



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF NAVAL RECORDS  
2 NAVY ANNEX  
WASHINGTON DC 20370-5100

BJG

Docket No: 4149-09

4 November 2009

[REDACTED]

This is in reference to your application for correction of your late husband's naval record pursuant to the provisions of title 10 of the United States Code, section 1552.

[REDACTED]

A three-member panel of the Board for Correction of Naval Records, sitting in executive session, considered your application on 3 November 2009. Your allegations of error and injustice were reviewed in accordance with administrative regulations and procedures applicable to the proceedings of this Board. Documentary material considered by the Board consisted of your application, together with all material submitted in support thereof, your late husband's naval record and applicable statutes, regulations and policies.

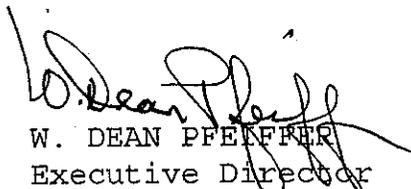
After careful and conscientious consideration of the entire record, the Board found that the evidence submitted was insufficient to establish the existence of probable material error or injustice. The Board found that your late husband entered active duty in the Navy on 14 July 1941. On 18 July 1944, he was appointed as an ensign, pay grade O-1. On 22 September 1944, he voluntarily tendered his resignation. On 25 September 1944, the commanding officer (CO) of the United States Naval Training School forwarded your husband's request recommending approval. The CO stated that your husband had failed the navigation course with a grade of "2.0," and that he had constant disciplinary difficulties. Your husband was ranked 534 out of a class of 537. His aptitude for naval

service was "2.0." On 3 October 1944, your husband requested cancellation of his resignation request. On 5 October 1944, the CO of the Naval Training School recommended that your husband's request be denied. The CO stated that because of his previous naval service, your husband had been given every consideration at the time he enrolled in the indoctrination course. Your husband did not satisfactorily complete the academic course, and was inclined to expect preferential treatment. It was the carefully considered opinion of the command that your husband would not have made an acceptable naval officer. On 12 October 1944, the Secretary of the Navy approved your husband's resignation request. On 22 October 1944, your husband was discharged under honorable conditions.

The Board, in its review of your <sup>husband's</sup> entire record, carefully considered all potential mitigation, such as your late husband's youth and prior honorable enlisted service. Nevertheless, the Board concluded that these factors were not sufficient to warrant showing that your husband did not resign his commission because of his failure of the indoctrination course and voluntary resignation. In view of the above, your application has been denied. The names and votes of the members of the panel will be furnished upon request.

It is regretted that the circumstances of your case are such that favorable action cannot be taken. You are entitled to have the Board reconsider its decision upon submission of new and material evidence or other matter not previously considered by the Board. In this regard, it is important to keep in mind that a presumption of regularity attaches to all official records. Consequently, when applying for a correction of an official naval record, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate the existence of probable material error or injustice.

Sincerely,

  
W. DEAN PFEFFER  
Executive Director