

Accidents

In 1944, on board the battleship *Alabama* (BB-60), one of her 5-inch gun mounts fired into another, killing five men, 61-62

Advancement of Enlisted Personnel

Karpeles successfully passed the test for electrician's mate third class on board the battleship *Alabama* (BB-60) shortly after the end of World War II, 49-50

***Alabama*, USS (BB-60)**

Experienced a turnover in crew members after returning to the United States in the autumn of 1945, 48-49; role of the electrical division in the ship's interior communications, 49-54; the fire-alarm system was undependable, 51-52; living conditions on board ship, 52-54; inactivation and decommissioning in 1946, 54-56; in 1944 one of her 5-inch gun mounts fired into another, killing five men, 61-62

Boston Navy Yard

Conducted deperming measures on various ships in early 1942 to reduce their susceptibility to magnetic mines, 8-23; the shipyard workers were not eager to contribute to the deperming process, 15

Boyd, Commander Thales S., USN (USNA, 1912)

Service on the staff of the 14th Naval District in World War II, 29-30

Bureau of Ordnance

Early in World War II, was involved in recruiting physicists to aid in the war effort, 3-5; connection with degaussing efforts, 5-9

Civil Service

Pay of civilians working on mine countermeasures in Hawaii during World War II, 30; number of civilian physicists working on mine countermeasures at Pearl Harbor late in World War II, 39-40

Classified Information

Was too often treated carelessly by Navy people during World War II, 23-24; Karpeles's work on classified instruction books for electronic equipment, 36-37

Coast Guard, U.S.

In World War II Karpeles worked with the Coast Guard port captain at Honolulu, Hawaii, concerning arrangements to measure the magnetic signatures of commercial ships leaving the harbor, 25-26

Collisions

The battleship *Washington* (BB-56) collided in February 1944 with the battleship *Indiana* (BB-58), 38

Commercial Ships

U.S. commercial ships made regular transits connecting Honolulu with San Francisco during World War II, 24-27; a ranging station at Honolulu checked the magnetic fields of merchant ships as they left the harbor in World War II, 25-27; the crews of commercial ships that made the run to Murmansk, Russia, in World War II were much concerned about the means of combating magnetic mines, 27-28

Compasses

Magnetic compasses and associated equipment were removed from ships undergoing the deperming process at the Boston Navy Yard in 1942, 18-19

Conscription

See Draft

Damage Control

In the period right after World War II, the fire-alarm system in the battleship *Alabama* (BB-60) was undependable, 51-52

Degaussing

Explanation of its role in protecting ships from magnetic mines, 5-7; deperming was clumsy and mostly unsuccessful early in World War II but got much better later, 6; deperming at the Boston Navy Yard in early 1942 involved wrapping coils around ships and applying electrical charges, 9-23; a station at Pearl Harbor conducted deperming measures on various ships in World War II, 17, 21, 37-38, 40-41; a ranging station at Honolulu checked the magnetic fields of merchant ships as they left the harbor in World War II, 25-27; value of degaussing for ships going to north Russia in World War II, 27-28

Draft

Karpeles's work for the Navy as a civilian physicist made him exempt from being drafted in World War II, 5, 44-46

Great Lakes (Illinois) Naval Training Station

Location of recruit training for Karpeles in 1945, 47

Honolulu, Hawaii

U.S. commercial ships made regular transits connecting Honolulu with San Francisco during World War II, 24-27; a ranging station at Honolulu checked the magnetic fields of merchant ships as they left the harbor in World War II, 26-27; recreation opportunities for civilian workers during World War II, 39; a magnetic detector for submarines operated outside Honolulu Harbor in World War II, 42-43

Karpeles, Dr. Leo M.

Education as a physicist in North Carolina and Pennsylvania in the late 1930s and early 1940s, 1-3, 6, 8; when the United States entered World War II in late 1941, he offered his services as a physicist, 1-3; early in the U.S. war effort, he contracted to

work for the Navy as a civilian physicist in Washington, D.C., 3-5; his role as a civilian physicist made him exempt from being drafted in World War II, 5, 44-46; work on deperming projects at the Boston Navy Yard in early 1942, 7-23; work on deperming projects at Honolulu and Pearl Harbor in World War II, 17, 24-45; enlistment and training in the Navy in 1945, 46-48; served 1945-46 in the crew of the battleship *Alabama* (BB-60), 48-56; parents of, 57-60; civilian career in medicine, 57-60; wives of, 59-60

Kirtley, Lieutenant Charles A., USN (Ret.)

While with the Bureau of Ordnance early in World War II, he was involved in recruiting physicists to aid in the war effort, 3-5

Leave and Liberty

Recreation opportunities for civilian workers in Honolulu, Hawaii, during World War II, 39

Midway, Battle of

People stationed in Hawaii breathed more easily following the U.S. victory in the Battle of Midway in June 1942, 34-35

Mines

The crews of commercial ships that made the run to Murmansk, Russia, in World War II were much concerned about the means of combating magnetic mines, 27-28; Pearl Harbor installed an acoustic range at Waipio Point late in World War II as part of the defense against acoustic mines, 35-36; development of acoustic mines, 36-37

See also Degaussing

Minesweepers

Steel-hulled minesweepers were sunk in the invasion of Normandy in June 1944, 28-29

Murmansk, Russia

The crews of commercial ships that made the run to Murmansk in World War II were much concerned about the means of combating magnetic mines, 27-28

Pay and Allowances

For a civilian physicist working under contract with the Bureau of Ordnance in World War II, 4-5, 10, 30, 33

Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

Conducted deperming measures on various ships in World War II to reduce their susceptibility to magnetic mines, 17, 21, 37-38, 40-41; the U.S. Navy reported far less damage in the 1941 Japanese attack than actually happened, 24; after the attack, U.S. personnel moved into quarters vacated by Japanese who were interned, 31-32; people stationed in Hawaii breathed more easily following the U.S. victory in the Battle of

Midway in June 1942, 34-35; installation of an acoustic range at Waipio Point late in World War II as part of the defense against acoustic mines, 35-36; work on instruction books for electronic equipment, 36-37; the battleship *Washington* (BB-56) arrived for temporary repairs after her collision in February 1944 with the battleship *Indiana* (BB-58), 38; large ammunition explosion on board tank landing ships in May 1944, 43-44

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard

Simulated sabotage on one dry dock during World War II, 41-42

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington

Inactivation of the battleship *Alabama* (BB-60) in 1946, 55-56

Recruit Training

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1945, 47

Soviet Union

The crews of commercial ships that made the run to Murmansk in World War II were much concerned about the means of combating magnetic mines, 27-28

Training

Of recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1945, 47; training in electronics in Chicago in 1945, 47-48

***Washington*, USS (BB-56)**

Arrived at Pearl Harbor for temporary repairs after her collision in February 1944 with the battleship *Indiana* (BB-58), 38