

## A Cold Warrior's Perspective

By Adm. James L. Holloway III, The 20<sup>th</sup>  
Chief of Naval Operations (1974-78)  
Chairman, Naval Historical Foundation

In this country, there has been a widespread perception in the last several decades, that WWII was the last "good" war, that it was the defending of America – a war to end all wars. By implication, Korea, Vietnam and the little police actions in between were relegated to some status other than good wars, and that those who fought, suffered and died in these later conflicts made their sacrifices for some lesser cause than a patriotic service to their country for the survival of America. This is a view that with a perspective of time has undergone a fundamental reappraisal. The evolving concept of current history says that Korea and Vietnam were successive campaigns in a larger and more desperate struggle that began with the end of WWII and lasted over four decades until the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1989.

This was the Cold War, and during this epic struggle between the Western Powers and the Soviet Bloc, the very survival of the United States was at stake.

As the readers of *Shift Colors* were well aware, the Soviet Union was our adversary during the Cold War. The USSR, through its enormous armies, had the capability to overwhelm and occupy Western Europe. Their nuclear arsenal, which by the 1970's had reached an essential equivalence with ours, had an estimated 12,000 warheads targeted against the United States with the capacity to inflict 180 million fatalities on our population and literally destroy our industrial economy. Although we fought major conflicts with Korea, China and Vietnam during this time, those countries did not represent direct threats to our national survival. The Soviet Union alone had the capacity to challenge the very existence of the United States.

During the period of the Cold War, the United States maintained a permanent overseas presence of six ground divisions and their supporting air wings. In a general war with the Soviet Union, these forces as well as those of our NATO allies would have to be re-supplied and reinforced. All of the remaining Army and Marine divisions and their supporting air wings were in the continental United States, and would have to be transported overseas if they were to fight. It was the role of the U.S.

Navy to insure that the U.S. could maintain maritime superiority to the extent of protecting the essential sea-lanes to our allies and our own overseas forces.

The Kremlin recognized that the very viability of the overall allied strategy depended on control of the sea. So the modern Russian Navy was conceived, designed, built, and organized to deny the United States Navy this maritime superiority. At the end of World War II, the Russian Fleet had been little more than a coast guard. The Red Navy came a long way in thirty years. By 1974, in total number of warships, the Soviet Fleet outnumbered the U.S. Fleet with their more than a thousand combatants to our less than 400. But the U.S. Navy never had fewer than 15 carrier battle groups to the Soviets' none. The carrier force was the measure of difference that allowed the U.S. to maintain a definite margin of maritime superiority to protect our sea line of communications, and together



photo by Journalist 1st Class Brian Brannon

Caller of the Boats Bill Hagendorf reads off the list of U.S. Navy submarines lost during World War II and the Cold War as wives of U.S. submarine veterans line up to toss flowers into a reflecting pool in honor of the men and submarines on eternal patrol during the 29th annual "Tolling The Boats" Memorial Service. The ceremony honored members of the Silent Service who gave their lives for their country and the cause of freedom.

with the fleet amphibious forces, simultaneously engage the Soviets surrogates in conventional warfare.

The Soviet Union constructed a formidable submarine fleet. Fortunately the U.S. submarines, thanks to the genius of Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, proved to be substantially better. It was this superiority in equipment and in personnel – especially the latter, that enabled the U.S. submarines to clandestinely track the Soviet subs to provide the critical intelligence of any unusual deployments of Russian submarines that might indicate a potential pre-hostilities posture.

Of special significance was the contribution of the ballistic missile submarine force of the U.S. Navy. These vessels became the invulnerable deterrent to nuclear war. While deployed, our SSBN's could not be destroyed by a hostile force

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### ***Retired Activities Office volunteers Groton, Conn.***



Front Row, Seated, L-R: Retirees CWO3 Craig Amborn, LCDR John Provencal, MSG Thomas O'Connell, LCDR Wesley Johnson.  
Standing L-R: Retirees RMCM Paul Dillon, TDCS John Kuro, CDR Charles Kepner, CDR Richard Alexander, CDR Barbara E. Miller, LT Robert Lawrence, ETC Francis Walters, TMCM Bertram Lewis, LCDR David Katusha, LCDR Edwin Williams.  
Absent: Retirees SGM Thomas Clements, CAPT David Engelman, MTC David Ferrell, CDR Thomas Guilfoil, LT Carl Kimmons, LCDR Jack Wells.

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# From the Chief of Naval Personnel

Greetings Shipmates!

Our Navy is far different than the one I joined 33 years ago and the one in which you served. As I write this, there are approximately 11,200 Sailors with boots on the ground serving in the Central Command Area of Responsibility, including some 8,000 Sailors in Individual Augmentation Billets, serving with units other than their own. These men and women are having a direct impact in the Global War on Terror, providing unique and much-needed Navy skills in a variety of areas to Army and Marine units.

This is just one example of the service and dedication that today's Sailors demonstrate. And it's a key indicator of the future, one in which an increasingly globalized world demands more joint and inter-agency experience.

Since Navy end strength peaked at 383,108 in FY02, we have continued on a glideslope to carefully shape our force and transform our Navy to meet our Nation's demands. Today, with just over 352,000 people in the force, we must anticipate what the Navy needs to look like based on requirements from the Fleet. In this reality, the value of each of our Sailors becomes more important, and we are investing more in our Total Workforce to ensure today's Navy has the training and education it needs to succeed. We are also developing better tools and networks to support our leaders, our Sailors and their families.

The numbers are just a small part of shaping our force. We are also encouraging our people to pursue education at every opportunity. Officers are no longer the only ones with degrees. An increasing number of enlisted personnel are starting- and finishing- their college education, thanks to the growing number of educational opportunities in the Navy. In addition to Navy College Program Afloat College Education (NCPACE) courses offered aboard ships at sea, tuition assistance (TA) remains a popular and cost-effective way for Sailors to earn degrees. Recently, the maximum number of credit hours a Sailor may take per year under this program increased from 12 to 16. Additionally, we announced last year an educational initiative designed to encourage senior enlisted personnel to seek degrees that complement their Navy training and experience. Beginning in fiscal year 2011, an associate's degree or equivalent that is rating-relevant will be a prerequisite for advancement to senior chief petty officer for both active and reserve personnel. As Sailors continue to increase their education level, the naval service as a whole becomes more professional, and will continue to make education a priority.

Many of you have seen stories about advancement opportunities for different ranks and rates within the Navy. In the past, advancement rates from one year to the next sometimes varied significantly due to the numbers of personnel leaving the Navy or the size of a particular rating within the ranks. We have made great strides in predicting several key factors that help us determine and shape the future size of our Navy. As a result, we have smoothed out promotion opportunities and created a healthier and more competitive advancement program for our most qualified Sailors. This is an ongoing process and one that we will continue to refine.



Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice Admiral John C. Harvey, Jr. speaks to Sailors and civilians at Navy Personnel Command in Millington, Tenn. during Town Hall meetings. Harvey spoke on the MPT&E vision and how it relates to the Navy's mission. He also answered questions on diversity, sea duty, National Security Personnel System, and other topics. Photo by MC1 Amie Hunt, NPC Communications Office.

By now, most of you have heard of the loss of personal data that was suffered by various organizations in the Navy and the government, including the Veteran's Administration. I want you to know that we are doing everything we can to minimize the impact on all of our veterans and all of our Sailors. As we learn more about this issue, you can be assured I will keep you informed. The Navy is working very closely with the VA and our sister services to ensure that every member- active, reserve, and retired- are informed and equipped to handle any situation dealing with the potential loss of personal data. There is nothing more important to us than taking care of our people. If you have any questions or concerns on this issue, I'd be happy to answer them for you.

Finally, each of you are our best ambassadors to the rest of the Nation. Our recruiting challenge grows greater every month as the pool of eligible candidates gets smaller. Fewer young Americans are influenced by friends, relatives, neighbors and co-workers with military experience. Each of you can play a significant role in getting the word out about today's Navy. Located in every state in the union and throughout the world, you can reach diverse audiences and help spread the Navy message. You are our best recruiters. Stay in touch with key Navy developments and let young people know of the opportunities available to them! Help us to make the Navy of the future a great place for all! GO NAVY and STAY NAVY!

Thank you very much for your service and continued support.

All the best,

*J. C. Harvey, Jr.*



# Retired Activities

Well, here we are... Summer 2006. How time flies. Seems like only yesterday I was making my spring contribution to the newsletter.

In April 2006, the Secretary of the Navy's Retiree Council (SECNAV RC) had their annual meeting. For those who are not familiar with the Council, it consists of 17 Navy and seven Marine Corps retirees who meet yearly to discuss issues of concern to the retiree community (see page 5). The SECNAV RC 2006 issues are:

1) The Promise of Seamless, Comprehensive Healthcare - That the SECNAV along with the TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) continue to work towards the goal of seamless, comprehensive healthcare benefit for all beneficiaries.

2) Total Transformation Continuum of Service - That the SECNAV continues to support development of the Department of the Navy Auxiliary Force.

3) Retired Activities Office Program Coordinators (RAOPC) - That the Secretary of the Navy provide paid RAOPCs.

4) Open Season Enrollment Anomaly by Service in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) - That the Secretary ensures the SBP Open Season is more aggressively promoted and that retirees be educated on the value of this opportunity.

5) OCONUS Support To Military Retirees - That the Secretary of the Navy encourages Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) to implement toll free service, support raising of postal limits and that Navy and Marine Corps survey OCONUS Retirees to identify and resolve additional retiree support issues.

6) Full Concurrent Receipt of Military Pay and VA Disability Compensation - That the SECNAV support legislation and funding to allow concurrent receipt of military retired pay and VA disability compensation for all eligible retirees, regardless of disability rating or years of service.

7) Pre-tax Health Insurance.

8) Adjustment of Selected Reserve Retirement Pay Eligibility Date to Recognize Periods of Active Duty Pursuant to Mobilization, and

9) Authorize Patronage of Military MWR Programs. The complete 2006 Report of the Secretary of the Navy's Retiree Council may be viewed at: <https://secnavretireecouncil.lifelines.navy.mil/>. The Secretary of the Navy's responses to the Council's recommendation will appear in later edition of the *Shift Colors*.

Retiree Appreciation Days, also known as Retiree Seminars, provide a wealth of updated information from DFAS, Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), TRICARE and TRICARE for Life Representatives, Legislative updates,



TRICARE Retiree Dental Program, Social Security, MWR, NEX and local agencies that provide services to veterans. Most military installations conduct their seminars in the spring, summer and fall. If you live too far from a Navy base, the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard also host military appreciation days.

In the last newsletter (Spring 2006, page 4, second paragraph), I provided information on how our lawmakers attempted to include a change to the SBP Paid-Up provision, eliminate the Dependency Indemnity Compensation and SBP Offset and provide full Concurrent Retirement and Disability Payments for Individual Unemployment 100-percent disabled retirees. As a result, many of you concluded that these provisions were included in the final 2006 National Defense Authorization Act. The provisions did NOT make the final draft. I am sorry for any confusion some of you may have experienced.

Friendly reminders:

- Do you and your family members know where your DD214 or separations documents are?
- Is your SBP and beneficiary information up-to-date with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service?
- Do you have an up-to-date will in place?

Please remember our active duty and reserve service members and their families in your thoughts.

In Your Service,

*Dennis Mills*

Head, Navy Retired Activities Section



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## SECNAV's Retiree Council Seeks Members For 2007

If you would like the opportunity to serve the retired community, please consider applying for one of the vacancies on the Secretary of the Navy's Retiree Council (SECNAV RC). RC members are expected to be available to assist their area Retired Activities Officers (RAOs) throughout the year. They are also expected to work closely with regional or area commanders to gather input and concerns from retirees and to provide this input at the council meeting, which is held annually in the Spring. The council maintains a broad cross-representation of retirees. Volunteer service in an RAO is an excellent credential; however, retirees with specific background and experience in the fields of retirement services, medical, military compensation, and legal should also consider applying. Application must be received at Retired Activities Section by September 30.

Submit a one-page bio/resume with the following:

- Your full name, address, phone number, e-mail address and Social Security Number.
- One paragraph highlighting your military career to include: highest rank achieved, designator (if applicable), military specialty, total years of active duty, total years of service (if applicable) and entry date, and a brief summary of your current civilian career.
- One paragraph identifying volunteer work and/or membership in civic and other organizations.
- Education (Associate Degree, Bachelors Degree, Masters Degree, PHD and field of study).
- A brief statement on how you can contribute to the RC.
- A recent photo. It is requested that the

picture be placed on the one page application at the top right hand corner (head and shoulder shot). Photo should be no larger than 2 ½ inches by 3 inches.

All submissions will be carefully reviewed and nominations will be selected based upon a number of factors, including the applicant's subject matter expertise in a particular area, experience with issues affecting retirees, previous or continuing service to the retired community, retiree status (sometimes there are specific slots open for reserve retirees, for example), geographic location, etc.

Those nominees who are selected for appointment to the RC will be notified by mail from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), the office responsible for coordination of the council. The term of office for RC members is normally three years, and members are brought back on special active duty orders for the weeklong annual Spring meeting, in Washington, DC. For more information call the Retired Activities Section at 1-866-827-5672. Send applications to:

Navy Personnel Command  
Retired Activities Section (N152)  
5720 Integrity Drive  
Millington, TN 38055-6750

Note: If you applied for nomination to the 2006 Retiree Council, please update your application and re-submit. The deadline for submissions is September 30, 2006.

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## Navy and Marine Corps WW II POWs May be Eligible for Back Pay

A number of Sailors and Marines who were held as prisoners of war during World War II (WW II) are authorized to receive promotion back pay under the provisions of the fiscal year 2001 (FY-01) Floyd D. Spence Defense Authorization Act. The act provides for those who were selected for promotion but not available to accept the promotion because of their internment. The authorization enacted in FY-01 will expire January 10, 2007.

Only Navy and Marine Corps POWs held between Dec. 7, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1946, are eligible. If the service member is deceased, the surviving spouse is entitled to the back pay. The amount of the back pay will be determined using the amount the member would have been paid calculated using WW II pay rates and not adjusted for inflation.

Department of the Navy will determine eligibility for back pay by researching each individual's request. This will include obtaining and reviewing the member's archived personnel and pay records.

Navy personnel should send application to:

Navy Personnel Command  
Attn: World War II POW Back Pay (N152)  
5720 Integrity Drive  
Millington, TN 38055-6200



## Retired Activities

# Navy's 2006 Retiree Council Conference says health care, compensation are key issues

The Secretary of the Navy's Retiree Council held its annual meeting April 24-28 at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. The Council is composed of 24 retired Navy and Marine Corps members from across the United States and overseas representing the entire Navy and Marine Corps retiree community. Two co-chairmen head the Council: VADM Daniel T. Oliver, USN (Ret), SgtMaj James H. Lewis III, USMC (Ret).

At this year's meeting, Council members met with Department of Defense senior leaders. They received briefings on retiree health care, compensation, and other important matters facing current and future military retirees. Council members

made numerous upgrades to the Retiree Council website, enhancing the abilities of web managers to post information valuable to retirees and their families. At the end of the weeklong conference, the Council co-chairs delivered a report with numerous formal recommendations on retiree matters to the Secretary of the Navy.

During the 2006 conference, the Council members determined that health care and compensation issues are of primary importance to military retirees. The Council recommended numerous procedural improvements to the TRICARE benefit for retirees, emphasized its continuing support for full concurrent receipt of retired pay and VA disability compensation and asked

that immediate emphasis be placed on informing eligible personnel of the open enrollment season for the Survivor Benefit Plan. The Council also recommended to the Secretary that the Navy and Marine Corps Retired Activities Program be enhanced by the establishment of paid retired activities program coordinators in areas that have high concentrations of retirees, and that a number of initiatives be encouraged to better support military retirees who live overseas.

Look for the Retiree Council reports in future issues of *Shift Colors* and *Semper Fidelis*, and also on the LIFELines website at <http://www.lifelines.navy.mil> (click SECNAV Retiree Council).

## Gray Area Retiree Space-A

Reserve retirees under age 60 (Gray Area) cannot travel Space-A OCONUS. Presently, travel without dependents in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. possessions is authorized. Dependent accompaniment is authorized after the reserve retiree turns age 60. An article in the recently approved 2006 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) addressed this issue. However, previous reports that Gray Area retirees were now authorized full entitlement under the 2006 NDAA appear to be in error as only a feasibility study on the issue was directed. To avoid any misunderstanding on the following excerpt from the NDAA report is provided:

SEC. 359. REPORT ON SPACE-AVAILABLE TRAVEL FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS AND GRAY-AREA RETIREES.

(A) REPORT REQUIRED. Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the feasibility of

providing transportation on Department of Defense aircraft on a space-available basis for:

- 1.) Veterans with a service-connected disability rating of 50 percent or higher;
  - 2.) members and former members of a Reserve component under 60 years of age who, but for age, would be eligible for retired pay under chapter 1223 of Title 10, United States Code;
  - 3.) dependents of persons described in paragraph (1) or (2).
- (B) CONSULTATION. The Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

At present, disabled vets have no eligibility to fly Space-A unless they are retired from service. Additional info on this issue can be found at <http://reservist.atspace.com>. As soon as DoD completes the feasibility study and reports the results a Bulletin Update on this issue will be provided. Concerned veterans are encouraged to provide input to their legislators prior to the submission of the report to Congress so they can know their constituents desires for approval or disapproval.



## Alert: Scam Targeting Veterans

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is warning veterans not to give credit card numbers over the phone to callers claiming to be updating VA prescription information.

“Some unscrupulous scammers have targeted America’s veterans, especially our older veterans,” said the Honorable R. James Nicholson, Secretary of Veterans Affairs. “VA does not call veterans and ask them to disclose personal financial information over the phone.”

The latest scam, currently centered in the Midwest, comes from callers who identify themselves as working for the “Patient Care Group.” They say VA recently changed procedures for dispensing prescriptions and ask for the veteran’s credit card number.

“VA has not changed its processes for dispensing prescription medicines,” Nicholson said. “And we’ve definitely not changed our long-standing commitment to protect the personal information of our veterans.”

Veterans with questions about VA services should contact the nearest VA medical center or call, toll-free, 1-877-222-8387.

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## Do you qualify for: Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC)

Retirees meeting the following criteria may qualify for CRSC:

- 1.) Be retired with 20 (or more) years of active duty or retired at age 60 from the Guard or Reserve.
- 2.) Be receiving military retired pay.
- 3.) Have a compensable VA disability of 10 percent or higher and military retired pay is being offset to receive the VA disability compensation. Disabilities from injuries or illnesses incurred during armed conflict, due to exposure to Agent Orange, combat training, aircrew duties, simulated war exercises, parachuting, munitions demolition, instrumentalities of war, etc., potentially qualify for this special compensation. See *Shift Colors* Spring 2005. For more information and an application go to: <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/crsc/>.

This website contains precise definitions of retired, combat-related, and more detailed eligibility information to assist you in determining if you may be eligible. It also contains a downloadable application form with instructions and an address to send the application. The website is recommended

for accessing applications because of the additional information the website contains. Applications may also be obtained by writing to the following address:

Department of the Navy  
Naval Council of Personnel Boards  
Combat Related Special Compensation Branch  
720 Kennon Street SE Suite 309  
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5023

Or call 1-866-827-5672 ext 4308 or 4410 (Retired Activities Section)

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## Concurrent Retired Disability Pay (CRDP) – Individual Unemployability (UI) Update

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) 2006

*SEC. 663. CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF VETERANS’ DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND MILITARY RETIRED PAY.*

Section 1414(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ‘and in the case of a qualified retiree receiving veterans’ disability compensation at the rate payable for a 100-percent disability by reason of a determination of individual unemployability, payment of retired pay to such veteran is subject to subsection (c) only during the period beginning on January 1, 2004, and ending on September 30, 2009.’

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## Newly Established Warrant/Chief Warrant Officer Special Interest Group

This new group provides a forum to exchange views concerning items of mutual interest. Membership in the Special Interest Group is open to all Navy Warrant and Chief Warrant Officers, Active, Reserve and Retired) who are also members of the Naval Reserve Association. There is an Executive Board with the responsibility to promote unity, morale, discussion and professional development.

If you are interested in membership in this group, e-mail [cm643@yahoo.com](mailto:cm643@yahoo.com), WO/CWO Special Interest Group Membership, providing name, rank, and, last four of SSN.

Note: This is not an official Navy organization, information provided by Carmine Mezzacappa.



# Retired Activities

## Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) 2005-2006 Open Season FAQ's

Provided by Basil Coleman, Head, Survivor Benefits & Entitlements Policy Branch

***Q: When does the open season start?***

A: The one-year open season started Oct. 1, 2005 and ends Sept. 30, 2006.

***Q: Who's eligible to enroll in the SBP during this open season?***

A: Current non-participants in the SBP will be able to elect any coverage they could have elected previously (generally the date of retirement from the active force or after receiving a Reserve 20-year retirement letter). Those currently participating in the SBP at less than maximum level may increase their coverage. Retirees who terminated their coverage are not eligible to participate during this open season.

***Q: I'm retiring Sept 15, 2006 and plan to decline coverage. If I do that and change my mind, can I enroll during this open season enrollment period?***

A: No. Those members who retire during the 2005-2006 open season are not eligible to participate during this open season. A person must be entitled to retired pay on Sept. 30, 2005, or will be entitled to retired pay (if a Reservist) except for the fact that they are not yet 60 years of age.

***Q: How much will the open season buy-in cost be?***

A: Open season enrollees will have to pay all back premiums plus interest. In certain cases, there may be additional charges included in the enrollment fee. The DoD has established an SBP open season buy-in calculator, which can be downloaded at [www.dod.mil/actuary](http://www.dod.mil/actuary) to permit retirees to calculate their buy-in cost.

***Q: How do I apply?***

A: Elections must be submitted by mail to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). Upon receipt of valid open season election, the DFAS-CL will process and apply the appropriate buy-in costs. Retirees will receive a Retiree Account Statement indicating this change to their retired pay. The DFAS-CL will notify the retiree via letter confirming the actual buy-in costs and permit the retiree 30 days from that date of notification to withdraw their election. The retiree must notify the DFAS-CL, in writing, of their desire to withdraw their application.

***Q: What are my open season buy-in payment options?***

A: A member can make payment in three ways. Payment can be made in a lump sum, a partial payment can be made, or the costs may be deducted from the retiree's pay over a two-year period.

***Q: When will open season coverage begin?***

A: Premiums will be deducted from retired pay as to the 1st day of the following month after the DFAS-CL receives the member's open season election. The retired member must survive and pay premiums for at least 24 months (in addition to having paid the buy-in fee) before the survivor will be entitled to the new SBP coverage.

***Q: What happens if a member who enrolled during the open season dies during the first two years after the enrollment?***

A: If the applicant dies during the 2-year period, the designated survivor will receive a refund of the SBP premiums and buy-in costs previously paid. The designated beneficiary will not receive coverage under the SBP if the member does not live the required two years.

***Q: Will spouse written concurrence be required?***

A: No, except Reserve members who retired without pay (i.e. gray area reservists) who elect any Reserve Component option other than maximum immediate coverage will be required to obtain their spouse's written concurrence.

***Q: Can I terminate current participation in the SBP during this open season period?***

A: No. Members are only permitted to terminate coverage during their second and third year of receiving retired pay. In these cases, spouse concurrence is required, and no premiums are refunded.

***Q: I elected SBP coverage when I retired in 1993. During the 1998-1999 Termination Period I terminated my coverage. Can I enroll during this open season?***

A: No. Retirees who terminated their SBP coverage during the 1998-1999 termination period or during their 25th through 36th month of receiving retired pay are not eligible to participate in this open season enrollment period.

SBP FAQ's cont. next page

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# Retired Activities



***Q: I had spouse coverage, which was suspended when my divorce became final. The court ordered that I provide former spouse coverage, however, neither my former spouse nor I were aware of the requirement to change the coverage. Can I elect coverage during this open season and comply with the court's order?***

A: Yes. Since you failed to comply with the original court order you may **voluntarily** elect former spouse coverage during this open season period. In determining the buy in amount, your first opportunity to change the coverage will be used to calculate your “years since event.” You must also complete a DD Form 2656-1, “SBP Election Statement for Former Spouse Coverage.”

***Q: How will premiums be determined for Reserve members?***

A: Reservists who are over the age of 60 will pay back premiums plus interest back to their 60th birthday. Reservists who are not 60 years of age who failed to elect Reserve Component SBP (RCSBP) coverage will have a chance to make a deferred or immediate election during this period. These members will not pay premiums until they begin to receive retired pay, however, premiums will be higher than that of a member who originally elected RCSBP coverage.

***Q: Can I elect Supplemental Survivor Benefit Plan (SSBP) coverage?***

A: No.

***Q: Since SBP premiums are deducted from retirement pay on a pre-tax basis, will the open season buy in premium be tax deductible as well?***

A: No. The buy in premium is an enrollment fee and will not be tax deductible. Regular SBP premiums that will be paid beginning on the date of enrollment will be deducted from a member's retired pay on a pre-tax basis.

***Q: Will members who enroll during open season period receive credit toward being paid up?***

A: Yes. Members enrolling during this open season period will receive credit towards the 30 year paid up provision. The amount of time credited will be based on the date used to calculate back premiums.

***Q: Can I change my current SBP beneficiary?***

A: No. Members are not permitted to change their current SBP beneficiary.

***Q: Will a member receive credit for the period where they had no eligible beneficiary?***

A: No. If a member's premiums were suspended during an eligible year, there will be no adjustment to the eligible year.

***Q: What is the impact if a retiree's spouse dies during the first two years after making an open season election?***

A: The enrollment cost is an administrative fee and is payable upon enrollment. The obligation of paying the enrollment cost is binding.

***Q: I enrolled in the “child only” coverage in 1998 because I was unmarried at that time. I married on 1 October 2000 and failed to enroll my spouse in the SBP. Can I add my spouse, and how will the cost be determined?***

A: Each open enrollment election has two premium costs.

Cost #1: The new monthly premium. This amount is calculated by considering your age, your spouse and child's nearest ages.

Cost #2: Enrollment premiums. Your old premium (for child only coverage) is subtracted from your new premium. That product is assessed a lump sum, buy-in cost (i.e. difference in premium X cost factor corresponding to the number of years since you could have enrolled your spouse, but did not - Oct.1, 2001, date of your first anniversary). In addition to the enrollment cost, you will pay monthly spouse and child costs starting on the effective date of the election.



# TRICARE Management Activity

## TRICARE Approves Cancer Screening Procedures

By Terry J. Goodman, TMA Communications

TRICARE continues to enhance its already robust health care benefit with the recent decision to reimburse the colonoscopy procedure as an option for colorectal cancer screening for beneficiaries age 50 and older who are at normal risk. TRICARE believes the decision is appropriate and consistent with the preventive best practices of other recognized cancer organizations, such as the American Cancer Society and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

Prior to this value-added enhancement of the benefit, colonoscopies were not reimbursable for normal-risk, non-Medicare beneficiaries, between the ages 50 and 64, if symptoms had not been identified or if testing was done for screening purposes only. Only beneficiaries identified as having high risk factors, determined by direct family history (to include age and specific type of cancer discovered in the family member), received the option of a screening colonoscopy. Otherwise, fecal occult blood stool tests and proctosigmoidoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, every 3 to 5 years, were available to normal risk individuals over the age of 49 and did not include a screening colonoscopy.

Dr. William Winkenwerder, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, believes "this decision reinforces our commitment to the health care and disease prevention needs of our beneficiaries."

"Our beneficiaries deserve the best medical care that we can provide," he said. "This important change in policy will help doctors detect this disease earlier, which translates into saved lives."

Although colorectal cancer is one of the most preventable forms of the disease, it is also one of the leading types of cancer, which results in death. Despite growing evidence that preventive healthcare services are the new benchmark for improved standards of care, only 18 states have enacted legislation requiring insurance providers to cover colorectal screening costs, according to the 2004 Colorectal Legislation Report Card. TRICARE continues to improve its benefit and proudly joins the 18 states who have applied this growing body of knowledge to their medical philosophies and practices.

By providing colonoscopies to a larger population, TRICARE will not only save a greater number of lives, but will also eventually realize a significant savings due to the noticeable cost differential between treating patients with

early-stage colorectal cancer and treating those with later-stage colorectal cancer. Preventive screening allows for diagnosis and treatment for early-stage colorectal cancer at two-thirds the cost of a later-stage diagnosis.

"Early detection is crucial when fighting cancer," said Army Brig. Gen. Elder Granger, deputy director of TRICARE Management Activity, who endorsed and signed this policy change. "Ultimately, this policy enhancement will not only save lives but also improve the quality of life for those diagnosed with colorectal cancer."

Even though the effective date for this change is March 15, 2006, TRICARE currently remains in the implementation phase. As the new benefit becomes available in the next few months, reimbursements will be retroactive to March 15, 2006.

Until such time as TRICARE is able to make payments for claims under the new provision, service members, retirees and their families are encouraged to pay their bills and save the receipts. Beneficiaries will be notified when to submit claims for any TRICARE reimbursements as implementation occurs and claims filing procedures are announced.

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### Important TRICARE Phone Numbers

Eligibility (DEERS)	(800) 538-9552
TRICARE Prime Remote	(888) 363-2273
Mail Order Pharmacy	(866) 363-8667
Retiree Dental Plan	(888) 838-8737
TRICARE For Life	(866) 773-0404
Senior Pharmacy Program	(877) 363-6337

### Regional Numbers

North	(877) 874-2273
South	(800) 444-5445
West	(888) 874-9378
Overseas Pacific	(888) 777-8343
Latin America & Canada	(888) 777-8343
Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands	(888) 777-8343
Europe	(888) 777-8343

## Generic Drugs: Are They Safe?

By David N. Thornberg, MD, MPH, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Clinical & Program Policy.

In a word: Yes.

All generic drugs in the United States must go through the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) rigorous approval process to make sure they are chemically identical to the brand-name drug. The truth is that generics give you the same medicine and the same results as their brand-name counterparts.

### Same Medicine, Same Results.

The FDA requires pharmaceutical companies prove that the generic drug contains the identical amount of the active ingredient and works the same way as the brand-name drug. The pharmaceutical company also must manufacture the generic drug under the same strict quality guidelines as a brand-name drug. Plus, the FDA scientists, chemists and microbiologists reviewing generic medicines must have the same qualifications as those reviewing the brand drugs.

Sometimes the generic manufacturer may not be allowed to use the same color or shape because of patents protecting the brand drug. These are only cosmetic differences that in no way impact the safety or effectiveness of the generic version.

### Just As Safe, But for A Lot Less

Buying generic is completely safe *and* will save you money at the pharmacy counter. Generic drugs cost much less than the brand-name version. When you buy generic drugs, your copay is only \$3—that's one-third of the \$9 copay for brand-name drugs. I would like to encourage you to ask for the more affordable generic drugs when filling prescriptions at your local pharmacy. The Defense Department's long-practiced mandatory generic drug policy requires pharmacists to fill your prescriptions with a generic drug, if one is available. TRICARE will fill prescriptions for brand-name drugs that

have a generic equivalent *if* your prescribing physician establishes medical necessity for using the brand-name drug. If you have a prescription for a drug that has no generic equivalent, your pharmacist will give you the brand-name drug at the brand-name copay.

### Why Are Generics So Cheap?

Brand-name drug companies develop new drugs under patent protection, giving them the sole right to sell the drug. When the patent expires, generic drug companies may submit a shortened new-drug application to the FDA for approval to market an equivalent product under its chemical, or "generic," name. Under the shortened new-drug application process, the generic drug manufacturer does not have to repeat expensive research on ingredients or dosage forms that are already FDA-approved. This saves the pharmaceutical company time and money—and they pass the savings along to you.

TRICARE is committed to meeting your health care needs—and you can help us help you. By using generics, you will enjoy a safe *and* less expensive alternative to brand-name drugs.

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## Stolen VA Laptop Turned in to FBI

By Steven Donald Smith, American Forces Press Service

The stolen Department of Veterans Affairs laptop computer and hard drive containing the personal information of more than 26 million veterans were turned in to the FBI, the Veterans Affairs secretary said before Congress.

Reports indicate that the FBI has made a preliminary determination that data contained on the computer and hard drive has not been accessed.

"There have been no reports of identity theft or other criminal activity related to the stolen computer," R. James Nicholson told the House Veterans Affairs Committee. He

added that the VA would still honor its promise of free credit monitoring for a year.

An unnamed individual turned over the laptop and hard drive to FBI officials in Baltimore. No persons are in custody at this time, officials said.

The laptop and hard drive were stolen from the Montgomery County, Md., home of a VA employee on May 3. Government officials do not believe the data on the laptop was the target of the burglary, and consider the break-in a random theft.

"This has brought to the light of day some real deficiencies in the manner we handled personal data," Nicholson said. "If there's a redeeming part of this, I think we can turn this around."

For more on the VA, go to [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov).

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# Honoring our Navy at Normandy

By Dick Kirschten

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A long overdue tribute to the U.S. Navy's critical role in the historic Normandy invasion in June of 1944, is being spearheaded by an American Naval heritage organization with cooperation from the government of France. A monument recognizing the brave exploits of American Sailors at Normandy will be erected adjacent to Utah Beach, one of the five invasion landing areas. Dedication ceremonies are planned for June 6, 2007, the 63<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the D-Day landings.

The invasion of German-occupied France marked the beginning of the end for Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime. Less than a month after allied forces secured a foothold on the beaches of France's northwestern coast, over a million American, British and Canadian troops had come ashore to begin an irresistible advance that brought Germany's World War II surrender.

Yet the Battle of Normandy was as much a great Naval achievement as an historic infantry triumph. The massive invasion across the English Channel required a vast armada of warships, transports, landing craft, minesweepers and motor torpedo boats. Roughly 124,000 American Sailors assembled in England to take part in the campaign: 15,000 attached to combatant ships, 87,000 to landing craft and 22,000 to naval bases and training sites.

During the assault, many U.S. Naval personnel performed valiantly ashore as members of demolition teams and "beachmaster" units and as medics and fire-control spotters. The first American naval casualties occurred the evening prior to D-Day when the minesweeper *Osprey* struck a floating mine and sank with a loss of six crew members. All told, more than 1,000 American Sailors lost their lives over the course of the invasion.

American forces attacked two westernmost landing areas, designated as Omaha Beach and Utah Beach, while British and Canadian troops stormed three adjacent beaches designated Gold, Juno and Sword. Some U.S. Navy beaching craft supported the landings in the British and Canadian sectors and some British minesweepers and fire-support ships were employed in the American sector.

At Omaha Beach, the point of fiercest German resistance, the tide of battle was turned by the gunfire support provided by U.S. destroyers navigating perilously close to shore. On the evening of June 6, when Maj. Gen. L.T. Gerow finally established a headquarters on Omaha Beach, his first message to Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the U.S. Army's operational commander aboard the cruiser *Augusta* offshore, declared: "Thank God for the United States Navy."

Remarkably, there is no formal marker at Normandy recognizing the courageous deeds and sacrifices of American naval personnel. To rectify this omission, a statue has been commissioned and a fund-raising drive has been initiated by the Naval Order of the United States, an organization formed in 1890 that takes pride in preserving and promoting the history and heritage of its component sea services—the Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and Public Health Service.

Under the leadership of Captain Carter B. Conlin, USNR (Ret.), the Commander General of the Naval Order, the group has committed to raise \$400,000 to erect a suitable memorial honoring American Sailors at a site already reserved by French authorities at Utah Beach. Stephen Spears, a Fairhope, Ala.,-based sculptor, has produced, at his own expense, a proposed model for the monument, which includes three figures depicting the roles of the officers and enlisted men who planned and executed the Navy's varied assignments at Normandy.

The ranking U.S. Naval officer for Operation Neptune, the amphibious phase of the overall Normandy operation, code-named Overlord, was Rear Adm. Alan G. Kirk, situated aboard the battleship *Nevada*. In addition to his flagship, the units under Kirk's supervision included two other battleships, *Arkansas*, and *Texas*; three cruisers, *Tuscaloosa*, *Quincy*, and *Augusta*; 31 destroyers; 168 LSTs (landing ships, tank), and more than 1,600 landing craft.

The German defenses at Utah Beach, although lighter than those at Omaha, were nonetheless stubborn because of remote, large-caliber batteries that could not be reached by the assault forces. Those batteries, however, were taken out by the accurate and plentiful naval gunfire support provided by *Nevada*, *Tuscaloosa* and the British warships, *Black Prince* and *Erebus*. After suppressing the Germans' big guns, the naval units fired on targets of opportunity identified by reconnaissance aircraft and fire-control spotters ashore.

Reflecting on the invasion ten years later, Adm. Kirk declared: "Our greatest asset was the resourcefulness of the American Sailor." Thanks to the Naval Order of the United States, plans are now afoot to assure that the resourcefulness of those courageous American Sailors will at long last be commemorated with a suitable monument on Normandy Beach.

For information on how you can contribute to the U.S. Navy D-Day Project, please call (904) 221-0923 or e-mail [gstree@bellsouth.net](mailto:gstree@bellsouth.net). Information is also available on the Naval Order website, [www.navalorder.org](http://www.navalorder.org).

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# A Cold Warrior's Perspective

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before they had fired their ballistic missiles. This meant that the Russians could never initiate a successful preemptive strike to disarm the U.S. strategic forces. The SSBN missiles would always survive long enough to retaliate.

While the main battle forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact faced each other in Europe across the East German Plains, backed up by tactical nuclear weapons and the implied threat of escalation to an all-out strategic thermonuclear exchange, the Soviets conspired with their Communist clients to create destabilizing incidents in their regions of the third world, in efforts to overthrow the governments friendly to the west, and enlarge the Communist hegemony. Never did the American armed forces knowingly engage in combat with Soviet military personnel. The Kremlin preferred to use surrogate troops, equipping them with the most advanced Russian arms and equipment.

The U.S. response was to pre-deploy to potential trouble spots around the world, carrier battle groups and Marine expeditionary units embarked in naval amphibious assault shipping.

During the Cold War period, the U.S. was able to largely maintain a force of two carrier battle groups in the Mediterranean, and three in the western Pacific and Indian Ocean. The mission of these deployed forces was to respond to a crisis in their area and resolve the issue in our favor before it escalated into a general war. On two occasions, our early intervention was not enough to stabilize the situation, and the wars in Korea and Vietnam were the result.

The war in Korea was a bitter struggle. It took three years and almost forty thousand American lives. The entire war, in which more than 4 million men, women and children were killed on both sides, involved 22 nations. Led by American troops, the U.N. forces initially trapped and destroyed the invading North Korean Army in the naval amphibious landing at Inchon before confronting the

hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops who swarmed across the Yalu River.

The Chinese Communists suffered losses of more than 420,000 soldiers killed and missing, yet were unable to drive the U.S.-led United Nations forces out of the Korean Peninsula. In the end, the Communists were forced to accept an armistice, which simply reflected the status quo ante.

In contrast, the war in Vietnam did not erupt suddenly in a surprise attack but was slow in building and even more tortuous in its ultimate conclusion. American troop strength in Vietnam peaked at 550,000 in 1969, but by 1972, all U.S. ground forces had been withdrawn. The American combat effort consisted of U.S. aircraft from carriers, Thai bases and Guam striking targets deep inside North Vietnam with cruisers and destroyers conducting shore bombardment against those coastal targets within range of their guns. Half of the total combat missions into North Vietnam were flown by naval aircraft, and in the course of the war, 538 carrier planes were shot down. These total combat losses equated to about 40 squadrons of carrier aircraft.

The Navy is making plans to recognize you for your selfless service during this most perilous epoch in modern American History. As noted by the Director of Naval History, Rear Admiral Paul Tobin in the last edition of *Shift Colors*, the U.S. Navy Museum has initiated planning for the creation of a new wing and exhibition in Building 70 in the historical precinct of the Washington Navy Yard. The designers are moving forward with the exhibits that have a working title of "The Navy in the Cold War Years: Korea, Vietnam and the Soviet Confrontation." This project will be a joint effort of the Naval Historical Center and the Naval Historical Foundation.

For more details on this project visit [www.navyhistory.org](http://www.navyhistory.org).

## Reunions

REUNION	DATE	PHONE NUMBER
AE SAILORS ASSOCIATION	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(616) 339-9793
AIR TASK GROUP ONE (1951-1959)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(423) 745-9390
CVSG-57 (VS 35/VS 37/HS 2) '60-'69	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(866) 866-0822
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	Oct 22 – 25, 2006	(419) 882-1723
HS-4	Oct 19 – 22, 2006	(850) 492-1852
JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER - THAILAND	2008	(352) 331-8407
MARINE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ASSOC	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(361) 937-7022
MARINE AIR GROUPS	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(417) 535-4945
MCB 11	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(512) 267-8873
NAS NEW YORK (FLOYD BENNETT FIELD)	Oct 26 – 29, 2006	(757) 495-1338
NAS/NOB TRINIDAD ASSOC	Oct 8 – 11, 2006	(870) 496-2285
NAUTILUS ALUMNI ASSOC	Sep 29 – Oct 1, 2006	(360) 387-3874
NAVY MAIL SERVICE VETERANS ASSOC	Sep 12 – 17, 2006	(415) 333-6865
PBY CATALINA INTERNATIONAL ASSOC	Oct 4 – 7, 2006	(631) 298-2685
PBY SQDN'S AND TENDERS	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(814) 667-2380

# Reunions

Check out the *Shift Colors* web page for a full listing of Reunions.

REUNION	DATE	PHONE NUMBER
PREFLIGHT CLASS ('32 – '55)	Oct 6 – 8, 2006	(505) 292-8494
SILVER EAGLES ASSOCIATION	Oct 1 – 5, 2006	(386) 423-1659
T-BOAT/SQUAD 12 STAFF	Nov 10 – 13, 2006	(850) 547-4476
USCGC INGHAM (WHEC 35)	Oct 5 – 7, 2006	(352) 746-0079
USNR MIDSHIPMEN'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK, NY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE PRAIRIE STATE)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(405) 330-4707
USS ABBOT (DD 629)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(630) 653-2540
USS AGAWAM (AOG 6)	Oct 6 – 8, 2006	(937) 323-0173
USS ALBACORE (AGSS 569)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(401) 849-7282
USS ALBANY (CA 123/CG 10/SSN 753)	Oct 24 – 29, 2006	(850) 774-8806
USS ALDEBARAN (AF 10)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(561) 624-2531
USS ANTIETAM (CV/CVA/CVS 36/CG 54)	Sep 13 – 17, 2006	(703) 768-6419
USS ARLINGTON (AGMR 2)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(863) 307-3187
USS ATAKAPA (ATF 149)	Oct 11 – 16, 2006	(410) 867-1972
USS BADOENG STRAIT (CVE 116)	Sep 24 – 27, 2006	(210) 658-3447
USS BACHE (DD470) (All crews 1942-1968)	Oct 10 – 14, 2006	(314) 521-9414
USS BAINBRIDGE (DLGN/CGN 25)	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(210) 651-7431
USS BAINBRIDGE (DD 246)	Sep 17 – 20, 2006	(813) 671-3094
USS BALCH (DD 363)	Oct 1 – 7, 2006	(402) 496-5316
USS BEATTY (DD 756)	Sep 5 – 9, 2006	(203) 264-8968
USS BLANDY (DD 943)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(610) 377-7501
USS BROOKE (DEG/FFG 1)	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(253) 471-7766
USS BRIDGE (AF 1)	Sep 19 – 21, 2006	(805) 987-9025
USS BRISTOL (DD 857)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(763) 473-3670
USS BRYCE CANYON (AD 36)	Fall 2006	(619) 562-5690
USS BUMPERS (SS 333)	Sep 18 – 21, 2006	(315) 469-3825
USS CALVERT (APA 32)	Sep 27 – Oct 1, 2006	(507) 789-6344
USS CANBERRA (CA 70/CAG 2)	Oct 11 – 15, 2006	(740) 423-8976
USS CANOPUS (AS 34/AS 9)	Oct 19 – 22, 2006	(775) 851-1077
USS CAPERTON (DD 650)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(928) 234-1766
USS CAPITAINE (SS 336)	Oct 16 – 18, 2006	(775) 751-9435
USS CATAMOUNT (LSD 17)	Sep 24 – 28, 2006	(717) 233-8995
USS CHARLES LAWRENCE (DE 53/APD 37)	Oct 11 – 14, 2006	(301) 620-4045
USS CHEWAUCAN	Sep 14 – 17, 2006	(412) 897-3402
USS CHICKASAW (ATF 83)	Sep 17 – 22, 2006	(704) 243-2303
USS CHILTON (APA-38)	Oct 22 – 24, 2006	(215) 330-1802
USS CLEVELAND (LPD 7)	Fall 2006	(316) 942-9305
USS COOLBAUGH (DE 217)	Sep 5 – 9, 2006	(330) 533-5753
USS CHILTON (APA 38)	Oct 22 – 25, 2006	(215) 330-1802
USS COLUMBUS (CA 74/CG 12/SSN 762)	Sep 27 – 30, 2006	(260) 486-2221
USS COLUMBIA (CL56)	Sep 13 – 16, 2006	(610) 543-9073
USS CONCORD (CL 10)	Sep 19 – 24, 2006	(405) 794-8129
USS CONSOLATION (AH 15)	Oct 2 – 5, 2006	(301) 774-6746
USS CONSTELLATION (CVA/CV 64)	Oct 24 – 29, 2006	520) 586-8607
USS COTTON (DD 669)	Sep 20 – 24, 2006	(404) 373-0120
USS CARRY (DD/DDR 817)	Oct 26 – 29, 2006	(732) 363-1481
USS CURTISS (AV 4)	Sep 6 – 9, 2006	(952) 891-5954
USS DAVIDSON (DE/FF 1045)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(641) 792-3930
USS DELONG (DE684)	Oct 12 – 14, 2006	(812) 257-1907
USS DELTA (AR 9/AK 25)	Sep 3 – 10, 2006	(920) 235-1866
USS DENEbola (AF 56)	Oct 9 – 11, 2006	(513) 894-4103
USS DENVER (LPD 9) (CL 58)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(405) 392-3320

# Reunions

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REUNION	DATE	PHONE NUMBER
USS DENNIS J BUCKLEY (DD/DDR 808)	Oct 8 – 11, 2006	(330) 767-3666
USS DIABLO (SS 479)	Nov 1 – 4, 2006	(361) 749-4598
USS DOUGLASS H FOX (DD 779)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(302) 436-6242
USS ELDORADO (AGC 11)	Sep 19 – 22, 2006	(203) 269-9658
USS ENGLISH (DD 696)	Sep 25 – 28, 2006	(760) 347-2825
USS ENTERPRISE (CVN/CVAN 65)	Sep 18 – 22, 2006	(386) 677-1053
USS ENTERPRISE FIRE REUNION	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(703) 496-3279
USS EPPING FOREST (LSD 4/MCS 7 MINFLOT 1/ MIN DIV 31, 32 33)	Sep 14 – 17, 2006	(760) 745-0473
USS ERNEST G SMALL (DD.DDR 838)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(909) 465-1460
USS ESSEX (CV/CVA/CVS 9)	Sep 11 – 17, 2006	(770) 707-1812
USS EVERETTE F LARSON (DD/DDR830)	Sep 13 – 17, 2006	(619) 224-5420
USS FLETCHER (DD/DDE 445/DD 992)	Sep 17 – 20, 2006	(970) 669-4022
USS FLOYD B PARKS (DD 884)	Sep 18 – 25, 2006	(530) 283-2165
USS FLOYD COUNTY/LST 762	Sep 7 – 9, 2006	(817) 477-2309
USS FORREST SHERMAN (DD 931)	Sep 17 – 21, 2006	(410) 835-9260
USS FORSTER (DE/DER 334)/USCG FORESTER (WDE 434)	Sep 20 – 22, 2006	(910) 673-6268
USS FRANCIS MARION (APA/LPA 249)	Oct 19 – 22, 2006	(781) 665-9222
USS FLUSSER (DD368)	Sep 25 – 28, 2006	(228) 324-6221
USS GAINARD (DD 706)	Oct 18 – 22, 2006	(270) 586-6619
USS GALVESTON (CLG 3)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(866) 398-2655
USS GEORGE E DAVIS (DE 357)	Fall 2006	(610) 926-4590
USS GEORGE K MACKENZIE (DD 836)	Sep 29 – Oct 2, 2006	(512) 388-1003
USS GRENADIER (SS 210/525)	Oct 19 – 22, 2006	(843) 556-6369
USS GRAFFIAS (AF-29)	Sep 21 – 25, 2006	(256) 489-3461
USS GROUPER SS/SSK/AGSS214	Sep 7 – 8, 2006	(731) 986-4250
USS GUADALUPE (AO 32)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(706) 548-4941
USS GUSTAFSON (DE 182)	Sep 7 – 9, 2006	(717) 866-4576
USS GYATT (DD 712/DDG 1)	Sep 12 – 16, 2006	(210) 674-6930
USS HAGGARD (DD 555)	Sep 24, 2006	(636) 225-1907
USS HALIBUT (SSGN/SSN 587)	Oct 26 – 28, 2006	(503) 304-1700
USS HALSEY POWELL (DD 686)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(616) 392-3547
USS HAROLD J ELLISON (DD 864)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(904) 794-5781
USS HENRY W TUCKER 9DD/DDR 875)	Nov 1 – 4, 2006	(540) 483-5727
USS HELM DD-388	Sep 25 – 28, 2006	(262) 679-0862
USS HERMITAGE (AP 54/P 54)	Oct 2 – 4, 2006	(603) 362-5210
USS HIGBEE (DD/DDR 806)	Sep 17 – 21, 2006	(541) 747-1408
USS HOLDER (DD/DDE 819/DE 401)	Oct 19 – 23, 2006	(831) 458-9062
USS HOLLANDIA (CVE 97)	Oct 2 – 5, 2006	(225) 766-5332
USS HOLLISTER (DD 788)	Sep 20 – 24, 2006	(503) 656-4949
USS HUNTINGTON (CL 107)	Fall 2006	(512) 926-7008
USS HUSE (DE 145)	Oct 15 – 18, 2006	(561) 368-7167
USS INTREPID NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER	Oct 8 – 14, 2006	(802) 933-5921
USS IWO JIMA (LPH 2/LHD 7), USS OKINAWA (LPH 3), AND USS NEW ORLEANS (LPH 11),	Oct 18 – 22, 2006	(866) 237-3137
USS JAMES MONROE (SSBN 622)	Oct 15 – 18, 2006	(314) 428-6355
USS JOHN LAND (AP 167) WWII	Sep 20 – 23, 2006	(812) 283-5077
USS JOHN R CRAIG (DD 885)	Sep 27 – Oct 1, 2006	(609) 698-2109
USS JOHN S MCCAIN (DL 3/DDG 36)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(503) 698-6558
USS JOHN W WEEKS (DD 701)	Sep 27 – Oct 1, 2006	(419) 878-3747
USS JOSEPH P KENNEDY JR. (DD 850)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(401) 725-8848
USS KIMBERLY (DD 521)	Oct 16 – 19, 2006	(321) 676-2307

# Reunions

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REUNION	DATE	PHONE NUMBER
USS KLONDIKE (AD/AR 22)	Sep 22 – 25, 2006	(208) 888-5418
USS L Y SPEAR (AS 36)	Sep 20 – 24, 2006	(757) 420- 0821
USS LAKE CHAMPLAIN (CV/CVA/CVS 39)	Oct 26 – 29, 2006	(607) 532-4735
USS LENAWEЕ (APA 195)	Oct 11 – 15, 2006	(619) 281-0216
USS LEYTE (CV/CVA/CVS 32)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(732) 727-5993
USS LOFBERG (DD 759)	Sep 26 – 28, 2006	(386) 789-8612
USS LSMR 517	Sep 24 – 28, 2006	(717) 921-2963
USS MAHAN (DD 364/DLG 11/DDG 42/DDG 72)	Sep 13 – 17, 2006	(619) 562-8195
USS MAUNA KEA (AE 22)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(415) 468-5687
USS MCNAIR (DD 679)	Oct 19 – 23, 2006	(319) 472-2724
USS MENIFEE (APA 202)	Sep 26 – 29, 2006	(502) 327-8707
USS MEDREGAL (SS480)	Oct 29 – Nov 2, 2006	(843) 873-9563
USS MEREDITH/VIREO (DD 434/726/890)	Oct 10 – 15, 2006	(973) 839-0332
USS MERRICK (AKA 97)	Oct 3 – 7, 2006	(520) 378-0321
USS MIDDLESEX COUNTY (LST 983)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(570) 427-4652
USS MINNEAPOLIS (CA 36)	Sep 19 – 23, 2006	(919) 554-0060
USS MISPELLION (AO 105)	Oct 4 – 7, 2006	(217) 438-3529
USS MITSCHER (DL 2/DG 35)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(410) 768-0751
USS MONROVIA (APA 31)	Oct 18 – 22, 2006	(512) 691-9491
USS MONTEREY (CVL 26)	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(413) 637- 3515
USS MOUNT BAKER (AE 4)	Oct 9 – 13, 2006	(757) 464-9148
USS MOUNT KATMAI (AE 16)	Sep 24 – 27, 2006	(510) 352-1257
USS MOUNT MCKINLEY (AGC/LCC 7)	Sep 6 – 10, 2006	(703) 425-6315
USS NAVARRO (APA 215)	Oct 3 – 6, 2006	(630) 650-1381
USS NEWMAN K PERRY (DD/DDR 883)	Oct 2006	(251) 653-7258
USS NEW MEXICO (BB 40)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(636) 949-9413
USS NORFOLK (DL 1)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(701) 298-0659
USS NOXUBEE (AOG 56)	Sep 24 – 27, 2006	(858) 505-9480
USS OBSERVER (MSO 461)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(515) 674-3592
USS OGLETHORPE (AKA 100)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(908) 475-4435
USS OKLAHOMA CITY (CL 91/CLG 5/CG 5/ SSN 723)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(727) 215-0568
USS PAYETTE COUNTY (LST 1079)	Nov 16 – 19, 2006	(281) 993-5464
USS PERKINS (DDR 877)	Sep 15 – 16, 2006	(402) 465-4174
USS PICTOR (AF 54)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(307) 382-2293
USS POLLUX (AKS 2/AKS 4)	Oct 4 – 8, 2006	(850) 994-0416
USS PORTERFIELD (DD 682)	Oct 1 – 7, 2006	(402) 496-5316
USS PROMETHEUS (AR 3)	Oct 6 – 9, 2006	(952) 933-0616
USS PROTEUS (AS 19)	Oct 26 – 29, 2006	(619) 237-1314
USS PUGET SOUND (AD 38)	Oct 2006	(901) 853-1450
USS RAINIER (AE5)	Sep 26 – 28, 2006	(830) 249-8575
USS REEVES (DLG/CG 240)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(512) 303-4281
USS ROCHESTER (CA 124)	Oct 1 – 4, 2006	(703) 671-3125
USS SAMUEL S MILES (DE 183)	Oct 10 – 12, 2006	(919) 934-7092
USS SARTATOGA (CV 3/CVA/CV 60)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(877) 360-7272
USS SELLERS (DDG 11)	Sep 11 – 14, 2006	(480) 892-8033
USS SHIELDS (DD 596)	Sep 24 – 28, 2006	(303) 979-4114
USS SIGOURNEY (DD 643)	Sep 28 – 20, 2006	(386) 760-1959
USS SKILL (MSO 471/ AM 115)	Sep 25 – 28, 2006	(651) 459-4218
USS SOLACE (AH 5) WWII	Oct 18 – 20, 2006	(806) 799-2748
USS SOUTHERLAND (DD/DDR 743)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(402) 431-1661
USS SPIEGEL GROVE (LSD 32)	Oct 19 – 22, 2006	(715) 787-4559

# Reunions

Check out the *Shift Colors* web page for a full listing of Reunions.

REUNION	DATE	PHONE NUMBER
USS SPREEY (AS 12)	Sep 27 – 30, 2006	(281) 534-2459
USS SPROSTON (DD-577/DDE-577)	Sep 12 – 17, 2006	(206) 522-6321
USS ST LO (CVE 63/VC 65)	Oct 22 – 26, 2006	(360) 456-8015
USS STEWART (DE 238)	(TBA)	(830) 583-2872
USS STODDARD (DD 566)	Oct 11 – 14, 2006	(573) 547-8523
USS TELFAIR (APA 210)	Oct 11 – 14, 2006	(863) 859-0878
USS THEODORE E CHANDLER	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(505) 748-3909
USS THOMAS JEFFERSON (SSBN 618)	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(863) 422-8283
USS THOMASTON (LSD 28)	Sep 21 – 23, 2006	(319) 396-5065
USS THREADFIN (SS 410)	Oct 12 – 14, 2006	(731) 593-3638
USS TRIGGER (SS 564)	Sep 20 – 24, 2006	(972) 298-8139
USS TRINTY (AO13)	Sep 6 – 9, 2006	(814) 238-4297
USS TRITON (SSN 586)	Oct 18 – 22, 2006	(770) 682-7935
USS TORTUGA (LSD 26/46)	Sep 12 – 17, 2006	(425) 487-1591
USS TOWERS (DDG-9)	Sep 20 – 23, 2006	(415) 566-7285
USS TUNNY (SS/SSG/APSS 282)	Oct 17 – 21, 2007	(508) 699-0931
USS TURNER JOY (DD 951)	Oct 12 – 15, 2006	(360) 871-9482
USS TUTUILA (ARG 4)	Sep 14 – 17, 2006	(504) 348-2046
USS TYRRELL (AKA80)	Oct 5 – 7, 2006	(313) 272-4541
USS U.S. GRANT (SSBN 631)	Oct 17 – 25, 2006	(800) 350-5445
USS VESTAL (AR 4)	Oct 2006	(952) 933-0616
USS WADLEIGH (DD 689)	Oct 3 – 8, 2006	(805) 967-5369
USS WALDRON (DD 699)	Oct 5 – 9, 2006	(312) 861-1498
USS WASHOE COUNTY (LST 1165)	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(818) 991-0568
USS WATTS (DD 567)	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(828) 256-6008
USS WILHOITE (DE/DER 397)	Oct 4 – 7, 2006	(919) 471-4513
USS WILKINSON (DL 5)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(904) 928-9539
USS WILLIAM M WOOD (DD/DDR 715)	Oct 12 – 14, 2006	(757) 340-9056
USS WILLIS A LEE (DL 4)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(718) 934-6410
USS WINSTON (AKA/LKA 94)	Oct 5 – 8, 2006	(225) 752- 1508
USS WISCONSIN (BB-64)	Sep 5 – 10, 2006	(570) 620-1446
USS WYANDOT (AKA-92)	Sep 22 – 27, 2006	(817) 582-0804
USS YORKTOWN (CV/CVA /CVS 10)	Oct 12 – 14, 2006	(843) 849-1928
VA-176 “THUNDERBOLTS”	Sep 14 – 17, 2006	(757) 340-1611
VAP-61/ VAP-62	Nov 2 – 6, 2006	(757) 721-3077
VB-109/VPB-109	Oct 12 – 14, 2006	(814) 866-6683
VF-24 / VF-211	Sep 22, 2006	(480) 380-4650
VF-54	Oct 16 – 19, 2006	(703) 527-7315
VP-8	Oct 16 – 21, 2006	(410) 661-8377
VPB/VP-26	Sep 24 – 28, 2006	(865) 482-9702
VP-45 (VP/VPB 205)	Oct 25 – 29, 2006	(817) 244-2703
VP-93	Nov 4, 2006	(248) 344-1969
VQ-1/2/5/6/ AND SUPPORT GROUPS	Sep 21 – 24, 2006	(805) 482-1204
VR-7/VR-8	Sep 6 – 7, 2006	(765) 395-7935
VR-24	Sep 28 – Oct 1, 2006	(949) 462-3696
VR-771, VR-772, VR-773, VR-774	Oct 7, 2006	(503) 357-7253
VS-26/36	Oct 26 – 29, 2006	(631) 793-3286
VW-1 Vanguard Association	Sep25 – 29, 2006	(678) 209- 4186
XRAINIER	Sep 26 – 28, 2006	(830) 249-8575
WWII US NAVY SCOUTING SQUADRON	Oct 16 – 19, 2006	(408) 296-7905
VF-2/VF-24/VF-32/VF-33/VF-154/VF-211/VF-213/NADEP Norfolk	Sep 21 - 23, 2006	www.tomcat-sunset.org



# Retirement Seminars

Check out the Shift Colors web page for a full listing of Seminars.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arizona</b></p> <p><b>Phoenix</b>          Oct. 20, 2006          7:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.          Luke Air Force Base,          Glendale, AZ          Annual Retiree Appreciation Day          POC: Eli Kross          (602) 353-3033</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>California</b></p> <p><b>Lemoore</b>          Oct. 14, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.          Base Theatre          POC: Pete Engstrom @          (559) 998-2977          Curtis Hellman @          (559) 998-4042</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>California</b></p> <p><b>San Diego</b>          Nov. 4, 2006          8:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.          Base Theatre          Marine Corps Recruit Depot          POC: (619) 556-8987 (DSN 526)          NRSWRAO@navy.mil</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Connecticut</b></p> <p><b>Groton</b>          Oct. 21, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.          NAVSUB Base Groton          POC: CDR Barbara Miller (Ret.)          RAO (860) 694-3284          RAO@subasenlon.navy.mil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Florida</b></p> <p><b>Jacksonville</b>          Sep. 16, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.          Conference Center (O Club)          NAS Jacksonville          POC: RAO (904) 542-2766 ext. 126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Florida</b></p> <p><b>Pensacola</b>          Oct. 21, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.          Naval Air Station Pensacola          Bldg. 633          POC: FFSC (850) 452-5990          ext. 3111</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Florida</b></p> <p><b>Patrick Air Force Base</b>          Oct. 14, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.          Patrick AFB          Base Theater          POC: RAO (321) 494-5463          rao@patrick.af.mil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Illinois</b></p> <p><b>Naval Station Great Lakes</b>          Sept. 23, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.          Ross Theatre, Bldg 110          Pre-registration          POC: (847) 688-3603 ext. 118          ruth.henson@navy.mil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Michigan</b></p> <p><b>Selfridge ANG Base</b>          Oct. 7, 2006          7:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.          Joint Dining Facility, Bldg 164          If main gate is closed, use the Joy          gate for entrance to the base.          POC: RAO (586) 307-5580</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Minnesota</b></p> <p><b>Prior Lake</b>          Sep. 30, 2006          7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.          Mystic lake Casino-Hotel          POC: Capt. Dan Hegman (Ret.)          RAO (612) 727-2854          dhegman@spacestar.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Missouri</b></p> <p><b>St. Louis</b>          Sep. 16, 2006          7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.          Heart of St. Charles          RSVP by Sep. 5          POC: Capt. Charlie Bird (Ret.)          (314) 263-6443 (DSN 693)          rao-stl@swbell.net</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pennsylvania</b></p> <p><b>Willow Grove</b>          Oct. 21, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.          NAS Joint Reserve Base          POC: Capt. Hal Loigman (Ret.)          Pre-registration is required          (215) 443-6033 or (800) 773-1569</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Carolina</b></p> <p><b>Charleston</b>          Sep. 30, 2006          9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.          Charleston Club          Retiree and spouse Info. fair          POC: Sheryl Rivers          (843) 764-7480</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Washington</b></p> <p><b>Bremerton/ Bangor</b>          Sep. 8, 2006          8:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.          Bangor Base Theatre          POC: RAO Bremerton          (360) 476-5113</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Washington</b></p> <p><b>NAS Whidbey Island</b>          Sept. 9, 2006          8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.          Nor'wester Activity Center          POC: Chief Thomas Foxworthy          (360) 914-7426          thomas.foxworthy@navy.mil</p>

# Ready Reference Contact Information



Air Force Retiree Services Branch <a href="http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/afretire">www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/afretire</a>	<b>(800) 531-7502</b> <b>(210) 565-4663</b>	National Personnel Records Center <a href="http://www.archives.gov">www.archives.gov</a> Fax:	<b>(314) 801-0800</b> <b>(314) 801-9195</b>
Arlington National Cemetery <a href="http://www.arlingtoncemetery.org">www.arlingtoncemetery.org</a>	<b>(703) 607-8000</b>	Navy Reserve Personnel Center <a href="https://nrpc.navy.mil">https://nrpc.navy.mil</a>	<b>(866) 250-4778</b> <b>(901) 874-5632</b>
Armed Forces Retirement Home (Gulfport, Mississippi) (Washington, D.C.) <a href="http://www.afrh.com">www.afrh.com</a>	<b>(228) 604-2205</b> <b>(800) 422-9988</b>	Navy Lodge Reservation Service <a href="http://www.navy-nex.com">www.navy-nex.com</a> - click on 'Lodge'	<b>(800) 628-9466</b>
Army Retired Affairs <a href="http://www.armyg1.army.mil/retire">www.armyg1.army.mil/retire</a>	<b>(703) 325-9158</b>	Navy Retired Activities Office MILL_RetiredActivities@navy.mil <a href="http://www.npc.navy.mil/CommandSupport/RetiredActivities/">http://www.npc.navy.mil/CommandSupport/RetiredActivities/</a>	<b>(866) 827-5672</b> 1-866-U-ASK-NPC
Burial at Sea Information (option 4) <a href="http://mmsso.med.navy.mil">http://mmsso.med.navy.mil</a>	<b>(888) 647-6676</b>	Navy Uniform Shop <a href="http://www.navy-nex.com/uniform">www.navy-nex.com/uniform</a>	<b>(800) 368-4088</b>
DEERS (press 3) <a href="http://www.tricare.osd.mil/deers">www.tricare.osd.mil/deers</a> Fax:	<b>(800) 538-9552</b> <b>(831) 655-8317</b>	Navy Worldwide Locator <a href="http://www.npc.navy.mil/CommandSupport/NavyWorldWideLocator/">www.npc.navy.mil/CommandSupport/NavyWorldWideLocator/</a>	<b>(901) 874-3388</b>
DFAS Retired/Annuitant (Outside US) General Questions <a href="http://www.dod.mil/dfas">www.dod.mil/dfas</a>	<b>(800) 321-1080</b> <b>(216) 522-5955</b> <b>(888) 332-7411</b>	Reserve Component SBP	<b>(866) 250-4778</b>
DFAS Casualty Assistance Branch (For reporting a Retiree's death, press 2)	<b>(800) 269-5170</b>	Retiree Dental – Delta Dental <a href="http://www.trdp.org">www.trdp.org</a>	<b>(888) 838-8737</b>
Fleet Reserve Assoc. <a href="http://www.fra.org">www.fra.org</a>	<b>(703) 683-1400</b>	Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) <a href="http://www.insurance.va.gov">www.insurance.va.gov</a>	<b>(800) 419-1473</b> <b>(973) 548-5699</b>
I.D. Cards Benefits and Eligibility <a href="http://www.npc.navy.mil/commandsupport/fieldsupport/">www.npc.navy.mil/commandsupport/fieldsupport/</a> (Click on benefits and eligibility)	<b>(866) 827-5672</b>	Naval Historical Center <a href="http://www.history.navy.mil">www.history.navy.mil</a>	<b>(202) 433-2210</b>
Internal Revenue Service <a href="http://www.irs.gov">www.irs.gov</a>	<b>(800) 829-1040</b> <b>(309) 229-7111</b>	Social Security Administration <a href="http://www.ssa.gov">www.ssa.gov</a>	<b>(800) 772-1213</b>
Marine Corps Retired Affairs <a href="http://www.usmc.mil">www.usmc.mil</a> (click on Career, then retired Marine)	<b>(800) 336-4649</b> <b>(703) 784-9310</b>	TRICARE for Life TRICARE Prime Remote TRICARE Overseas TRICARE Standard Mail Order Pharmacy <a href="http://www.tricare.osd.mil">www.tricare.osd.mil</a>	<b>(866) 773-0404</b> <b>(888) 363-2273</b> <b>(888) 777-8343</b> <b>(800) 444-5445</b> <b>(866) 363-8667</b>
Medicare <a href="http://www.medicare.gov">www.medicare.gov</a>	<b>(800) 633-4227</b> TTY: <b>(877) 486-2048</b>	VA Burial Benefits <a href="http://www.cem.va.gov">www.cem.va.gov</a>	<b>(800) 827-1000</b>
Military Officers Assoc. of America <a href="http://www.moaa.org">www.moaa.org</a>	<b>(800) 234-6622</b>	VA Regional Office (Benefits and Assistance) <a href="http://www.va.gov">www.va.gov</a>	<b>(800) 827-1000</b> TDD: <b>(800) 829-4833</b>
National Burial Services	<b>(800) 697-6940</b>		

# Corrections

Spring 2006 issue of *Shift Colors*: Page 9 has a story on CRSC. The web address listed ([www.hq.navy.mil/ncpb](http://www.hq.navy.mil/ncpb)) is incorrect, the correct web address is: [www.hq.navy.mil/ncpb/crsb/combatrelated.htm](http://www.hq.navy.mil/ncpb/crsb/combatrelated.htm).

*Don't let your questions go unanswered. If you're not sure who to contact or where to go,*

**Call 1-866-U-ASK-NPC  
(1-866-827-5672)**

*Let the Navy Personnel  
Command Customer Service  
Center help you!*



Photo of proposed monument to honor the Navy's operations in Normandy in 1944. See story on page 12.

## WWII POW cont. from page 5

Marine applications should be sent to:

Headquarters, U. S. M. C.  
2 Navy Annex, RFL-F7  
Washington, DC 20380-1775.

Additional information regarding the program and application procedures may be obtained by calling (866) 827-5672 ext 3858. USMC point of contact can be reached at (866) 472-7139.

To download the application go to, [www.npc.navy.mil/referencelibrary/publications/shiftcolors](http://www.npc.navy.mil/referencelibrary/publications/shiftcolors).

**Disclaimer:** Some of the information compiled for *Shift Colors* comes from a variety of sources to include experts in their respective fields. The content was current at the time the publication went to press. We appreciate your patience and continued readership. --- Editor, *Shift Colors*

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