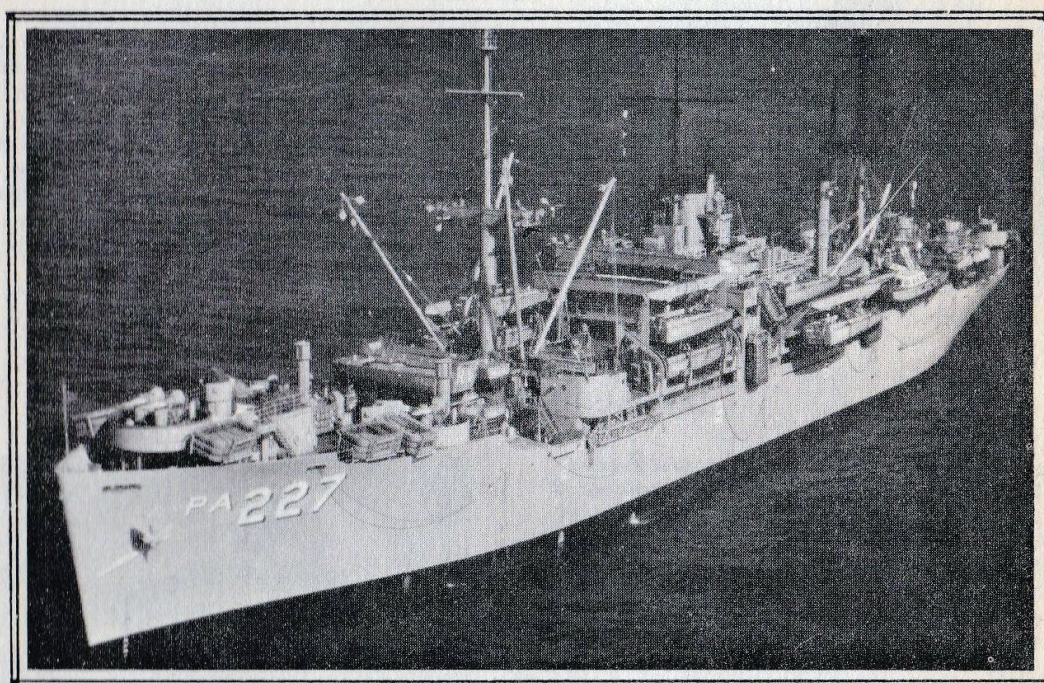


USS RENVILLE APA-227

CHANGE OF COMMAND

1000

9 MAY 1964



CAPTAIN CLAY HARROLD, USN

will be relieved by

CAPTAIN FRANK W. AULT, USN

BERTH FORTY-SIX PIER FOUR
U.S. NAVAL STATION
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

CAPTAIN CLAY HARROLD



Captain Clay Harrold entered the Navy in 1940. He served on the USS ELLIS (DD 154) in the North Atlantic until 1944. Up to the end of World War II, he commanded the destroyer USS WM. C. COLE (DD 641). Captain Harrold served aboard the USS WM. M WOOD (DD 715) until 1947. From 1947-1949, he was stationed in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. In 1949 he was ordered as Commanding Officer of the USS GHERARDI (DMS 30). In March of 1951, Captain Harrold was ordered as Navigator of the USS SALEM (CA 139). He was next ordered to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Following this tour Captain Harrold served on the Staff of Commander Mine Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. Returning to Destroyers, Captain Harrold Served as Commanding Officer, USS ORLECK (DD 886) and as Commander Destroyer Division TWELVE. In 1961, Captain Harrold attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces graduating in June 1961. Upon graduation, he joined the Resident Faculty, and later the National Security Seminar Program of the College. He reported as Commanding Officer, USS RENVILLE (APA 227) in July 1963.

CAPTAIN FRANK W. AULT

Captain Frank W. AULT was graduated from U. S. Naval Academy in June 1942, member of Class of 1943. Went aboard USS ASTORIA in J. O. Gunnery Department June 1942 to August 1942. Became Fire Control Officer on USS TUSCALOOSA November 1942 to November 1944. Entered Flight Training in November 1944 and was designated a Naval Aviator in October 1945. Remained in this program until April 1946. From May 1946 to November 1947 was Operations Officer and Executive Officer of VT 75/VA-4B. Served in Special Weapons Training with Field Command, AFSWP from December 1947 to September 1948 and served as Intelligence and Operations Officer of VC-5 until March 1951. Assigned to OpNav (Op-36) in March 1951. As Assistant for Air Applications, Weapons Branch, Division of Atomic Energy until July 1953. In August 1953 became Executive Officer of VA-55 until June 1954. Joined the Staff, Commander Fleet Air Alameda in June 1954 as Commanding Officer, Flag Administrative Unit and Personnel Officer. Leaving the Staff in March 1955 to become Commanding Officer of VA-216 until October 1956. Went to BuOrd as Military Assistant for Nuclear Weapons, Research Division, and Director of



Research for Astronautics until August 1958. Becoming a student once again, went to Industrial College of the Armed Forces from August 1958 to June 1959. Following school, joined the Staff of CVG-4 in July 1959 to March 1960. 18 March 1960 assumed command of CVG-10 on board USS SHANGRI LA until 22 May 1961. On 12 June 1961 reported to OpNav (Op-76) as Head, Space Programs Branch, Astronautics Development Division until 20 February 1962. On 21 February 1962 reported to the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Office of the Secretary of Defense, as Military Assistant to the Deputy Director (Space) until detachment on 27 March 1964. Awarded Joint Staff Commendation Medal for service during period 21 February 1962 - 27 March 1964.

PROGRAM

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Commander Cruiser Destroyer Force
U. S. Pacific Band

INVOCATION

Chaplain A. J. Koller, USN
Amphibious Squadron Three

READING OF ORDERS

Captain Clay Harrold, USN

READING OF ORDERS

Captain Frank W. Ault, USN

BENEDICTION

Chaplain M. L. Chamberland, USN
Amphibious Squadron Three



Refreshments in Crew's Messhall
Reception in the Wardroom

SHIP'S HISTORY

The Renville is an attack transport, part of the amphibious forces of the U. S. Pacific Fleet. She is designed to combat load a troop battalion landing team with its equipment and supplies. She has the means of placing her embarked troops and equipment ashore on a hostile beach, and then providing logistic support from the sea. During actual hostilities, she would be a part of an Amphibious Task Force assigned the mission of launching an attack from the sea by naval and landing forces to seize a lodgement on land defended by the enemy.

The Renville was constructed at the Vancouver, Washington shipyards of the Kaiser Company. Her keel was laid 19 August 1944. On 14 November, 78 days later, she was accepted from the Maritime Commission by the U. S. Navy on a loan basis and commissioned the USS RENVILLE (APA 227). She is named after counties located in both Minnesota and North Dakota.

By 15 March she was ready for action and embarked 1620 combat-ready soldiers from Guadalcanal. On 1 April 1945, the Renville landed these troops with her assault boats on the beaches of Okinawa in the last invasion of the war.

After Okinawa, the remainder of the war was spent transporting troops and cargo between the United States and various Pacific bases. Following the war, the Renville assisted in the repatriation of both U. S. and Allied troops.

In December 1947, the Renville was sent to Batavia, Java, Netherlands East Indies where a treaty was named after her. The Renville Treaty was negotiated by the United Nations Truce Commission between Dutch Military Forces and the Indonesian Nationalists on the decks of this ship.

In 1949, the Renville was placed in standby condition and on 30 June, decommissioned and moth-balled at the U. S. Navy Base, Mare Island, Vallejo, California.

Her retirement was short lived. On 5 January 1952, she was recommissioned and sailed again to become part of an active fleet engaged in combat. Her duty involved lifting troops from Japan to Korean ports including Pusan and Inchon.

After the truce was signed in Korea, the Renville returned to peacetime training. This included participation in large scale amphibious exercises the most recent being the Caribbean Expedition, October - December 1962.