



★ [Remember this site](#) [Embed dictionaries into your website](#) [EN](#) ▾



ACADEMIC

www.enacademic.com

Academic Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

[Wikipedia](#)

[Interpretations](#)

[Translations](#)

[Books](#)

Wikipedia

TCG Muavenet (DM 357)

Interpretation

[TCG Muavenet \(DM 357\)](#)

For other ships of the same name, see [TCG Muavenet](#).

TCG *Muavenet* (DM-357) (previously [USS *Gwin* \(DM-33\)](#), transferred in 1971) was a [destroyer minelayer](#) of the [Turkish Navy](#) crippled by two Sea Sparrow missiles fired from the aircraft carrier [USS *Saratoga*](#) during a [NATO](#) exercise in Saros Bay, [Turkey](#) in 1992, resulting in death and injury among its crew.



Sea Sparrow Assault

During the fall of 1992, the United States, Turkey, and several other [NATO](#) members participated in "Exercise Display Determination 1992", a [combined forces naval exercise](#) under the overall command of Admiral [Jeremy Michael Boorda](#) of the [United States Navy](#). The forces of participating nations were assigned to either of two multinational teams. Vice Admiral T. Joseph Lopez of the United States Navy led the "Brown Forces," which included *Saratoga*. The opposing "Green Forces," including *Muavenet* were under the direct control of Admiral Kroon of the [Netherlands](#).

During the "enhanced tactical" phase of the training exercises, the Brown Forces were to attempt an amphibious landing at Saros Bay in the [Aegean Sea](#) against the resistance offered by the Green Forces. Admiral Boorda ordered the units comprising each force to actively seek and "destroy" each other. Both task force commanders had full authority to engage the enemy when and where they deemed appropriate and to use all warfare assets at their disposal to achieve victory. Needless to say, all confrontations were intended to be simulated attacks.

During an exercise planning session on 1 October 1992, the Battle Group commander, Rear Admiral Philip Dur, ordered that a simulated attack on nearby opposition forces utilize the Sea Sparrow missile system. Sea Sparrow missiles, an anti-aircraft defensive system, was not part of existing doctrine for fighting surface targets and had not been used before, either in exercises or in live combat operations against surface targets. The order was accepted by the Operations staff with the notation that the missile system would be "simulated" (meaning the missile stations would be unmanned). Just prior to midnight on 2 October 1992, when the exercise was scheduled to begin, Rear Admiral Dur asked whether the Sea Sparrows were ready to go for the exercise. He was told that the use of the missiles was going to be simulated for this exercise. Rear Admiral Dur then directed that the use of the Sea Sparrows was not to be simulated and that the missile team was to be on station for the exercise.

Without providing prior notice of the exercise, officers on *Saratoga* woke the enlisted Sea Sparrow missile team and directed them to conduct the simulated attack. According to U.S. Navy, certain members of the missile firing team were not told that the exercise was a drill, rather than an actual event.

As the drill progressed, the missile system operator used language to indicate he was preparing to fire a live missile, but due to the absence of standard terminology, it was failed to appreciate the significance of the terms used and the requests made. Specifically, the Target Acquisition System operator issued the command "arm and tune", terminology the console operators understood to require arming of the missiles in preparation for actual firing. The officers supervising the drill did not realize that "arm and tune" signified a live firing and ignored two separate requests from the missile system operator to clarify whether the launch order was an exercise. As a result, shortly after midnight on

Career



Launched: see [USS *Gwin* \(DM-33\)](#)
 Acquired: 15 August 1971
 Fate: crippled by Sea Sparrow missiles fired from [USS *Saratoga*](#) on 1 October 1992, broken up for scrap

General characteristics

Displacement: 2,200 tons
 Length: 376 ft 5 in (114.73 m)
 Beam: 14 ft (4.3 m)
 Draft: 15 ft 8 in (4.78 m)
 Speed: 34 kts
 Armament: 6 5", 8 20mm., 4 dcp., 2 dct.

the morning of 2 October, *Saratoga* fired two Sea Sparrow missiles at *Muavenet*. The missiles struck in the bridge, destroying it and the Combat Information Center, killing 5 of the ship's officers and injuring twenty-two.

The sailors who actually fired the missiles were not punished, but the ship's commanding officer, Captain James M. Drager,^[1] four officers and three enlisted men received admiral's [non-judicial punishment](#), an action that the New York Times stated would effectively end their US Navy careers.^[2]

The [USS *Capodanno* \(FF-1093\)](#) was given to Turkey by the United States Navy as part of the restitution for the accident and it was renamed [TCG *Muavenet* \(F-250\)](#).

Lawsuit

On 29 September 1994, some of the Turkish Navy sailors serving aboard the *Muavenet* instituted legal action against the United States government. The action encompassed two wrongful death claims and 299 personal injury claims. On 20 February 1997, the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court ruling against them. Their conclusion was that:

This case presents a [nonjusticiable political question](#) because it would require a court to interject itself into military decision making and foreign policy, areas the Constitution has committed to coordinate branches of government.

Sources

- ↑ CAPT James M. Drager would retire and become vice president of corporate shipbuilding for Carnival Cruise lines from 1993 - 2005 and "Director, Ship Construction and Fleet Management" for [Maritime Management International](#).
- ↑ The New York Times. Navy Will Forgo Courts-Martial In Missile Firing That Killed Turks. By ERIC SCHMITT, Published: December 2, 1992.
- ↑ 20 February 1997 decision of US Court of Appeals on action instituted by Turkish Navy sailors and relatives
- ⓘ This article incorporates *public domain material* from the United States Government document "[Ahmet Aktepe et alia... Plaintiffs-Appellants vs. USA, Defendant-Appellee](#)".

Categories:

- Destroyers of the Turkish Navy
- [Turkey–United States relations](#)
- Maritime incidents in 1992
- 1971 ships

Wikimedia Foundation. 2010.

← [NBC evening news anchors](#)

[Auxiliary view](#) →

Look at other dictionaries:

TCG *Muavenet* — TCG Mauvenet may refer to one of the following ships of the Turkish Navy: Ottoman torpedo boat *Muavenet i Milliye*, a torpedo boat of the Ottoman Navy that entered service in 1910; transferred to the Turkish Navy upon that navy s creation;... ... *Wikipedia*

Muavenet-i Milliye — Großes Torpedoboot 1906 Klasse *Muavenet i Milliye* Übersicht ... *Deutsch Wikipedia*

USS *Gwin* (DM-33) — For other ships of the same name, see USS Gwin. Career Builder: Bethlehem Shipbuilding C... ... *Wikipedia*

Turkish Navy — Turkish Naval Forces Türk Deniz Kuvvetleri ... *Wikipedia*

USS *Gwin* — Four ships in the United States Navy have been named USS Gwin for William Gwin.* Gwin (TB 16) was a torpedo boat, commissioned in 1898 and decommissioned in 1914. She was renamed Cyane and reclassified YFB 4 in 1920, and finally sold in 1925*... ... *Wikipedia*

Gulf of Saros — Saros Bay or Gulf of Saros is an inlet of the northern Aegean Sea located north of the Gallipoli Peninsula in northwestern Turkey.The bay is 75 km long and 35 km wide. Far from industrialized areas and thanks to underwater currents, it is a... ... *Wikipedia*

HS-9 — Infobox Military Unit unit name= Helicopter Anti Submarine Squadron 9 caption= HS 9 insignia dates= *June 1, 1956 October 1968 *June 4, 1976 April 1993 country= United States allegiance= branch= United States Navy type= Medium lift helicopter... ... *Wikipedia*

Golfo de Saros — (Saros Körfezi) Localización del golfo en una vista de satélite ... *Wikipedia Español*

© Academic, 2000-2014 Contact us: [Technical Support](#), [Advertising](#)

[Dictionaries export](#), created on PHP, Joomla, Drupal, WordPress, MODx.

16+

