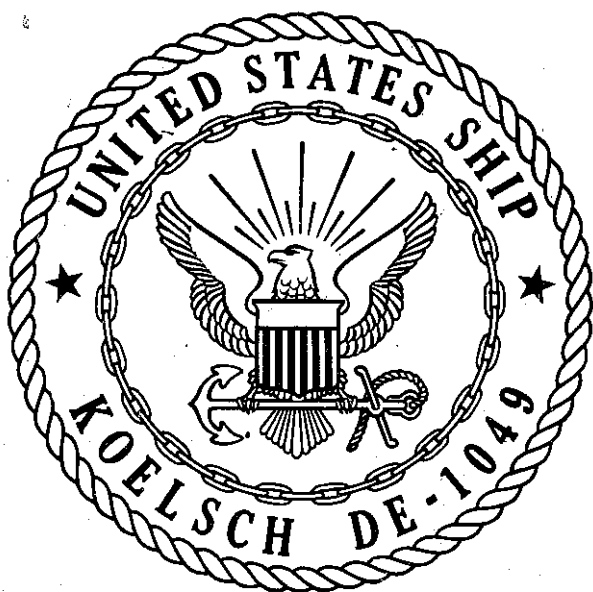


WELCOME ABOARD



USS
KOELSCH

WELCOME

FROM

THE

CAPTAIN

Welcome aboard one of the Navy's newest and finest warships. KOELSCH is a tribute to her namesake John Kelvin KOELSCH, a courageous American. As you tour the ship you will notice the most modern equipment installed for all facets of shipboard operation, sanitation and habitability.

We are ready and willing to answer your questions or assist in any way possible to ensure you acquire a better understanding of KOELSCH and other naval ships.

The crew is justifiably proud of their ship and will exert every effort to make your tour pleasant and memorable.

THE CAPTAIN

- SHIP'S STATISTICS -

U. S. S. KOELSCH (DE-1049)
Built by Defoe Shipbuilding Company
Bay City, Michigan

* * *

KEEL LAID:	19 February 1964
LAUNCHED:	8 June 1965
COMMISSIONED:	10 June 1967
LENGTH OVERALL:	414 feet 6 inches
MAXIMUM BEAM:	44 feet 5/8 inch
NAVIGATIONAL DRAFT (FULL LOAD):	24 feet 6 inches
DISPLACEMENT (FULL LOAD):	3400 tons
BERTHING:	16 Officers, 15 Chief Petty Officers, 219 enlisted men
PROPULSION:	Two Super Charged Steam Generators, Steam Turbine, Single Screw, Single Rudder
ARMAMENT:	Anti-Submarine Rocket, Two Triple Tube MK 32 Torpedo Mounts, Two 5 inch 38 Cali- ber Gun Mounts
SPEED:	27 KTS Plus

THE SHIP

The USS KOELSCH is the newest in a series of Garcia class Ocean Escorts, the ninth ship of the class, and the first to receive a new computerized ASW Ship Command and Control System. She is the first ship to be named for LTJG JOHN K. KOELSCH, USN, a helicopter pilot who was awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR during the Korean War.

KOELSCH embodies a new concept in the ASW defense posture of the Navy; a destroyer size ship with the latest in anti-submarine weapon and propulsion. By incorporating the latest technological advances in shipboard machinery and equipment, KOELSCH is able to place a new meaning to excellence in ASW: detection, speed, maneuverability, endurance, and armament.

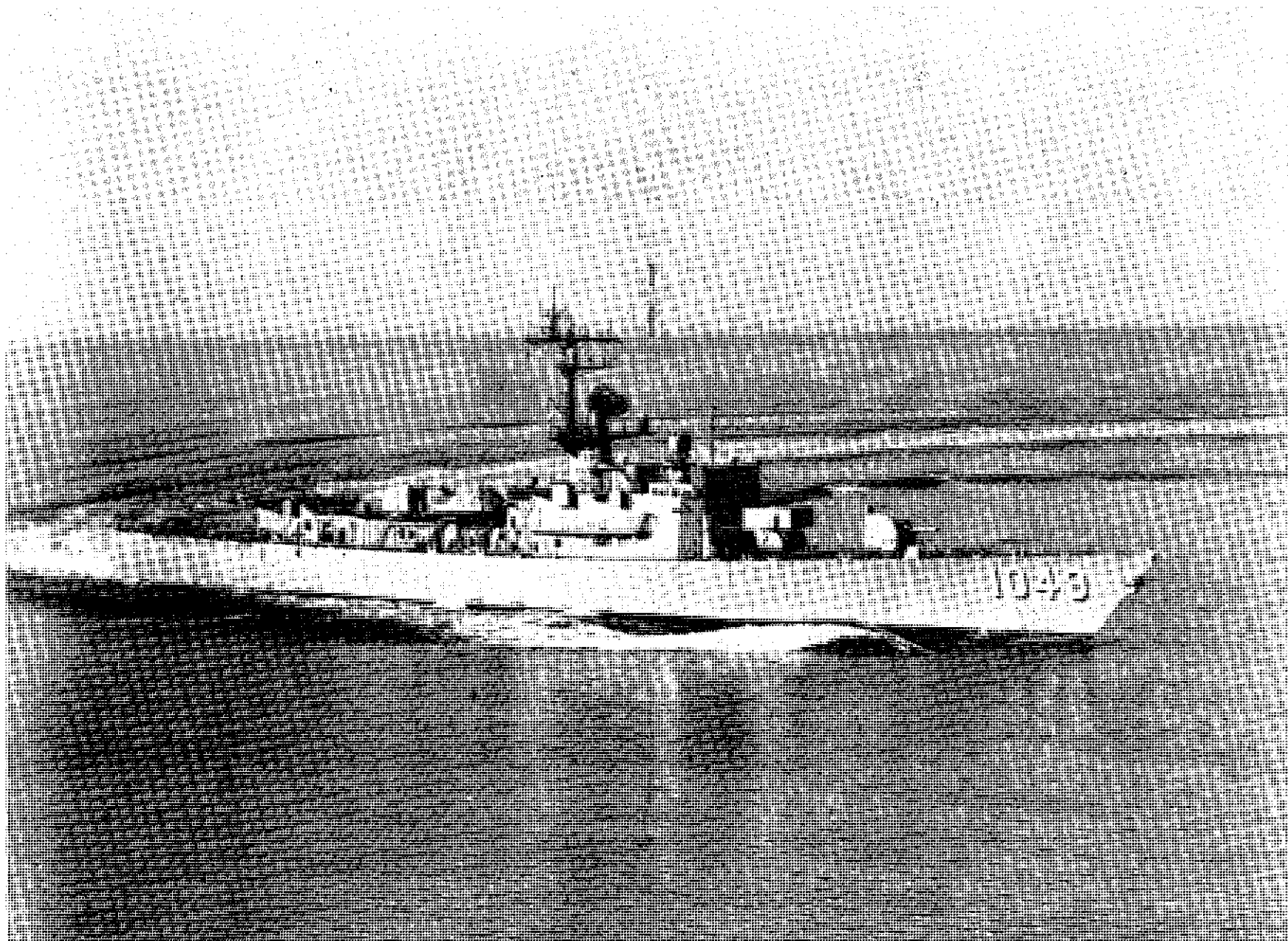
KOELSCH's peculiar tear-drop shaped sonar dome houses the most advanced sonar in the Navy today. By combining this unique detection device with the Anti-Submarine Rocket (ASROC), modern torpedoes, and the brand new ASW Ship Command Control System, KOELSCH is able to effectively prosecute a sonar contact and deliver any one of the ASW arsenal with an assurance of success never before seen. Additionally, the ship is armed with two five inch guns directed by the MK 56 gun fire control system.

Supporting these complicated weapons systems is a modern highly efficient engineering plant. Employing two super charged steam generators, the Navy's latest development in Marine Steam Engineering for propulsion purposes, KOELSCH is able to develop 35,000 shaft horsepower and make speed in excess of 27 knots. Although the ship is longer than the destroyers of World War II, she can outmaneuver them and with the unique hydraulic stabilizing system, she can use full rudder at full speed with a minimum heel.

To meet the commitments placed upon it, a ship must also have a well rounded supply system. KOELSCH has five repair parts storerooms which contain approximately 35,000 spare parts worth approximately 1.5 million dollars. Food handling and storage also fall with supply cognizance providing a capacity for 66 men eating simultaneously in the mess decks and food stowage capacity for 90 days without replenishment. Laundry service is provided daily with 3 presses and a computerized washer-extractor. Barber service is also on a daily basis for use by ship's company.

Ultra modern air-conditioning and living accommodations are provided throughout the ship to enhance the habitability for the 235 officers and men.

Total cost of building and outfitting KOELSCH totalled approximately 25 million dollars.



U. S. S. KOELSCH (DE-1049)



LIEUTENANT (Junior Grade) JOHN K. KOELSCH
UNITED STATES NAVY, (DECEASED)

John Kelvin Koelsch was born in London, England, on December 22, 1923, a son of Mrs. Beulah Ann (Hubbard) Koelsch and the late Henry A. Koelsch. On September 14, 1942, he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve as Aviation Cadet, under V-5 Program, and on October 23, 1944, his enlistment terminated to accept an appointment as Ensign in the Naval Reserve. He was promoted to Lieutenant (Junior Grade) on August 1, 1946.

Reporting for active duty on January 4, 1943, he underwent flight training and October 24, 1944, was designated Naval Aviator.

Following extensive duty in the Atlantic Fleet, he reported as Assistant Operations Officer of Helicopter Utility Squadron ONE and Officer in Charge of Helicopter Squadron ONE, Detachment EIGHT, based at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar, California, in August 1950. He remained there until October 1950 when he joined the USS PRINCETON, as Officer in Charge of the Helicopter Detachment and Cold Weather Officer.

On July 3, 1951, he was reported 'Missing in action' as the result of an airplane crash while on a rescue mission in the Korean area. It was later reported that he had been taken a prisoner of war

and died of malnutrition on October 16, 1951, while a prisoner.

He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for 'conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with a Navy Helicopter Rescue Unit in North Korea on July 3, 1951 . . .' The citation continues:

'Although darkness was rapidly approaching when information was received that a Marine Aviator had been shot down and was trapped by the enemy in mountainous terrain deep in hostile territory, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Koelsch voluntarily flew a helicopter to the reported position of the downed airman in an attempt to effect a rescue. With an almost solid overcast concealing everything below the mountain peaks, he descended in his unarmed and vulnerable aircraft without the accompanying fighter escort to an extremely low altitude beneath the cloud level and began a systematic search. Despite the increasingly intense enemy fire, which struck his helicopter on one occasion, he persisted in his mission until he succeeded in locating the downed pilot, who was suffering from serious burns on the arms and legs. While the victim was being hoisted into the aircraft, it was struck again by an accurate burst of hostile fire and crashed on the side of the mountain. Quickly extricating his crewmen and the aviator from the wreckage, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Koelsch led them from the vicinity in an effort to escape from hostile troops, evading the enemy forces for nine days and rendering such medical attention as possible to his severely burned companion until all were captured. Up to the time of his death while still a captive of the enemy, Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Koelsch steadfastly refused to aid his captors in any manner and served to inspire his fellow prisoners by his fortitude and consideration for others. His great personal valor and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice throughout sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.'

He was also awarded the Purple Heart Medal, posthumously for injuries received at the time his plane crashed on July 3, 1951, and was also entitled to the Presidential Unit Citation awarded Helicopter Squadron ONE.



CRUISER-DESTROYER FORCE
UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

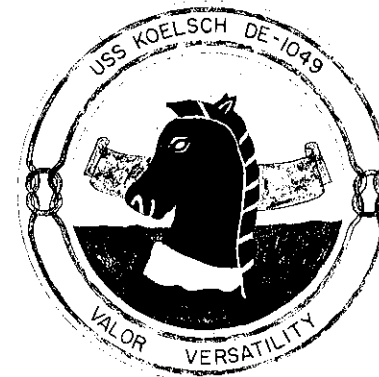
The Atlantic Fleet Cruiser-Destroyer Force is the hard core of the U.S. Navy combat surface force in the Atlantic. It is composed of approximately 180 ships manned by more than 52,000 officers and enlisted men. Ships of the Cruiser-Destroyer Force operate with the U.S. Second Fleet throughout the Atlantic, from Iceland to Antarctica, in the Mediterranean with the U.S. Sixth Fleet and NATO Forces, and presently in operations in Southeast Asia.

The current organization of the Force came into being in April 1962 when the Atlantic Cruiser Force and the Atlantic Destroyer Force were combined. The merger took place because of similar requirements of many of the cruiser and destroyer weapons, power plants, and assignments, and because of similar requirements of maintenance, tactics, and training of personnel.

The Flagship for Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet is the Newport-based destroyer USS YOSEMITE.

Administratively, the Force is organized into six flotillas, each composed of several squadrons of about eight ships each. Within the squadrons, ships have their individual specialties, but they retain the traditional destroyer versatility to carry out effective operations against all threats, whether on, above, or below the sea.

The destroyers of our present Fleet follow the grand traditions established by fighting destroyers through many wars.



THE SHIP'S INSIGNE

The dominant figure of the insignia is the chess knight. As the knight is a most mobile and versatile chess piece, it is a fitting symbol on the emblem of a mobile and versatile ocean escort.

The blue ribbon with white stars in the background symbolizes the Medal of Honor earned by Lieutenant (Junior Grade) John Kelvin Koelsch, USN, while a prisoner of war in Korea.

The emblem and the ship's name and motto are enclosed in a double line with two square knots, the double line symbolizing the unity of the service and the square knots symbolizing the strength of the service.

The color scheme is simple: the black knight represents strength of convictions; blue represents the sea; and white represents purity of purpose.

