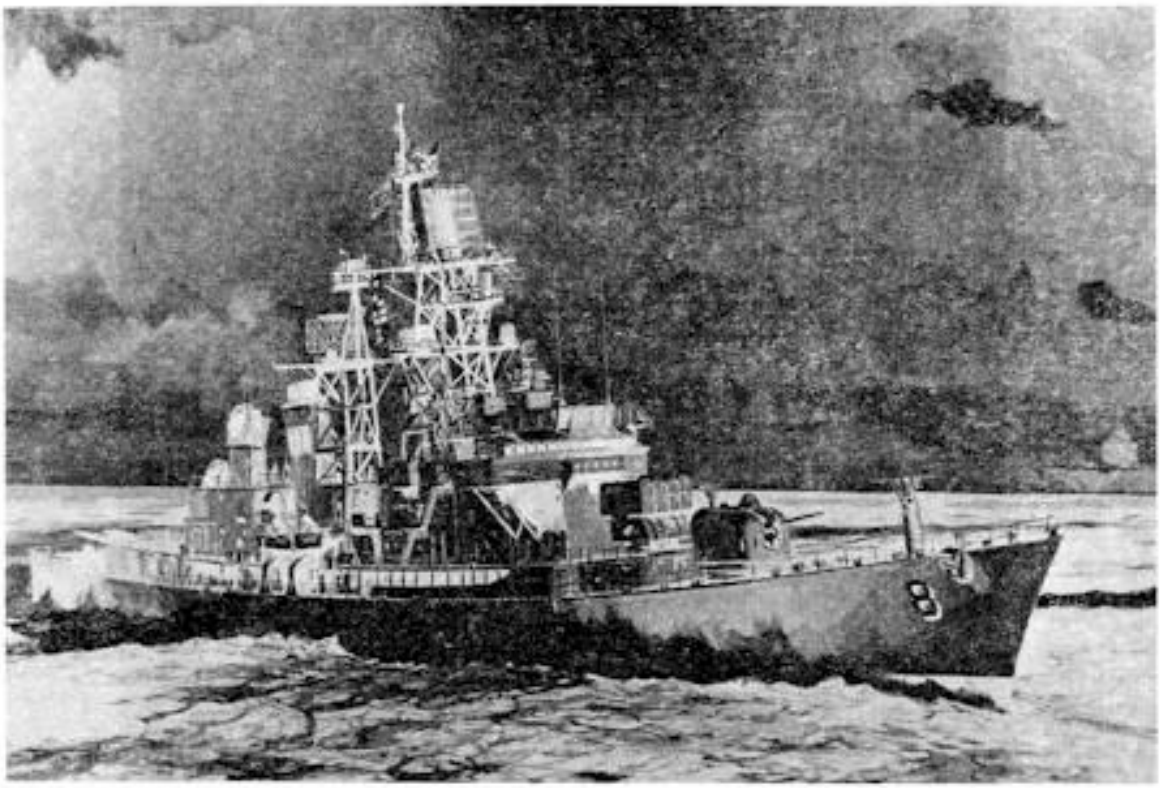
WELCOME ABOARD



USS MACDONOUGH DLG-8



CAPTAIN DON E. CRAWLEY, USN

Captain Don E. CRAWLEY graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1951. He is the son of Mrs. Roy H. Munn and the late Dallas E. Crawley of Purcell, Oklahoma.

Upon receiving his commission as Ensign, he served in USS BUCK (DD-761) from August 1951 to September 1954 as Gunnery Assistant and Engineer Officer while BUCK participated in operations supporting the United Nations during the Korean Conflict.

Following duty in USS BUCK, Captain CRAWLEY commissioned USS PEACOCK (MSC-198) as Commanding Officer and remained in command until November 1956, at which time he was ordered to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency for training. Upon completion of training he served with Guided Missile Unit 51, Guided Missile Group TWO and Guided Missile Service Squadron TWO prior to returning to sea as Executive Officer of the USS CLAUD JONES (DE-1033) when JONES was commissioned in February 1959.

In November 1960 Captain CRAWLEY reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, D.C. for duty in the Polaris and Nuclear Submarine Training Management Section. This assignment was followed by one year of post graduate study at American University.

Following post graduate study Captain CRAWLEY reported to USS DAHLGREN (DLG-12) as Executive Officer in July 1963. His next assignment, in August 1965. was to the Joint Command and Control Requirements Group, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C. where he served until August 1967, at which time he reported to the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, as a student in the Naval Warfare Course.

Following duty under instruction at the Naval War College, Captain CRAWLEY commanded USS TALBOT (DEG-4) until January 1970, at which time he was ordered to command of Escort Squadron EIGHT. His next assignment, in October 1971, was to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, D. C., where he served in the Patrol Frigate Ship Acquisition Program until November 1973.

Captain CRAWLEY is married to the former Donna Deibert of Towson. Maryland, and plans to reside with his wife, daughter Gretchen, and sons Michael and Douglas in the Charleston, South Carolina area.



COMMANDER G. S. ALLEN, USN

Commander ALLEN was born in Syracuse, New York on 27 May 1935, and graduated from Colgate University in 1957. He was commissioned Ensign, USNR, in August 1957 through Officer Candidate School, Newport, Rhoade Island, and augmented U.S. Navy in 1960.

In August 1957, Commander ALLEN reported aboard USS CHARLES S. SPERRY (DD-697), and served as First Lieutenant, and later as Weapons Officer. He subsequently served as Executive Officer in USS VIGOR (MSO-473) from July 1960 until May 1962. Following this tour, he was assigned to the Officer Performance Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel for two years. Returning to sea, he reported to USS BRONSTEIN (DE-1037) as Executive Officer, serving in that billet from June 1964 until July 1966. After attending the Command and Staff Course, Naval War College, at Newport, Commander ALLEN again served a two year tour in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, this time in the Officer Distribution Division. Thereafter, he commanded USS MCCLOY (DE-1038) from July 1969 to January 1971. He reported as Prospective Commanding Officer, USS MACDONOUGH (DLG-8) in January 1974, having completed a shore assignment as Director, Surface Warfare Officer School, Newport, R.I.

Commander ALLEN is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. G. ALLEN of Syracuse, New York. He is married to the former Sandra Lee ROBERTS of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

The guided missile firgate MACDONOUGH is named in honor of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the hero of the Battle of Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. She is the fourth ship to bear this name.

MACDONOUGH's mission is to operate independently or with strike, anti-submarine or amphibious forces, against submarine or surface threats.

The ship's main battery is its missile system, which uses TERRIER and extended range standard missiles to engage surface targets, supersonic aricraft and missiles. To counter submarines, MACDONOUGH is equipped with ASROC (Anti-Submarine Rocket-Thrown Torpedoes and Depth Charges) and with torpedoes fired from two triple-tube mounts. A 5"/54 gun system provides anti-air and anti-surface fire power. These weapons are supported by updated sensor systems, including surface and air search radar and sonar MACDONOUGH's weapons are coordinated with those of other ships and aircraft through the Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS). MACDONOUGH is powered by four high-pressure, oil-fired boilers which drive twin screws, producing a top speed in excess of 30 knots.

MACDONOUGH's 350-man crew has already completed a program of basic training in electronics, engineering, ship handling and missilry. After re-commissioning on May 4, 1974, MACDONOUGH began an intensive period of advanced testing and training in preparation for fleet operations.

Today's MACDONOUGH rejoined the fleet as a proud successor to the fine ships that have borne this nave since the first MACDONOUGH was launched at the Fore River Shipyard, Weymouth, Massachusetts, December 24, 1900. Traditionally, MACDONOUGH has been an example of outstanding performance always ready to meet the challenge of naval service.

The fourth MACDONOUGH was first launched on July 9, 1959, sponsored by Mrs. Agnes Macdonough Wilson, great-granddaughter of Commodore Macdonough. She was commissioned on November 14, 1961, with Commander William G. Hurley, USN, the Commanding Officer. She was then assigned to the United States Atlantic Fleet.

MACDONOUGH was decommissioned in 1973 for an extensive conversion as part of the Navy's Anti-Air Warfare Modernization Program. New radar and electronics equipment was installed to replace less efficient units, and the missile system wasmodified to permit the firing of new guided missiles and provide for operation against sophisticated enemy countermeasures. The Naval Tactical Data System was also installed, enabling MACDONOUGH to exchange operational information by computer-to-computer radio links with similarly equipped ships and aircraft. MACDONOUGH is now one of the most capable fighting units in the world, able to participate effectively in today's complex environment with its demands for rapid and accurate identification and for precise control of weapons.

STATISTICS

LENGTH.....512 FEET

BEAM.....53 FEET

DRAFT.....25 FEET

FULL LOAD DISPLACEMENT.....5800 TONS

MAXIMUM SPEED IN EXCESS OF 30 KNOTS