ordered to LVT Transfer Area. 1230 LCC Officer ordered troops transferred to LVTs. Only enough LVTs to accommodate troops from the first three waves, less one boat, were available. The balance of the LCV(P) waves landed as loaded. Two of these LVTs took immediate departure for the wrong beach as soon as loaded without orders from competent authority.</p> <p>1330 All six of the Floating Reserve waves of Landing Team 3, were landed on Red Beaches II and III. No enemy resistance was encountered.</p> <p>"The reserve assault troops spent 5 1/2 hours in the boats, enduring two rain squalls and a choppy sea. These troops became sea-sick, cramped, restless and manifested few assault characteristics when they finally landed."</p> <p>Atmospheric Conditions: Choppy and unsettled sea, wind direction from the northeast at eight knots force, heavy overcast clouds threatening rain. While waves were awaiting to call to land, two rain squalls occurred.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area.	As the morning progressed many of the Calvert's boat crews assisted in rescuing Marines who were stuck in swamped tractors. Notwithstanding these challenges the invasion was going well, and the later waves had little enemy fire to be concerned about. The results of the pre-bombardment were staggering, with fifty-to-seventy five percent of Japanese defenders killed during pre-bombardment alone.	Funck, p57 History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4
1944	February	1	Underway, Transport Area No. 4	1) In the afternoon hours of February 1st the Calvert's boat crews landed the 3rd Battalion on Roi at Red Beach 3 following behind the 23rd Marine 1st and 2nd battalions. 2) "We went ashore with the 23rd Marines and landed on Burlesque. Naval gunfire had taken off the tops of the trees and there were holes all over the place from bombing missions.	1) Funck, p57 History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4 2) Calversion V37, Page 3 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	February	1	Roi-Namur Islands	<p>1305 - Explosion of torpedo magazine on Namur-Kwajalein as seen from Roi, February 1, 1944</p> 	<p>Photo: "Members of the 23d Marines on Roi turn to look in astonishment at the black plume of the giant explosion which took many lives in the 24th Marines on Namur."</p> <p>Department of Defense Photo (USMC) 71921</p> <p>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Explosion_of_torpedo_magazine_on_Namur-Kwajalein_as_seen_from_Roi_1944.jpg</p> <p>National Park Service: The huge explosion at 1:05 PM killed twenty Marines and wounded over a hundred—most from F Company—and tossed about aircraft flying overhead. A pilot exclaimed over the radio "Great god almighty! The whole damn island has blown up!"</p> <p>https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_boks/npswapa/extcontent/usmc/pcn-190-003124-00/sec3.htm</p>
1944	February	1	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area Anchored, Kwajalein Lagoon	<p>1) 1350 Commenced shuttle trips. 1615 - Departing from transport area enroute to assigned anchorage in Kwajalein Lagoon via Ivan Pass. 1655 - Passed through Ivan Pass. 1735 - Anchored in anchorage No. 111 in Kwajalein Lagoon.</p> <p>2) "The ship-to-ship transfers, and the ship-to-shore movements came off almost without a hitch, and late in the afternoon the task group moved into the lagoon to support the operation ashore."</p> <p>3) On D+1 night, 75 men of the burial party were detailed to help clear the beach. However, these people after a few hours were ordered elsewhere. 2230 Secured loading.</p> <p>3) On D+1 40 LCV(P)s made 86 trips and 1 LCM(3) made 7 trips, requiring a total of 19 hours 38 minutes to discharge 110 tons (or 21.5% of the total Landing Team's supplies) from holds 1 - 6, of which 8 1/2 tons were assault loaded.</p> <p>4) Bolivar, Calvert, Sheridan, and Doyen were designated as evacuation ships to receive casualties and prisoners.</p> <p>5) Smooth water conditions within the lagoon. A choppy northeast sea outside the lagoon.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) History of the USS Calvert, p4. Cullen.</p> <p>3) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>4) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), February 1944</p> <p>5) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p> <p>Note* - Ivan Pass refers to Mellu Pass, northern area of the atoll, slightly west of Roi-Namur island</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	February	1	Kwajalein Atoll area	"Burlesque (Roi) was secured about 1800. There was still some fighting on Camouflage (Namur). Casualties were taken to the beach to be taken aboard ships. We had no need to contact the Carrier for planes. In a sense I felt very let down, that I had not done my job. I was then back to the Calvert. They were taking on Casualties. There were a few prisoners taken."	Calversion V37, Page 4 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C
1944	February	1 or 2	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>"I did go ashore a day or two after D-Day to salvage a couple of our landing craft and pick up as many dual-tube life belts we could (we had the name of the ship stenciled on all belts we issued to the marines).</p> <p>You will note a few additions to the map's detail, as we went over the two islands picking up gear I noticed some odd things here and there, made note on my log I have also transferred some of the dope map I am sending you. I'm not a map maker or a draftsman but I've noted several things not detailed on the map."</p> <p>All of the main structures were reinforced concrete and after the heavy bombing and shelling prior to the Marines going ashore they were really beat up. The two large hangers were of typical hangar construction, steel truss with a corrugated sheet metal sheath, about all that was left of them was a lot of twisted beams and girders.</p> <p>The Marine cemetery had about two dozen graves as I recall with temporary head markets with the Marines' dog tags secured to it. Our casualties were not heavy-something like 50 killed and 2 or 3 hundred wounded (this was only for the marines)."</p>	<p>Calversion, Vol 8, P7 - Edward F. O'Brien</p> <p>Reference to annotated map of Roi-Namur below (annotations on chart, and written description) and this description by Edward F. O'Brien</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Ed 'Brien's annotated map of Roi-Namur Islands, as described above.



Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
D-Day +2					
1944	February	2	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>1) War diary positions indicate ship movements, but no other entries or comments are available for this date.</p> <p>2) D-plus-2, the crew continued to off load supplies during which an additional 225 tons of equipment and cargo were discharged.</p> <p>3) Unloading began at 0705. A total of 14 tons, or 29% of the total Landing Team's supplies were discharged. Also discharged in addition to the above mentioned, were 65 tons of 75mm ammunition and 12 tons of radio equipment. All this gear was not a part of the Landing team embarked. Employed were 19 LCV(P)s that made 34 trips. 1 LCM(3) that made 3 trips. Total time: 23 hours 30 minutes to discharge 225 tons (Holds 1 - 6).</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) Funck, p57 History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4</p> <p>3) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p>
Burial at Sea					
1944	February	2	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>1) "It was at Roi Namur that Private First Class Stephen Hopkins was the first casualty that our medical department had lost in any of the invasions. He died on board from massive head injuries and was buried at sea. Chips Emery and I were detailed to prepare him for burial at sea. There was no one else on the ship who had even seen a sea burial, both Chips and I had seen a number of them during our tour with the Blackhawk and the River Boats in China in the early Thirties, we lost quite a number of Navy personnel during the take-over by the Japanese of China." - Cmdr. Charles L. Schooler</p> <p>2) Stephen Hopkins - He had kept his machine gun going right into the middle of a banzai charge until he took a bullet in his head." Although Hopkins initially survived and was transported to the USS Calvert, he died of his wounds on the night of Feb. 2, 1944 and was buried at sea. Hopkins, it turned out, was the son of Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's secretary of commerce and controversial personal advisor and friend.</p> <p>3) One US Marine enlisted man died aboard ship while at the objective on February 2, 1944. Burial with complete religious and military rites was made at sea. All proper authorities were notified.</p>	<p>1) Calversion Vol 7, P3. C.L. Schooler, CDR. USN Ret.</p> <p>2) The Kwajalein Hourglass - Feb 1, 2014 - http://www.smdc.army.mil/KWAJ/Hourglass/issues-archived/2014/02-01-14Hourglass.pdf</p> <p>3) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>Additional details on Stephen Hopkins at: http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=26946348</p>
1944	February	2	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>1) Roi and Namur were secured in the afternoon of 2 February. The Calvert and the other ships remained in the lagoon supporting various activities until 8 February.</p> <p>On D plus 2, 225 tons were discharged in 23 hours and 30 minutes.</p> <p>2) Weather conditions during the day were good, and light northeast winds prevailed.</p>	<p>1) David B. Cullen - Pg7 - A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32)</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>
Re-loading, D-Day +3 to +6					
1944		2, 3, 4, 5	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>1) Began reloading on D-Day +3 and completed on D-Day +6. When this evolution was completed, 60 tons of equipment from Mellu and Ennuebing Islands and Red Beach III, plus 1669 Marine personnel were re-embarked.</p>	<p>1) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	February	3	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>D-Day +3</p> <p>1) War diary positions indicate ship movements, but no other entries or comments are available for this date.</p> <p>2) "The brief and bloody battle for Roi-Namur ended on February 3, 1944. Edmund Olbrych was evacuated from the island on February 3, 1944 aboard the USS Calvert and returned to Pearl Harbor."</p> <p>3) 1115 USS Solace stood into lagoon, anchored, and received casualties from evacuation ships.</p> <p>4) The NE wind increased from force 2 to 3 during the day, and the sea in the lagoon became slightly choppy.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) Brightwood Boys, The History of the Men from the North End of Springfield, Massachusetts, During World War II by Christopher P. Montagna http://www.brightwoodboys.com/chapter_13.html</p> <p>3) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), February 1944</p> <p>4) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>
1944	February	4	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>D-Day +4</p> <p>2) 2000 - The permanent Beachmaster released the Calvert Beach Party of its duties.</p> <p>3) NE wind continued steady at force 3 during the day, and sea remained choppy.</p>	<p>2) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>3) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>
1944	February	5	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>D-Day +5</p> <p>2) Wind freshened to force 4 during the day and hauled from NE to E.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>
1944	February	6	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>D-Day +6</p> <p>1) War diary positions indicate ship movements.</p> <p>1217 - Manned all General Quarter gun stations upon report from Flagship of presence of unidentified Aircraft in the vicinity.</p> <p>2) Wind ENE varying force 2 and 5, rising to 5 during intermittent rain squalls.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>
1944	February	7	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>D-Day +7</p> <p>1) War diary positions indicate ship movements.</p> <p>2) "At 2130, an unidentified aircraft was reported approaching from Southward; Task Force assumed condition of readiness I; smoke was laid by screen. The aircraft circled the anchorage within a radius of 15 miles for almost an hour, then retreated. The Force secured from General Quarters at 2250.</p> <p>3) Weather remained as before with steady ENE winds of force 3 to 5, which created a choppy sea in the lagoon.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Bolivar, February 1944</p> <p>3) War Diary, USS Sheridan, February 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Operation Summary, Commanding Officer's Statement					
1944	February	1 - 7	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>"Throughout Operation Flintlock, the officers and men under my command performed their duties in a exemplary manner. Although there were no individual instances of exceptionally meritorious conduct, beyond what is normally expected of military personnel; their spirit, courage, and devotion to duty was of the highest order."</p> <p>Signed, E.J. Sweeney</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Operation Summaries					
<p>Boat Casualties: 19 broken frames (bonding (or beading?)). 13 holes in hulls. 6 screws replaced. 4 transmissions drained and flushed. 3 twisted rudder shafts. 3 leaking ramp gaskets. 3 bent rudders. 1 twisted rudder. 1 bent skag shoe. 1 motor overhaul. Due to the excellent beaches for landing, the amount of boat casualties was reduced considerably.</p>					
1944	February	1, 2	Roi-Namur	<p>Beach Party Activities: Landing with the third wave, the Beach Party set operations on the left flank of Red Beach III, later extending to about 75 yards on the east flank of Red Beach II. With only one Bull-dozer and no tractors to use, the Beach became cluttered with supplies and an encroachment on Beach Red II resulted. Another reason for the cluttered beach was the absence of a trained Marines Shore Party.</p> <p>Beach Availability: Using the beach were the USS Sheridan, USS Bolivar, USS Du Page, USS Calvert, LSTs and LCTs.</p> <p>Salvage Boat Activities: Main activities were pumping out after the lowered ramps drew water, and pulling broached boats of Mellu Island, where a strong wind and coral reefs hampered landing and retracting.</p> <p>Smoke Equipped Boats: Two such boats were available every night during the entire operation. No need for their use arose.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Operation Summaries					
<p>Radar Services: SG Radar was employed for general surface search and station keeping. Kwajalein Atoll was picked up on the SG radar at a range of 12 miles. However due to the very low elevation of the islands plus the number of ships present, the PPI screen was hazy and of little value. For the same reasons, the attempt to track the waves on D+1 day was unsuccessful.</p> <p>* SC-2 Radar was used during the day for general air search.</p> <p>* Operating Radar: SG Radar was operated 449 hours. SC-2 Radar was operated 264 hours.</p>					
1944	February	1 - 7	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>Fighter Direction Services: CTF 53 detailed 4 officers and 12 men (radar specialists) to set up the Fourth Fighter Direction Station in the Calvert. Only when the first three ships assigned Fighter Director duty became inoperative, was the Calvert's station to assume control. During the operation, the Calvert assumed third standby station.</p> <p>Universal Speakers: A pair of these speakers, one on each wing of the bridge, aided greatly in conveying orders to boats in the water.</p> <p>Fueling and Provisioning: To LCI 455: Delivered 7,520 gallons of diesel oil. Delivered 9,000 gallons of fresh water. Delivered provisions as required.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.

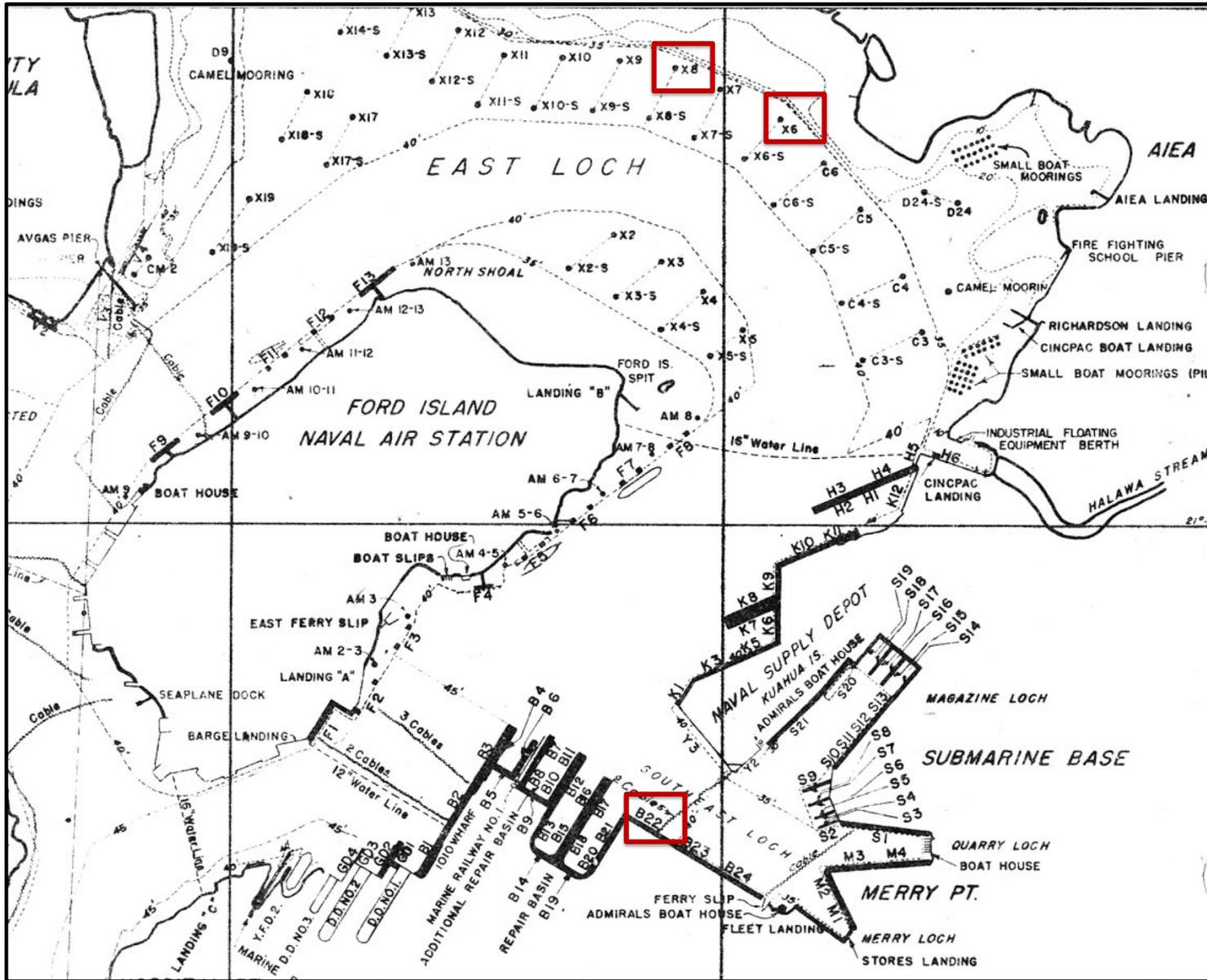
Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Operation Summary - Medical Activities:					
1944	February	1 - 7	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>(1) A doctor and seven Hospital Corpsmen landed on D+1 Day, as part of the Beach Party. Their services were employed until 1900, D+3 when the Beach party secured and returned to the Calvert.</p> <p>(2) Casualties began arriving aboard at 1500, D-Day. Sixty-four evacuable casualties were ordered transferred to the USS Solace; while three were returned to the Bolivar, two of the Elmore, two to Biddle, and one to Wayne; these were previously attached to these ships.</p> <p>(3) Remaining aboard, to be transported to Pearl, were thirty-eight casualties, all Marines.</p> <p>(4) One US Marine enlisted man died aboard ship while at the objective on February 2, 1944. Burial with complete religious and military rites was made at sea. All proper authorities were notified.</p> <p>(5) The Force Medical Officer was aboard several times checking and obtaining relative to casualties.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Operation Summaries and Recommendations					
Loading: That Marines follow Army protocols for loading, debarking, hatch work, beach party planning and execution.					
1944	February	1 - 7	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>Reserve Assault Troops: More net training pre-invasion. Wait to debark reserve troops only when the tactical situation demands, as the time necessary to debark troops is more less standardized, and could be accomplished in even less time, should the tactical situation become desperate.</p> <p>Gunnery: The 40mm guns in this vessel are equipped with Ford drives for elevating and training. Frequent mechanical casualties to the equipment have occurred. Recommendation that the old Ford drives for elevating and training be replaced by York or General Electric drives.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Operation Summaries and Recommendations					
Discharging Cargo: Total Tonnage was 1046 tons. Of this total, 525 tons of ammunition plus 11 tons of radio equipment did not belong to the Landing Team embarked.					
1944	February	1 - 7	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>1) With a weight of 33 tons being hoisted by a 35 ton boom in a sea way presents a serious problem. If this 35 ton boom should become inoperative, the LCM(3) could not be lowered, but more important, the working of Hold No. 2 and its high priorities would be stymied.</p> <p>2) That the LCC attached to this vessel be removed and replaced by an LCM(3), as was the case previously. That LCCs be carried by AKAs who have more than one heavy duty boom."</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
Operation Summaries and Recommendations					
1944	February	1 - 7	Kwajalein Atoll area	<p>Re-Embarkation: Re-embarking troops to 133% capacity necessitated many of them living and sleeping on deck. An air or sea attack taking place would have caused confusion almost to the point of disaster. Recommendation: That re-embarkation of troops be delayed until just before departure from the objective.</p>	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
Departure, Underway for Hawaii					
1944	February	8	Underway, Kwajalein Atoll area. Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>1) After re-embarking 60 tons of equipment (combat loaded) and 1669 Marine personnel, this vessel sailed in company with and as a unit of CTU 53.11.3 for Pearl Harbor, February 8.</p> <p>2) 1418 - Took departure from Kwajalein Atoll in accordance with CTD 28 dispatch 082211, for destination Pearl.</p> <p>3) As part of TU 53.11.3, sailed for Pearl Harbor, arriving there 15 February.</p> <p>4) USS Bolivar war diary: "At anchor, Kwajalein Lagoon, as before. At 1326, underway for Pearl Harbor, in accordance with orders CTU 53.11.3, in Task Unit 53.11.6, CTU (Commander Transport Division 28) in Bolivar; following PAC-10 zig-zag diagrams. At 2040, observed search radar signals of a group of ships 10 miles to Southward, showing friendly; these proved to be a task unit of the Southern (Kwajalein Island) Attack Force, on parallel course, and remained within radar signal distance for several days.</p>	<p>1) Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>3) David B. Cullen - Pg8 - A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32)</p> <p>4) War Diary, USS Bolivar, February 1944</p>
1944	February	9 - 11	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>Steaming in company of TFG 53.11.3 with U.S.S. BOLIVAR as OTC and convoy guide, for destination Pearl.</p> <p>Positions noted in war diary, but no other comments provided for these dates.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	9 - 15	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	Enroute to Pearl, the ship and crew participated in the following exercises as directed by CTU 53.11.3: Gunnery, Maneuvering, Flag Hoist.	Action Report, Kwajalein Atoll. USS Calvert. January-February 1944.
1944	February	12	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>0930 - Manned all guns for firing practice. 0949 - Commenced firing with starboard battery. 1030 - Secured from firing practice.</p> <p>Ammunition expended in gunnery exercise 13-B of PAC 10 as follows: 5"/38 - 18 rounds; 3"/50 - 44 rounds; 40MM - 128 rounds and 20MM's - 523 rounds</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	13	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>1350 - held gunnery exercise 13-B PAC 10.</p> <p>The following amount of ammunition was expended: 5"/38 - 17 rounds AA; 3"/40 - 44 rounds; 40MM - 128 rounds and 20MM's - 523 rounds.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	14	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>1310 - General Quarter gun crews and talkers manned their stations in preparation for Anti-aircraft firing practice. 1420 - Secured from Anti-aircraft firing practice.</p> <p>The following amount of ammunition was expended: 20MM's - 721 rounds; 40MM -60 rounds; 3"/50 - 19 rounds, and 5"/38 - 17 rounds.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	February	mid	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor	<p>1) "On the voyage home a Marine accidentally fired a round into one of the Calvert's water pipes. General Quarters was immediately sounded. The flooding was so bad that damage control parties from other divisions were called in to assist. Sterling and Tom Sawyer, members of the 2nd Division damage control party, were involved in the initial response and follow-up repair."</p> <p>2) "I was assigned to no 1 hold and if you remember one of the boys fired a round into a salt water pipe and almost flooded the compartment. After we landed on Maui I never saw the Calvert again."</p> <p>M.P. (Mac) McIntyre. USMC 3rd Battalion Landing Team 23rd Regimental Combat Team, 4th Marine Division</p>	<p>1) Funck, p57</p> <p>2) Calversion, V12, P4. M.P. (Mac) McIntyre. USMC</p>
1944	February	15	Underway, enroute to Pearl Harbor Moored in Pearl Harbor	<p>1713 - Proceeding independently, using various courses and speeds through mine swept channel to entrance Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>1746 - Proceeding through channel to Berth HOW 3, Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>1854 - Moored starboard side to Berth HOW 3.</p>	1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	16 - 28	Pearl Harbor, moored as before.	"The balance of February 1944 was spent in the area between Pearl Harbor and Kahului Harbor, Maui, T.H. undergoing minor repairs, participating in training exercises and allowing personnel to attend various service schools available to them in that locality."	David B. Cullen - Pg8 - A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32)
1944	February	16	Pearl Harbor, moored as before.	There are no comments for this date in the Calvert's war diary.	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	17	Pearl Harbor, moored as before. Underway to Kahului Harbor, Maui	<p>1724 - Proceeding through Channel out of Pearl Harbor, T.H.</p> <p>1844 - Took departure from Pearl Harbor, T.H., for Kahului Harbor, Maui, T.H.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	18	Underway to Kahului Harbor, Maui. Moored, Kahului Harbor, Maui	<p>Disembarked Marines, Maui</p> <p>1) 0927- Passed through breakwater entrance. Entered Kahului Harbor. 1020 - Moored port side to pier #1, Kahului Harbor, Maui, T.H.</p> <p>2) "This ends my notes. It was a big, beautiful ship with a terrific crew, carrying some of the best Marines I have ever known. I am proud to have served on board her and served with her crew and the Gyrenes."</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944</p> <p>2) Calversion V37, Page 4 - Joseph S Bushell ARM2/C</p>
1944	February	19	Moored, Kahului Harbor, Maui Underway to Pearl Harbor	<p>0830 - Got underway from pier #1, Kahului Harbor, Maui, T.H., for Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>1620 - Approaching swept channel to entrance Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>1809 - Moored starboard side to port of U.S.S. DOYEN, moored to buoys at Berth X-Ray 8.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	20	Moored, Pearl Harbor	<p>1331 - Prepared to get underway to Berth B-22, Pearl Harbor.</p> <p>1520 - Moored port side to U.S.S. Clay, Berth B-22, U.S. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor.</p>	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H. Mooring and Berthing Chart | Berths B-22, X-6, X-8 indicated by red rectangles.



Online:
https://ww2db.com/image.php?image_id=20160

Related online sources, corroborating static berthing and mooring locations during the early 1940s:
<https://www.geographicus.com/P/Antique-Map/pearlharbormoorings-usnavy-1944>
<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/archives/digital-exhibits-highlights/action-reports/wii-pearl-harbor-attack/pearl-harbor-mooring-and-berthing-plans.html>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	February	21 - 27	Moored, Pearl Harbor	No comments or entries in the Calvert's war diary for these days.	War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944
1944	February	28	Moored as before. Shifted berths, Pearl Harbor Underway to Hilo Bay.	1) 0754 - Got underway shifting berth to X-Ray 6. 0840 - Moored port side to U.S.S. SHERIDAN. 1828 - Got underway for Hilo. 2) "We have completed loading the troops and set the special sea detail and made preparations for getting under way. So all the lines are let go and we proceed at various speeds and by various courses through the channel and we leave Pearl Harbor. We join a task force and assume position three in a column. Astern the USS Sheridan with the USS Bolivar as guide." 3) "So we finally pulled in the anchor and formed a column with the USS Bolivar as guide ship. Next comes the USS Sheridan an1 USS Doyen and then we are fourth in line, the USS Calvert bringing up the rear."	1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944 2) Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p2
1944	February	29	Underway to Hilo Bay. Moored in Hilo Bay Underway to Maalaea Bay, Maui.	1) 1005 - Proceeding into Hilo Bay, Hawaii. 1110 - Anchored in Berth #5, Hilo Bay, Hawaii. 2201 - Proceeding out of Hilo Bay, Hawaii. 2) Arrived Hilo during the forenoon and commenced embarking troops and equipment of Second Combat Team, Second Marine Division. Then got underway in company with units of TransDiv 28 consisting of Bolivar, Calvert, and Sheridan. Proceeding towards Maalaea Bay, Maui. 3) "When we get to Hilo Bay we drop anchor and lower all the small boats and commence loading the Marine equipment. We load clear into the night and when we are completely loaded they hoist all the boats and we get under way and have a troop exercise at Kawaihe Bay, Hawaii."	1) War Diary, USS Calvert, February 1944 2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (USS Bolivar, Flagship), February 1944 3) Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
				The month of March found the Calvert and crew participating in training exercises in the area of Maalaea Bay, Maui.	David B. Cullen - Pg8 - A History of the USS Calvert (APA-32)
1944-March				Note: There are no war diary entries available for the USS Calvert for the month of March 1944.	

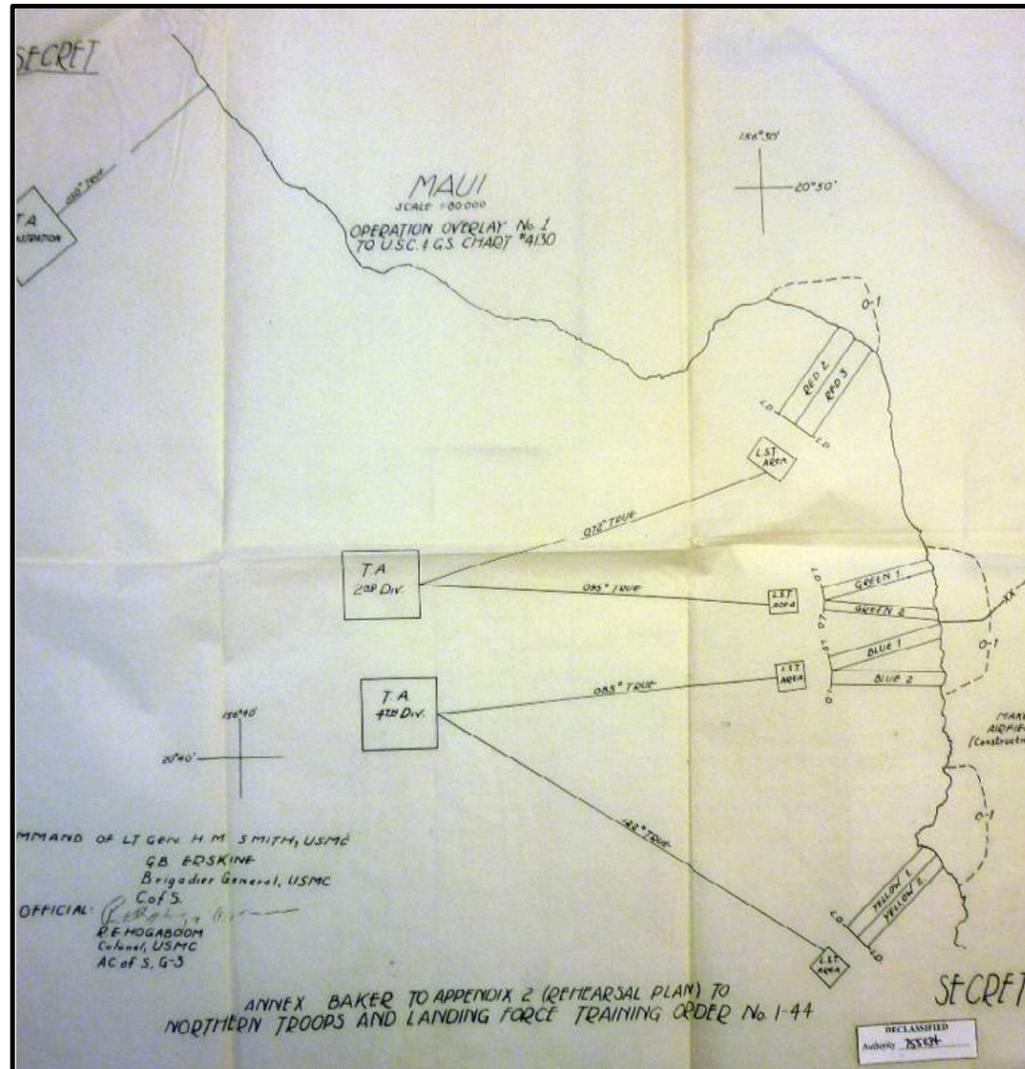
Additional Sources for March 1944

- * War Diary, USS Calvert, via the National Archives - Not available for March 1944
- * Muster Roll and Report of Changes, USS Calvert, via the National Archives
March 1944 - [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/125656395?objectPage=587 - 593](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/125656395?objectPage=587-593)
- * War Diary, Fifth Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet
March 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78382906>
- * War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944: [War Diary https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78385150](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78385150)
- * War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78400842>

1944	March	1	Underway to Maalaea Bay, Maui.	<p>1) Transport Division 28, Fifth Amphibious Force made up of the following units: Bolivar (flag), Sheridan, Calvert, Doyen.</p> <p>1752 Underway in company with units of TransDiv 28 consisting of Bolivar, Calvert, and Sheridan. Proceeding towards Maalaea Bay, Maui.</p> <p>2) 1750 Calvert rejoined Task Unit. 1800 Underway, column formation: Bolivar, Sheridan, Calvert, distance 600 yards standard speed 10 knots.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944</p>
1944	March	2	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	<p>1) 0030 Standard speed 8 knots. 0745 Anchored in Maalaea Bay, Maui. Transports commenced troop training.</p> <p>2) Anchored in Transport Area Baker. During the day conducted training exercises. Weather overcast with SE to S winds varying from force 1 to 4. Sea was slightly choppy.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944</p>
1944	March	3	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	<p>1) Troop debarkation drill, secured at 1130. Wind SW 25 to 30 knots, very rough sea, moderate swell.</p> <p>2) As before. Weather remained overcast with southerly winds averaging force 4 and rising to force 6 during intermittent rain squalls. Sea was moderately rough.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944</p>
1944	March	4	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	<p>1) No boats lowered. Wind SW 30 to 34 knots, very rough sea, moderate swell.</p> <p>2) Weather was overcast with rain squalls. Strong southerly winds averaging force 5 kicked up a rough sea.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944</p>
1944	March	5	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	<p>1) Troop debarkation, boats lowered and landings made. 1910 Secured from exercises.</p> <p>2) Weather was variable and average southerly force 3 winds rising to force 5 during rain squalls. Despite choppy sea condition, conducted exercise.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944</p> <p>2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944</p>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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Maalaea Bay, Maui - Transport area and landing beaches.



The majority of the month of March was spent in the Maalaea Bay, Maui area undergoing landing exercises.

1944 This chart shows the general location of transport areas and landing beaches for landing exercises which took place in Maalaea Bay during the 1943 and 1944 timeframe.

WWII heritage in the Mariana Islands
 Maui amphibious training map,
 showing the deployment and assault
 lanes for the training exercise. ©US
 National Archives
 Jennifer F. Mckinnon, East Carolina
 University

Online:
<https://www.researchgate.net/figure/6-Maui-amphibious-training-map-showing-the-deployment-and-assault-lanes-for-the-fig8-322447698>

1944 March 6 Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui

- 1) No boats lowered. Wind south to southwest 6. Rough sea, heavy surf on beaches.
- 2) Poor weather conditions. Force 5 southerly winds with occasional rain squalls. Sea was rough with moderate swell.

- 1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
- 2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	March	7	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	1) 0730 troop debarkation and landings on beach for Battalion Exercise. 1830 secured from drills. 2) Weather was variable with southerly winds averaging force 4. Sea was slightly rough with moderate westerly swell.	1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944 2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944
1944	March	8	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui	1) 0700 commenced Regimental Landing Exercise, Beaches Red 1 and Red 2. 1100 Beaches secured, transports underway. 1140 anchored in berths Easy, 1500 yards off beaches, transports landing equipment. 2200 Equipment ashore. 2) Weather consisted of force 3 southerly wind and offered no impediment to the progress of the landing exercises.	1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944 2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944
1944	March	9	Anchored, Maalaea Bay, Maui Underway to Kawaihae, Hawaii	1) 0800 Commenced reloading troop equipment. 1200 reembarking troops. 1600 Completed embarkation. 1930 - 2130 Critique of exercises. 2200 Transports underway, column formation, Bolivar as guide, Sheridan, Doyen, Calvert, distance 600 yards. PC 483 and 487 screening. Standard speed 10 knots. 2) Weather was clear with light southerly winds.	1) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944 2) War Diary, USS Sheridan, March 1944
1944	March	Early	Maalaea Bay, Maui and Hilo, Hawaii	"Then another amphibious exercise at Maalaea Bay on Maui. Boy, we must be getting, ready for a big one because we have practiced hitting those beaches four times. Like the first wave, second, third wave and fourth wave and then we go through all the drills. They are really working our asses off We finally finish the exercise and then we up anchor and go to Hilo Bay Hawaii. We drop anchor and we stayed a few days. Some troops leave the ship with some of their cargo and some new troops came aboard."	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3
1944	March	10	Anchored off Kawaihae, Hawaii Underway for Hilo, Hawaii	0648 Transports anchored off Kawaihae and commenced debarkation. 1138 completed debarkation, underway for Hilo. Standard speed 15 knots, column formation on various courses rounding island. 1710 entering Hilo. 1830 Calvert anchored in Berth 4. Commenced landing equipment. 2300 completed discharge.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	11 - 14	Anchored, Hilo, Hawaii Underway to Maalaea Bay	11th - 1100 Commenced loading equipment on all transports. 12th - 1600 Transports completed loading equipment and troop embarkation. 13th - 1658 Underway in column formation, distance 600 yards, Bolivar guide, Sheridan, Doyen, Calvert, standard speed 10 knots. Enroute to Maalaea Bay. 14th - Underway to Maalaea Bay. 0540 Took cruising formation in approach to Transport Area. 0730 Transports anchored on signal in Transport Area in Maalaea Bay, Maui, and commenced troop landing exercises.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	March	Mid	Maalaea Bay	"So we up anchor and back out to sea. We go to Maalaea Bay, and we go through the same thing that we did with the other troops, except instead of just having four waves that hit the beach, we went all the way to the ninth wave. By the way we are training, this must be going to be a big invasion. We went through this training exercise three times, except instead of just having four waves that hit the beach, we went all the way to the ninth wave. The beach party was on the beach every time and I sure was getting tired of playing around."	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3
1944	March	15 - 17	Anchored, Maalaea Bay	15th - 0600 Troop debarkation exercise commenced. 1100 Secured from exercise. 16th - Carried out Battalion Landing Exercise No. 1. 17th - Carried out Battalion Landing Exercise No. 2.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	18	Maalaea Bay	0400 Underway in column, natural order at standard speed 12 knots. 0617 formed approach distance. 0656 anchored division in Transport Area and commenced debarkation of troops for Regimental Landing Exercise. 1300 Beaches secured, transports underway. 1340 anchored in Berth Easy, 1500 yards off beaches, landing equipment. 1530 all equipment ashore.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	19	Maalaea Bay Underway to Kawaihae	Ships in company anchored as before. Commenced embarking troops and loading cargo. 1500 Transport Division 28 underway in column formation, distance 600 yards, Bolivar, Sheridan, Doyen, Calvert. 1901 Anchored off Kawaihae.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	20	Anchored, Kawaihae Underway to Hilo	Anchored off Kawaihae. 0700 Commenced debarkation of troops and completed debarkation at 0758. 1123 Underway in column formation, standard speed 15 knots. 1800 Arrived at Hilo. Commenced unloading. 2330 Completed unloading.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	21 - 22	Anchored, Hilo, Hawaii	21st - At Hilo, as before. 1300 Commenced loading equipment. 2100 Completed loading equipment. 22nd - At Hilo, as before. 1100 Commenced troop embarkation. 1400 completed embarkation.	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	March	Late	Hilo, Hawaii	<p>This time when we go back to Hilo we tie up at the docks and unload the troops and their cargo. In a few days we start loading Marine equipment again and they finally get all the holds filled on the ship; then here come the troops loading on again.</p> <p>Now we take the third group out for amphibious training at the same place and went through the same drills and back to the same place and let them off with their cargo. It can't keep up much longer, something has got to happen.</p> <p>One time when we were all loaded and getting ready to go out to sea to do some drilling, we were trying to get away from the docks. We let go all lines except the bow line and the Old Man moved the ship forward and threw the stern out away from the dock, then the bow line was let go and we backed out a little way and the Old Man put the engines forward. But the ship didn't answer the helm fast enough, so we hit the docks and tore up about fourteen feet of dock. You should have seen those Hawaiian people, cussing and shaking their fists at us. The Old Man didn't say anything; he just backed the ship up and we went out to sea.</p>	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4
1944	March	23 - 24	Anchored, Hilo, Hawaii Underway to Maalaea Bay	<p>23rd - At Hilo, as before. 1700 Group got underway and stood out of the harbor, enroute to Maalaea Bay.</p> <p>24th - Underway for Maalaea Bay. 0725 Anchored on signal in Transport Area, Maalaea Bay.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	25 - 27	Anchored, Maalaea Bay	<p>25th - Anchored, Maalaea Bay. Conducted Landing Exercise One.</p> <p>26th - Anchored, as before. Conducted Landing Exercise Two. How Hour 0700.</p> <p>27th - Anchored, as before. 0900 Held critique on exercises.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	28	Anchored, Maalaea Bay	<p>Anchored as before. 0400 underway in column formation, distance 600 yards, standard speed 12 knots. 0610 Formed approach disposition and at 0654 anchored on signal in Transport Area. 0826 Got underway at standard speed 15 knots on various courses to evade simulated air attack. 0914 Anchored in former anchorage in Transport Area. 1340 Transports underway and shifted to Anchorage Easy.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	29	Anchored, Maalaea Bay	<p>29th - Anchored as before. Reembarking troops and equipment. 2200 Underway at standard speed 12 knots, column formation.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	30	Underway to Kawaihae Underway to Hilo	<p>Underway in column formation, standard speed 12 knots, enroute to Kawaihae, Hawaii. 0530 Changed standard speed to 15 knots. 0715 Anchored off Kawaihae and disembarked troops. 0925 Underway, formed column with standard speed 15 knots enroute to Hilo. 1600 Arrived off Hilo and entered port.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944
1944	March	31	Hilo	<p>At Hilo, Hawaii. 1430 Sent Sheridan and Calvert with PC 487 screening to Kawaihae with instructions to unload LVTs and rejoin formation enroute to Pearl.</p>	War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28, March 1944

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944-April				The month of April 1944 found the Calvert in the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard undergoing repairs and its personnel enjoying a period of recreation, attendance at service schools and preparing the vessel for participation in a quick succession of campaigns.	History of U.S.S. Calvert, 4
				During this time the crew had significant opportunities to relax and enjoy the recreational opportunities on the Island.	Funck, p58

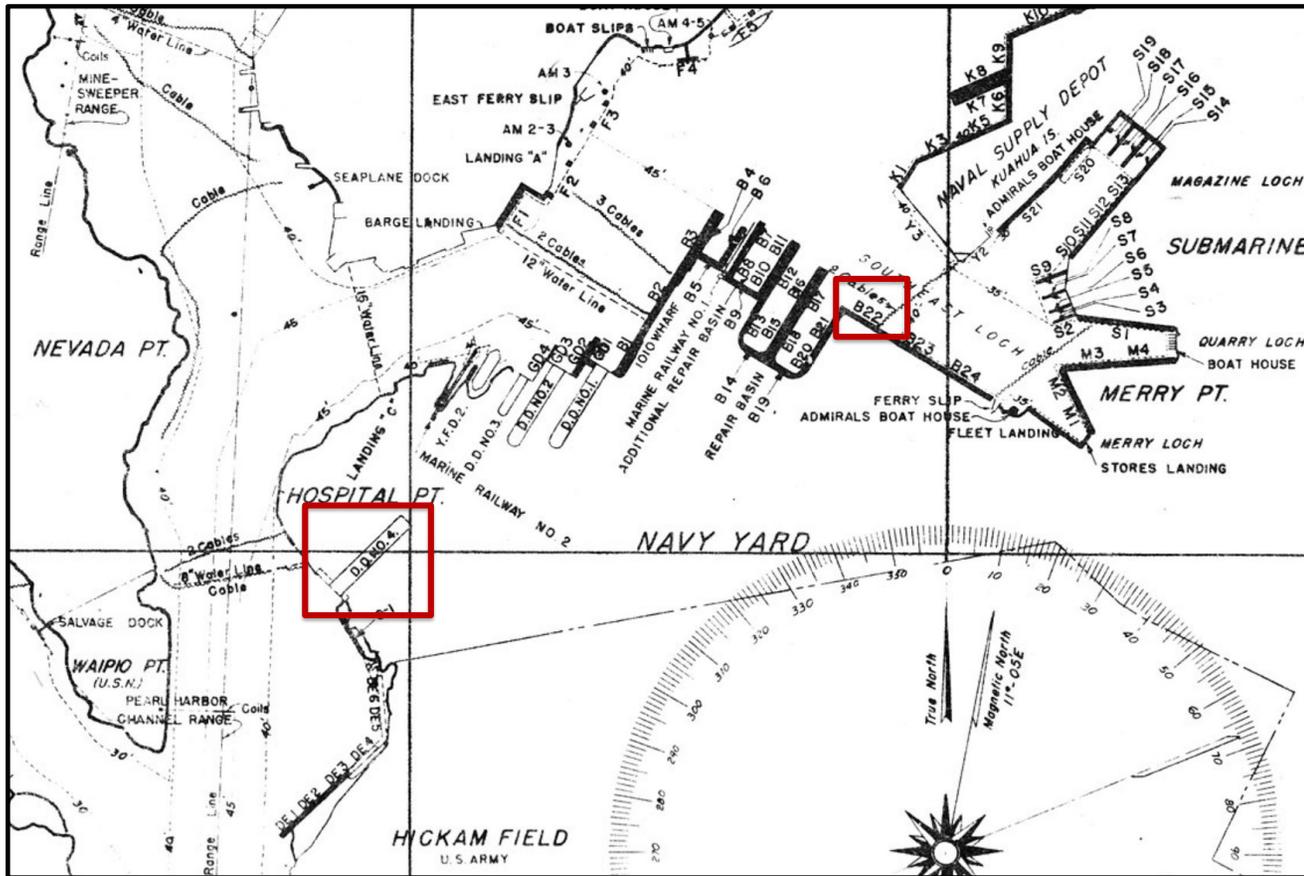
Additional Sources for April 1944

- * War Diary, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: April 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78419980>
- * Muster Roll and Report of Changes, USS Calvert, via the National Archives: April 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/125656395?objectPage=615-630>
- * War Diary, Fifth Amphibious Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78409784>
- * War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (Temporary), April 1944: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78418709>
- * War diary, COM14, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, April 1944 - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/78499731>
- * Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13

1944	April	1	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	<p>1) April 1, 1944 0215 - Temporarily attached to Transport Division 28, underway, approaching Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H. in accordance with CTD 28 dispatch 312110 of March 1944. 1033 - Moored starboard side to U.S.S. DOYEN at Berth X-10.</p> <p>2) 0300 Calvert, Sheridan, and PC 487 joined formation. 0800 Arrived off Pearl Harbor and entered port.</p> <p>3) Arrived - April 1st, Berth 3 Shifted location to Dock 5 Ship is available for machinery repairs and routine drydocking. Extent of machinery repairs being investigated.</p>	<p>1) War Diary, USS Calvert, April 1943</p> <p>2) War Diary, Commander Transport Division 28 (Temporary), April 1944</p> <p>3) War diary, COM14, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, April 1944: p12</p>
1944	April	Early	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	"We get back from our practice landings, and now we can have liberty Now let's go on liberty."	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4
1944	April	2 - 30	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	There are no remarks in the USS Calvert's War Diary for the period April 2nd to April 30th.	War Diary, USS Calvert, April 1943
1944	April	6 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	<p>"After a few days, tugs pulled us away from the USS Frederick Funston so she can leave. Then we are pushed up to the dock and everything is secured again. After a whole bunch of liberties, our ship is put into dry dock.</p> <p>While she is in there we scrape her bottom and take away her camouflage paint job and give her a brand new light blue paint job."</p>	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	April	6 - 10	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	<p>April 6 - The Calvert shifted to Dry Dock #4.</p> <p>April 3 - 9 - Work completed: Test of fire main - 100%, drying out of reefer boxes 25%, repair of leaks in hull 25%, overhaul of Welin davit stongbacks undertaken. Machinery work: bearings and journals on both ends of high and low pressure turbines were inspected and found satisfactory. Main thrust bearing has been inspected, adjusted and reassembled. Repair of auxiliary feed pump, bulkhead stop and throttle valves, repair of deck and davit winches underway. Progress satisfactory.</p> <p>April 10 - The Calvert shifted to Berth #22.</p>	War diary, COM14, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, April 1944: p39, p70

Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H. Mooring and Berthing Chart | Dry dock #4 and Berth 22 are indicated by red rectangles.



Online:
https://ww2db.com/image.php?image_id=20160

Related online sources, corroborating static berthing and mooring locations during the early 1940s:

<https://www.geographicus.com/P/AntiqueMap/pearlharbormooring-usnavy-1944>

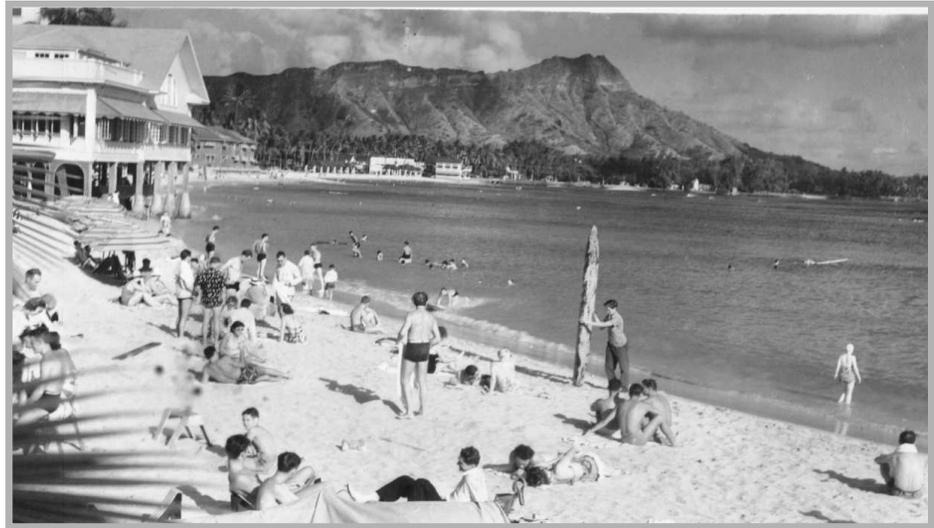
<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/archives/digital-exhibits-highlights/action-reports/wwii-pearl-harbor-attack/pearl-harbor-mooring-and-berthing-plans.html>

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
1944	April	10 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Berth 22	<p>April 10 - 16 - Work completed: Drying out of reefer boxes 70%, repair of leaks in hull 75%, overhaul of Welin davit strongbacks completed. Machinery work: Repair of deck and davit winches continuing. Overhaul of auxiliary feed pump being accomplished. Minor machinery and electrical work processing satisfactorily. Two Ford drive twin 40 mm mounts are being replaced with York power drive 40 mm mounts. Progress satisfactory.</p>	War diary, COM14, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, April 1944: p39, p70
1944	April	10 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	<p>"When she is all finished and prettied up, we are moved out of dry dock and we are tied up on the starboard side of the USS Kenmore. The main engines are secured and the cold iron watch is being maintained (that means all the fires in the boilers are turned off). We are receiving the following services from the shore: steam, fresh and salt water, electricity and telephone.</p> <p>While we are here all there is to do is ship's work and go on liberty. I went to fire fighting school for a couple of days and everyone had to leave the ship so she could be fumigated. Then they started all the electric blowers so she could be vented to get all the gases out of her. We had cockroaches on our ship that were so big and had been on her so long that they had hash marks on them."</p>	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4
1944	April	10 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	<p>"After the fumigating, we have to bring on stores for general mess.</p> <p>32,500 pounds of wheat flour, 19,800 pounds of evaporated milk, 7,056 pounds of tomatoes, 5,700 pounds of string beans, 4,132 pounds of bacon, 31,000 pounds of beef, 5,040 pounds of butter, 4,964 pounds of chicken, 4,800 dozen eggs, 400 pounds of fish,, 3,229 pounds of fresh ham, 310 pounds of head cheese, 3,125 pounds of lamb carcasses, 583 pounds of lunch meat, 8,954 pounds of pork loin, 226 pounds of salt pork, 1,130 pounds of spare-ribs, 25,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, 1,500 pounds of frankfurters, 400 pounds of sausage and bologna, 330 pounds of liver sausage, 303 pounds of salami, 2,512 pounds of pork sausage, 1,200 pounds of yeast, apples, 9,786 pounds of carrots, 3,060 pounds of lemons, 825 pounds of onions, 5,040 pounds of oranges, 15,200 pounds of cabbage, 3,000 pounds of celery, 3,000 pounds of lettuce, 4,020 pounds of canned goods. I could go on and on but where a big ship is feeding a big crew it takes hundreds of pounds of everything.</p> <p>When we take on oil, we just don't take on a little bit; it's more like 198,198 gallons or 4,719 barrels."</p>	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p3-4
1944	April	17 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Berth 22	<p>April 17 - 23 - Work completed: All hull work completed. All major machinery work completed. Minor work progressing satisfactorily.</p> <p>April 26 - The Calvert departed, work completed.</p>	War diary, COM14, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, April 1944: p39, p70

Year	Month	Day	Location	Historical Details	Sources, Notes
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View of Diamond Head, Oahu from the deck of the USS Calvert, and from Waikiki Beach.

Sterling Funck's personal photograph collection



1944	April	6 - 26	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	"We have been in Pearl Harbor for such a long time. Things are sure getting boring. It seems like every day the shore patrol are bringing back some of our boys from liberty. They are usually drunk and disorderly and that means that the Old Man will hold court on them. Some of them will get thrown in the brig and suffer a loss of pay, or some of them will get thrown in the brig and on piss and punk (bread and water), some of them' will get restricted to the ship with a loss of some liberties. It is a wonder that something like that didn't happen to me because of some of the ways that I came back to the ship. Sometimes I really was a mess and looked like something that the cat forgot to bury. I smelled just as bad and the hangovers, wow, did they hurt!"	Beach Party, Billy Lee Bell, Chapter 13, p4
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1944	April	Late	Pearl Harbor Navy Yard	As the end of April approached the crew re-focused their efforts in preparation for their next amphibious operation.	Funck, p59
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End of research notes for the period January 1, 1944 to April 30, 1944.