

Index to *The Reminiscences of Captain Arthur R. Hawkins, U.S. Navy (Retired)*

A4D Skyhawk

Flown by Attack Squadron 46 in the late 1950s, 75-76; designed for nuclear weapons delivery, 75, 79-80

A6M Zero

Mitsubishi-built Japanese fighter plane that demonstrated great maneuverability during World War II air actions, 5-6, 23-24

Air Force, U.S.

Conducted bombing runs from Japan during the Korean War, 53-54; during the Korea War the Air Force operated a joint center that coordinated bombing targets for U.S. aircraft, 60-61; a pilot was killed in the early 1950s when he bailed out of his F-86 at faster than the speed of sound, 67

Air Group 31

Began workup training at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1943, 12-13; reported to the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) in the summer of 1943, 13-15; had a long combat deployment in 1944, 16-31; between combat tours, the air group trained at Hollister, California, in 1944-45, 32-35; pilots from the air group enjoyed liberty in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, 33-34; deployed on board the aircraft carrier Belleau Wood (CVL-24) for the final months of the war against Japan in 1945, 35-38

Alcohol

Captain William O. Gallery, USN, commanding officer of the aircraft carrier Princeton (CV-37) during the Korean War, distributed beer to pilots and crew members, 55-56

Army Air Forces, U.S.

Pilot Alva Guy Hawkins was killed by the Japanese while flying near Port Moresby in 1942, 1; mock dogfights against Navy pilots in 1945, 35; B-29 bombers overflew the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay following the Japanese surrender in September 1945, 37

Astronauts

The Gemini 8 space capsule was not able to go to its primary recovery area in the Atlantic in March 1966 because of mechanical problems, 95-96

Atlantic City (New Jersey) Naval Air Station

Went into commission in 1943 to prepare naval aviators for aircraft carrier duty, 12-13

Atsugi (Japan) Naval Air Station

Did a considerable amount of aircraft overhaul and repair work during the late 1960s, 98-99

Attack Squadron 46 (VA-46)

Converted from F8Fs to A4Ds in 1957, 75-76; training in nuclear weapons delivery, 76-77, 79-80; commissioning sources for pilots in the squadron in the late 1950s, 77-79;

role of Hawkins as commanding officer, 81; operations from the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt (CVA-42), 82-83

B-29 Superfortress

Dozens of these Army Air Forces bombers overflew the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay following the Japanese surrender in September 1945, 37

Belleau Wood, USS (CVL-24)

Skipper William G. Tomlinson had an interesting nickname while commanding the ship in 1945, 18; hit by a Japanese kamikaze in October 1944, 32; had Air Group 31 on board for the final months of the war against Japan in 1945, 35-38

Blue Angels

Navy demonstration flight team switched from F6F Hellcats to F8F Bearcats to jets in the late 1940s, 45-48; air show routines, 47-49, 70-71; qualification process for the team, 49-50; formed the nucleus of Fighter Squadron 191 when it was established for Korean War duty in 1950, 50-51; flew F9F-5s and F9F-6s in the early 1950s, 64-72; Hawkins ejected from the cockpit of an F9F-6 Cougar in August 1953, 66-69, 71-72

Bombing

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Bonin Islands

U.S. carrier plane strikes against the islands in the summer of 1944, 27-28

Budgetary Matters

Secretary Robert S. McNamara introduced five-year budgeting to the Department of Defense in the early 1960s, 90-91; DoD attempts to save money in the reactivation of the battleship New Jersey (BB-62) in the late 1960s, 91-92; role of the Office of Program Appraisal, 92-94

Cabot, USS (CVL-28)

Went into commission in the summer of 1943 and took aboard Air Group 31 for training, 13; comparison with the carriers of the Essex (CV-9) class, 15-16; well-known officers in the ship's company during World War II, 17; skippers during World War II, 17-18; combat operations with Air Group 31 in 1944, 18-31; remained in combat even after her initial air group departed, 32

Caloosahatchee, USS (AO-98)

Fleet oiler that operated with few experienced officers in the mid-1960s, 94-95; routine operations out of Newport, 95; was part of the task force originally scheduled to recover astronauts in the Gemini 8 space flight in March 1966, 95-96; was part of a group that helped put out a fire on board a merchant ship burning off Africa in the mid-1960s, 96-97

Catapults

Ship's force repairs to the steam catapults in the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt (CVA-42) in the late 1950s, 83

Charger, USS (CVE-30)

Escort carrier used for qualification training of newly commissioned naval aviators in 1943, 7-9

China, People's Republic of

U.S. aircraft were not permitted beyond North Korea into Communist China during the Korean War, 59-60

Commercial Ships

Hawkins and a friend rode a freighter from Eniwetok to Panama in 1945, following the end of World War II, 38-39; the oiler Caloosahatchee (AO-98) was part of a group that helped put out a fire on board a merchant ship burning off Africa in the mid-1960s, 96-97

Corpus Christi (Texas) Naval Air Station

Site of flight training for naval aviation cadets in 1942, 2-3

Dallas (Texas) Naval Air Station

Site of flight training for naval aviation cadets in 1942, 2

Damage Control

The oiler Caloosahatchee (AO-98) was part of a group that helped put out a fire on board a merchant ship burning off Africa in the mid-1960s, 96-97

Defense Department

Secretary Robert S. McNamara introduced five-year budgeting to DoD in the early 1960s, 90-91; DoD attempts to save money in the reactivation of the battleship New Jersey (BB-62) in the late 1960s, 91-92; role of the Office of Program Appraisal, 92-94

de Tamble, Lieutenant Commander Paul D., USN

Served as executive officer of Attack Squadron 46 in the late 1950s, 75

Education

The Navy's General Line School covered academic subjects in the mid-1950s, 72-73

Ejection Seats

Hawkins ejected from an F9F-6 Cougar in August 1953, the first pilot to eject through the canopy, 66-69, 71-72

Essex (CV-9) Class

Comparisons with light carriers such as the Cabot (CVL-28) in World War II, 15-17

Experimental Squadron Five (VX-5)

Tested a variety of new aircraft in the mid-1950s, 70, 73-74

F2A Buffalo

Brewster-built fighter plane used for operational training of newly commissioned naval aviators in 1943, 3, 6

F6F Hellcat

Grumman-built fighter that was also used as a bomber by Fighter Squadron 31 during the U.S. island-hopping campaign in 1944, 18-31; handling characteristics, 20, 23-24; used for hijinks while VF-31 was in training in early 1945, 34-35

F8F Bearcat

Grumman-built fighter flown by the Blue Angels flight demonstration team in the late 1940s, 45-49; was flown by Attack Squadron 46 in the late 1950s until replaced by A4Ds, 75-76

F9F-2/5 Panther

Grumman-built jet fighter flown by the Blue Angels flight demonstration team in 1949-50, 46-48; flown by VF-191 from the aircraft carrier Princeton (CV-37) during the Korean War, 51-64; used by the Blue Angels until 1953, 64-65

F9F-6 Cougar

Grumman-built jet fighter flown by the Blue Angels flight demonstration team in the mid-1950s, 65-72; first flying-tail aircraft flown by the Navy, 65-66; Hawkins ejected from the cockpit of a Cougar in August 1953, 66-69, 71-72

F-86 Sabre

An Air Force pilot was killed in the early 1950s when he bailed out of his F-86 at faster than the speed of sound, 67

Fighter Director Officers

Role in coaching U.S. carrier-based fighter planes during air combat in the Pacific in World War II, 29-30

Fighter Squadron 31 (VF-31)

Began workup training at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1943, 12-13; reported to the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) in the summer of 1943, 13-15; had a long combat deployment in 1944, 16-31; between combat tours, the squadron trained at Hollister, California, in 1944-45, 32-35; mock dogfights against Army pilots, 35; deployed on board the aircraft carrier Belleau Wood (CVL-24) for the final months of the war against Japan in 1945, 35-38

Fighter Squadron 191 (VF-191)

Formed in 1950 around a nucleus from the Blue Angels, 50-51; operations from the aircraft carrier Princeton (CV-37) during the Korean War, 51-64

Fires

The oiler Caloosahatchee (AO-98) was part of a group that helped put out a fire on board a merchant ship burning off Africa in the mid-1960s, 96-97

Flight Training

For aviation cadets in Texas in 1942, 2; operational training in Florida for newly commissioned aviators in 1943, 4-8; attrition rate in training, 9-10; preflight training to establish a pool of potential trainees during World War II, 11-12; in 1946 former fighter pilots were retrained to fly battleship and cruiser floatplanes, 40

Franklin D. Roosevelt, USS (CVA-42)

Aircraft carrier that made frequent deployments to the Mediterranean in the 1950s, 82-83; ship's force repairs to the steam catapults in the late 1950s, 83; flight deck operations, 84, 86-87; Captain Ralph Shifley was an excellent skipper in the late 1950s, 85

Gallery, Captain William O., USN (USNA, 1925)

Was popular with his crew while commanding the aircraft carrier Princeton (CV-37) during the Korean War, 55-57

Gemini 8

Space capsule that was not able to go to its primary recovery area in the Atlantic in March 1966 because of mechanical problems, 95-96

General Line School, Monterey, California

Provided education in academic subjects in the mid-1950s, 72-73

Guam, Marianas Islands

Used as a base by Japanese aircraft during the U.S. invasion of Saipan in June 1944, 21-23

Hawkins, Captain Arthur Ray, USN (Ret.)

Education of, 1; brother of, 1; experience as a private pilot, 1, 4; training as a naval aviation cadet and new naval aviator in 1942-43, 2-12; service in Fighter Squadron 31 during World War II, 12-38; return to the United States and civilian life following the end of the war, 38-40; headed the floatplane detachment in the light cruiser Portsmouth (CL-102), 1946-48, 40-45; service in the Blue Angels flight demonstration team, 1948-50, 45-50; service in Fighter Squadron 191 during the Korean War, 50-64; commanded the Blue Angels in the early 1950s, 64-72; service from 1954 to 1956 in Experimental Squadron Five, 70; studied at the General Line School for six months in 1954, 72-73; commanded Attack Squadron 46 in 1957-58, 75-83; served 1958-60 as air officer of the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt (CVA-42), 83-87; served as Commander Carrier Air Group One in 1960-61, 87-88; as a student at the Naval War College in the early 1960s, 89-90; commanded the oiler Caloosahatchee (AO-98) in 1965-66, 94-97; commanded the U.S. Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, 1968-70, 98-99

Hollister, California

Site of training for Carrier Air Group 31 in 1944-45, 32-35

Ise (Japanese Battleship)

U.S. F6F Hellcats attacked and sank the ship at Kure, Japan in July 1945, 35-36

Iwo Jima, Bonin Islands

U.S. carrier plane strikes against the island in the summer of 1944, 27-28

J2M "Jack" (Japanese Fighter Plane)

Fought against U.S. Navy F6F Hellcats late in World War II, 37

"Jack"

See J2M "Jack" (Japanese Fighter Plane)

Japan

Overflight of U.S. carrier planes following the Japanese surrender on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay September 1945, 37; the Atsugi Naval Air Station did a considerable amount of aircraft overhaul and repair work during the late 1960s, 98-99

Japanese Navy

Attacked by U.S. Navy aircraft at Truk Atoll in early 1944, 19-21; air combat against U.S. fighters during the invasion of Saipan in June 1944, 21-23; during the campaign in the Philippines in the autumn of 1944, 24-26, 30-31; doctrine for scouting, 29-31; U.S. F6F Hellcats attacked and sank the Japanese battleship Ise in July 1945, 35-36

Ki 43 "Oscar" (Japanese Fighter Plane)

Dogfights against U.S. Navy aircraft around the Philippine Islands in the autumn of 1944, 25-26

Korean War

The Blue Angels demonstration flight team formed the nucleus of Fighter Squadron 191 when it was established for Korean War duty in 1950, 50-51; operations of VF-191 from the aircraft carrier Princeton (CV-37), 51-64; the Air Force operated a joint center that coordinated bombing targets for U.S. aircraft, 60-61; limited air threat against U.S. forces, 61-62; difficult weather conditions for aircraft operations, 62-63

Kure, Japan

U.S. F6F Hellcats attacked and sank the Japanese battleship Ise in July 1945, 35-36

Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands

Role of Air Group 31 and the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) during the U.S. invasion in early 1944, 18-19

Leave and Liberty

Pilots from Air Group 32 enjoyed liberty in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, 33-34

Magda, Lieutenant Commander John J., USN

Was shot down and killed while commanding Fighter Squadron 191 during the Korean War, 65-66

Marianas Islands

Role of Air Group 31 and the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) during the U.S. invasion in June 1944, 21-23

Marshall Islands

Role of Air Group 31 and the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) during the U.S. invasion in early 1944, 18-19

McCain, Rear Admiral John S., Jr., USN (USNA, 1931)

Was in charge in the mid-1950s when OpNav made training films to provide naval personnel with a broader knowledge of their service, 74-75

McNamara, Robert S.

Introduced five-year budgeting to the Department of Defense in the early 1960s, 90-91; placed heavy demands on the DoD staff, 93

Medical Problems

The physical requirements were quite strenuous for candidates going into naval aviation training early in World War II, 9-11

Miami (Florida) Naval Air Station

Site of operational training for newly commissioned naval aviators in 1943, 4-7

Missouri, USS (BB-63)

Overflight of U.S. carrier planes during the Japanese surrender on 2 September 1945, 37

Motion Pictures

In the mid-1950s OpNav made training films to provide naval personnel with a broader knowledge of their service, 74-75

Murphy, Lieutenant Francis J., USN

Flew as part of the Blue Angels flight demonstration team both before and after service in the Korean War, 64-65

N2S Kaydet

Stearman trainer used for flight training of naval aviation cadets in 1942, 2-3

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

As a commissioning source for naval aviators who served in the 1940s and 1950s, 77-79

Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California

Provided the base of operations for Experimental Squadron Five in the mid-1950s, 73-74

Naval Reserve

Performance of reserve pilots recalled for active duty in Navy carrier squadrons during World War II, 58-59

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island

During his time as a student in the early 1960s, Hawkins wrote a thesis on Navy program planning, 89-90

New Jersey, USS (BB-62)

Department of Defense attempts to save money in the reactivation of the ship (BB-62) in the late 1960s, 91-92

Night Flying

In World War II U.S. aircraft carrier operations, night flying was highly unusual; subsequently it became routine for Navy pilots, 80-81

North Korea

U.S. aircraft were not permitted beyond North Korea into Communist China during the Korean War, 59-60

Nuclear Weapons

The A4D Skyhawk was designed in the 1950s for the delivery of nuclear weapons, 76-77, 79-80

Office of Program Appraisal

Role in evaluating Navy budgetary matters in the 1960s, 92-94

"Oscar"

See Ki 43 "Oscar" (Japanese Fighter Plane)

Panama

Hawkins and a friend stopped for a time in Panama while making their way back to the United States from the Pacific in 1945, 38-39

Philippine Islands

Air actions in support of the U.S. invasion in the autumn of 1944, 24-27, 30-31

Portsmouth, USS (CL-102)

Light cruiser that operated SC-1 Seahawk floatplanes in the late 1940s, 41-43; relations between aviators and the ship's company officers, 43-44; Mediterranean cruises in the late 1940s, 44-45

Princeton, USS (CV-37)

Aircraft carrier that was reactivated from mothballs in 1950 for service in the Korean War, 51-64

Radar

Used by fighter director officers in coaching U.S. carrier-based fighter planes during air combat in the Pacific in World War II, 29-30

Rescue at Sea

The oiler Caloosahatchee (AO-98) was part of a group that helped put out a fire on board a merchant ship burning off Africa in the mid-1960s, 96-97

SC-1 Seahawk

Curtiss-built floatplane that flew from the light cruiser Portsmouth (CL-102) in the late 1940s, 41-43

SNJ Texan

North American-built plane used for advanced training of naval aviation cadets in 1942, 4, 6-7

Saipan, Marianas Islands

Role of Air Group 31 and the aircraft carrier Cabot (CVL-28) during the U.S. invasion in June 1944, 21-23

San Francisco, California

Pilots from Air Group 32 enjoyed liberty in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, 33-34

Shifley, Captain Ralph L., USN (USNA, 1933)

Did an excellent job as skipper of the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt (CVA-42) in 1958-59, 85

Space Program

The Gemini 8 space capsule was not able to go to its primary recovery area in the Atlantic in March 1966 because of mechanical problems, 95-96

Tactics

The Thach Weave was a fighter plane tactic developed for use against the Japanese in World War II, 5-6; use of the loft method in the 1950s to practice delivery of nuclear weapons, 76

Thach Weave

Fighter plane tactic developed for use against the Japanese in World War II, 5-6, 23-24, 26

Tomlinson, Captain William G., USN (USNA, 1920)

Had the nickname "Air Medal Tomlinson" while commanding the aircraft carrier Belleau Wood (CVL-24) during World War II, 18

Training

For aviation cadets in Texas in 1942, 2-3; operational training in Florida for newly commissioned aviators in 1943, 4-8; attrition rate in flight training, 9-10; preflight training to establish a pool of potential trainees during World War II, 11-12; between deployments in 1944-45, Carrier Air Group 31 trained at Hollister, California, 32-35; in 1946 former fighter pilots were retrained to fly battleship and cruiser floatplanes, 40; Hawkins's training enabled him to survive when he ejected from the cockpit of an F9F-6 Cougar in August 1953, 66-69, 71-72; in the mid-1950s OpNav made training films to provide naval personnel with a broader knowledge of their service, 74-75; in nuclear weapons delivery by A4D Skyhawk pilots in the late 1950s, 76-77, 79-80

Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands

Hit by U.S. carrier air strikes in February and April 1944, 19-21

VA-46

See Attack Squadron 46 (VA-46)

VF-31

See Fighter Squadron 31 (VF-31)

VF-191

See Fighter Squadron 191 (VF-191)

VX-5

See Experimental Squadron Five (VX-5)

Vietnam War

The Atsugi (Japan) Naval Air Station supported the war effort by doing a considerable amount of aircraft overhaul and repair work during the late 1960s, 98-99

Weather

Snow, fog, and cold created difficult flying conditions for U.S. pilots during the Korean War, 62-63

Winston, Lieutenant Commander Robert A., USN

Officer who commanded Fighter Squadron 31 and Air Group 31 during World War II and wrote a number of books on naval aviation, 14-15

Zero (Japanese Fighter Plane)

See A6M Zero