

VOLUME 55, No. 2

SPRING/SUMMER 2016

PULL TOGETHER

NEWSLETTER OF THE NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

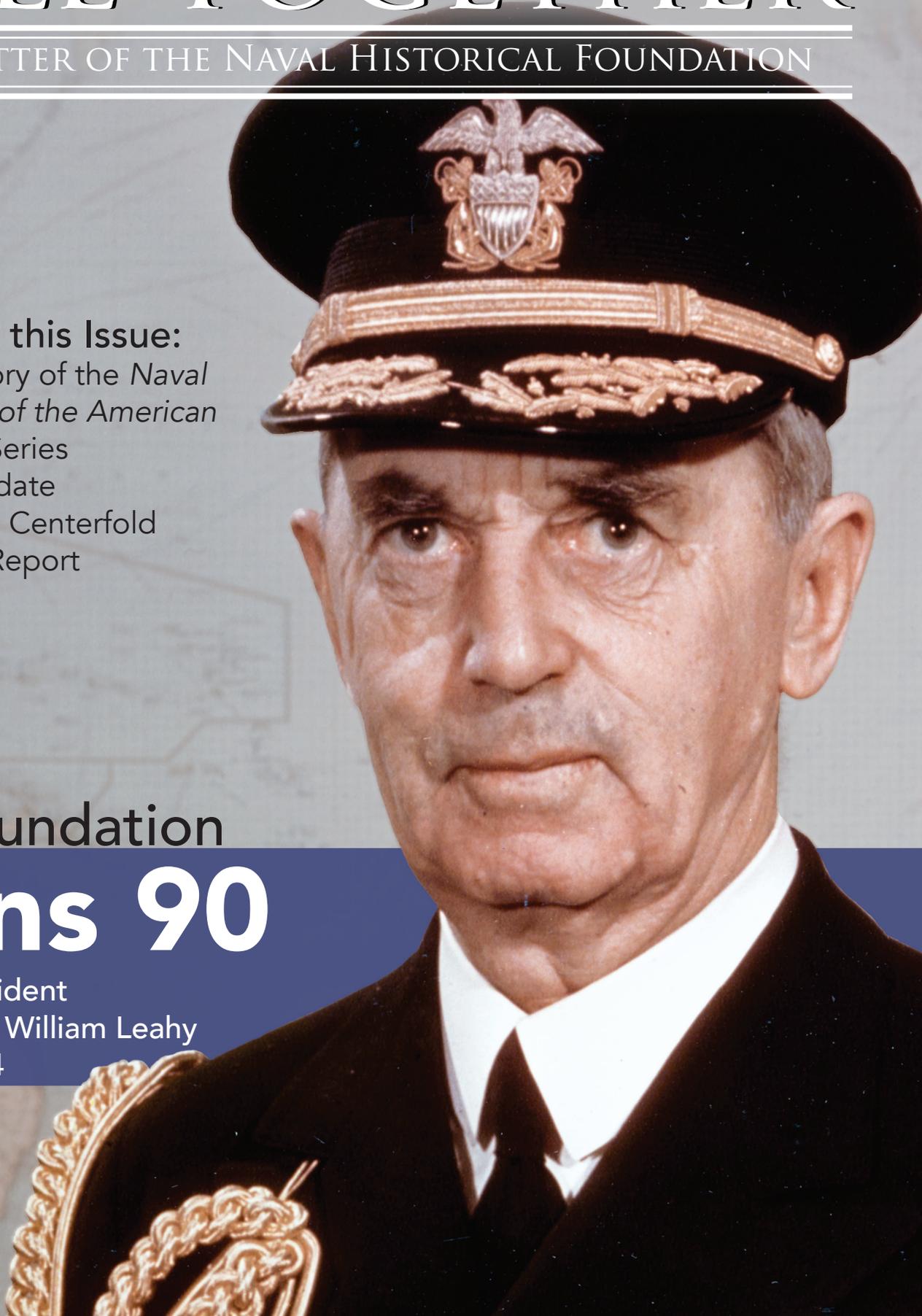
Included in this Issue:

- A Brief History of the *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* Series
- STEM-H Update
- NHF History Centerfold
- President's Report

Our Foundation

Turns 90

6th NHF President
Fleet Admiral William Leahy
Story - Page 4



Message From the Chairman



I want to open by thanking all who participated in and/or supported our recent 90th anniversary celebration at the Navy Museum. Besides patting ourselves on the back for our nine decades of service to our navy and nation, we had the opportunity to thank and recognize many of the individuals who have been at the forefront in promoting our naval heritage in recent years. In particular, I want to single out my predecessor, Adm. Bruce DeMars, who, for seven years, ably filled the giant shoes left by Admiral Holloway – who had led the organization for 28 years!

Bruce kept the organization a steady keel as we transitioned from raising funds to build out the Cold War Gallery to a broader mission that harkens us back to Commo. Dudley W. Knox's 1926 clarion call to preserve our history and traditions. An example of this was our project to photograph and digitize selected images from the Navy Art Collection thanks to a grant from the Cincinnati Insurance Group. As you will read in the annual report contained within, the foundation is facing challenging times and is set to launch some exciting new initiatives.

To honor Bruce we created a new award to recognize an individual who has generously provided direct support to benefit the Naval Historical Foundation and the Naval History and Heritage Command. During our 90th birthday celebration, I was honored to present the first Adm. Bruce DeMars Chairman's Award to Senator John W. Warner. The senator was most gracious in his remarks, acknowledging the deep respect he had for Bruce DeMars during the admiral's tenure at Naval Reactors.

In contrast to the Chairman's Award, our Distinguished Service Award was inaugurated last year to recognize an individual or entity that has been a strong supporter of the whole naval history enterprise. Our first recipient was the departing Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Jonathan Greenert, who led efforts to recapitalize the Naval History and Heritage Command. This year, at the April 21 National Maritime Awards Dinner at the National Press Club we recognized Andy Taylor of Enterprise Holdings for the strong support for naval heritage his family and company have provided to USS *Enterprise* and numerous

The Naval Historical Foundation
Preservation. Education. Commemoration.
Since 1926

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non-profit entities.

With the NHF now having entered its decade-long run-up to its centennial, it will be a rewarding time to serve as your chairman. Thank you all for your continuing support.

William J. Fallon
Admiral U.S. Navy (Retired)

Rear Adm. Arthur N. “Bud” Langston to Assume Helm as President



One of the agenda items at the annual meeting of the Naval Historical Foundation on 11 June 2016 will be the election of new officers for the board of directors. One of the individuals whose candidacy will be voted on is retired Rear Adm. Bud

Langston.

Langston is well-known within navy history circles. Before serving a term on the NHF board of directors a decade ago, he served as the Director of Navy Staff, with direct oversight of what was then the Naval Historical Center. During his watch in 1997, the USS *Constitution* completed a refit and broke sail to commemorate the bicentennial of her commissioning.

Before his involvement in the celebration of history, Langston was making history. A native of San Diego, Langston enlisted in the Naval Reserve in 1962 and qualified in submarines, rising to the rate of Quartermaster 2nd Class (SS) as he worked towards a degree in public administration at San Diego State University. After obtaining his degree in January 1968, Langston entered Aviation Officer Candidate School and earned his commission as an ensign in May 1968. Fifteen months later, he had his Wings of Gold. His first combat squadron was VA-115, where he flew the A-6 Intruder on 270 combat missions during two tours to Southeast Asia embarked in *Midway*; during his service he received numerous Air Medals with combat V and two Distinguished Flying Crosses.

After flight instructor duty, he joined VA-52 and did another WESTPAC cruise in the 1975–76 timeframe in *Kitty Hawk*. During 1978, he attended the

Royal Air Force Staff College in Bracknell, England. After graduating with distinction, he served a tour as an aviation officer detailer and then flew with VA-95 off *America*, VA-128, and VA-145 off *Kitty Hawk* and *Ranger*. Following his command tour with VA-145, he served in the Navy Secretariat as a special assistant for tactical programs.

Embarked in *Enterprise* as the deputy CAG* of Carrier Air Wing 11, he served as the strike leader during the April 1988 Operation Praying Mantis retaliatory strikes against Iran. For sinking the Iranian frigate *Sabun* he earned his third Distinguished Flying Cross.

After his Deputy CAG tour he was assigned as Commander, Naval Strike Warfare Center, Fallon NV, which was followed with a Super CAG** tour with Carrier Air Wing 5, which was based in Japan with the forward-deployed carriers *Midway* and then *Independence*. Langston saw his last combat flights leading the first sorties at the initiation of Operation Southern Watch over Iraq as CAG flying off *Independence* in the Arabian Gulf.

Prior to his promotion to rear admiral and duty with the Navy Staff, Langston served on the Pacific Command staff as the Deputy Director for Operators (J-30) and Executive Assistant to Admiral Macke and then Admiral Prueher.

Following Navy retirement in 1999, Langston joined Oracle Corporation as Group Vice President, leading their business development teams across the United States and Canada. After 16 years at Oracle, he joined Salesforce Corporation in March as Vice President, Strategy & Business Development.

* Though carriers now embark air wings instead of air groups, the commander of the air wing still is called the CAG for Commander Air Group

** The “Super” or senior CAG billet placed a more senior naval aviator – a captain – in overall command of the air wing.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and
Admiral William D. Leahy, USN on
board USS Houston (CA-30)
(NHHHC Photo # NH 49475)



Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy: **FDR's Trusted Go-**

**FEATURE
ARTICLE**

National Museum of the



(Above) German dagger with FAdm. Leahy's inscription, Berlin 1945; (Left) Leahy with Marshal Henri Pétain, at Vichy, April 27, 1942; (Below) Jim Bruns shows Leahy collection items at NHF 90th Anniversary Dinner to Director of the Navy Staff, Vice Adm. Robert Thomas as NHHC Director Sam Cox looks on. (NHF Photo/Matthew Eng)



to Guy

James H. Bruns
Director
United States Navy

It never hurts to have a friend in high places and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy had one at the highest pinnacles of power. Early on he forged a bond with Franklin D. Roosevelt when both were rising stars, and their friendship endured until the president's death in 1945.

The National Museum of the United States Navy recently acquired the personal and professional collection of Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy from the Leahy family—a collection that dramatically chronicles that close and abiding friendship.

Among the acquired items is an undated, personalized photograph from the president that says it all: “For Admiral William D. Leahy from his old friend and colleague.” Leahy was indeed a valued colleague, one of FDR's reliable go-to guys.

The bond with FDR dated back to before World War I when Roosevelt was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Leahy was the commanding officer of *Dolphin*, a dispatch ship that occasionally took Roosevelt wherever he wished to go. What was apparent to FDR and anyone else who knew him was that Leahy excelled at staff work, information flow, and administrative processes.

Born in Hampton, Iowa, on May 6, 1875, William Daniel Leahy thought that he was destined to attend the military academy at West Point, but he received an appointment to Annapolis instead, graduating on the eve of the Spanish-American War. Midshipman Leahy was aboard *Oregon* when she completed her epic voyage from the West Coast to the East Coast, covering approximately 14,000 nautical miles in just 66 days, arriving in time to participate in the Battle of Santiago.

Bill Leahy never seemed to stay in any one place or at any one assignment for very long, constantly crisscrossing the country and rotating between shore and sea duty for much of his early career. In 1899 Ensign Leahy was assigned to the Pacific, where he participated in the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion in China. Coming east again, Leahy was next assigned shore duty, serving as an instructor in the Department of Physics and Chemistry at the Naval Academy from 1907 to 1909. This was followed by another brief tour at sea before he returned to the nation's capital for another shore posting. During World War I Leahy went to sea again, serving as the executive officer of *Nevada* and later as the commanding officer of *Princess Matoika*, a troop transport.

The year 1926 found him in command of USS *New Mexico*. Sixteen months later he was posted as the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

His next leadership assignment was as the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, where he served from 1933 to 1935. By now a four-star admiral, Leahy was next given command of the Pacific's battleship force, commanding from his flagship, *California*.

Leahy was appointed as the Chief of Naval Operations in 1937, serving in that capacity until his naval retirement in 1939. Upon reaching mandatory retirement age in 1939, he was placed on the Navy's retirement list, but FDR was far from through with Leahy, telling him, "Bill, if we have a war, you're going to be right back here helping me run it."

Roosevelt next tapped Leahy to be governor of the territory of Puerto Rico, where he served from 1939 to 1940, and later FDR asked him to serve as the ambassador to Vichy, France, which he did from 1941 to 1942.

Leahy had great trepidation about the French assignment, recalling afterward that he was less enthusiastic about his service as French ambassador than anything else he'd ever done in his 44-year career of service—but for FDR, he couldn't refuse.

Leahy's posting to Vichy was crucial. Roosevelt feared



Leahy with FDR at Yalta, Feb. 1945 (USA C-543)

that the French would hand over their fleet to the Germans, and he hoped Leahy could help prevent that from happening because he possessed the military stature necessary to effectively work with both Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and Admiral François Darlan, Pétain's "heir apparent" and controller of the French fleet. In offering this appointment to Leahy, FDR told him

I feel that you are the best man available for this mission. You can talk to Marshal Pétain in language which he would understand, and the position which you have held in our own Navy would undoubtedly give you great influence with the higher officers of the French Navy....

Roosevelt's sense was spot on. Darlan admitted to Leahy that there were indeed "personal ties of sympathy which exists between us...because of our naval confraternity." Because of that naval brotherhood, Darlan confided to Leahy that the Germans had broken the U.S. State Department's codes, prompting the ambassador to switch to using naval codes.

As Leahy thought it would be, Vichy was a miserable posting. Ambassador and Mrs. Leahy arrived in southern France during the coldest winter there in 90 years. The facilities were deplorable. The U.S. embassy was set up in an old doctor's office that was so cold it was dubbed "Villa Icy." Power outages were commonplace. The embassy staff had to work in winter overcoats and mufflers just to keep warm. The task was also daunting. Leahy's mission was to keep the French, and especially their fleet and colonies, out of the Axis camp. Despite his constant insistence that the Vichy government strictly observe the terms of the 1940 armistice, which required its neutrality, Leahy was unable to keep the unoccupied portion of the country from ultimately falling further and further into the orbit of the Nazi

regime. In addition, unsure of how U.S.–German–Vichy relations might ultimately play out, the embassy staff kept their bags packed in case they had to beat a hasty path to Switzerland or Spain. And, making matters worse, Leahy suffered a great personal tragedy when his beloved wife, Louise, died in France of an embolism following surgery.

One of Bill Leahy’s proudest personal moments of satisfaction was when he helped arrange for a shipload of supplies for the under-nourished children of southern France, providing tons of powdered milk, clothing, food and vitamins. This one great act of kindness perhaps did more to convince the people of France of America’s enduring friendship than anything else he did working in frustration behind the scenes.

With the Germany occupation of Vichy territory in 1942, Leahy was recalled.

Back in the United States, Leahy was tapped by FDR whenever he needed a trusted broker between the Army and Navy, culminating with an appointment as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief in 1942. During the war, Leahy presided over the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was confirmed as the Navy’s first five-star Fleet Admiral in 1944.

Leahy was at Roosevelt’s side during most of the crucial wartime conferences, contributing significantly



Fleet Admiral Leahy viewing an exhibit at the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum in June 1950 (NHF Photo)

to conference outcomes, including the meetings at Washington (1943), Quebec (1943), Cairo (1943), Teheran (1943), and Yalta (1945). Leahy missed out on the Casablanca Summit in 1943 because of bronchitis. When Roosevelt died, President Truman, who had been largely kept in the dark concerning America’s wartime matters, immediately turned to Leahy for advice, asking him to stay on as his principal military advisor as long as was necessary, a position that the admiral accepted without reservation, serving Truman until 1949.

Leahy was with Truman at Potsdam in 1945 and when he announced the end of the war. To Leahy’s way of thinking this was the end of a life-long struggle, with him noting in his book *I Was There*, “What the people of the United States and of the entire world were celebrating was the definite end of a war which started in 1914, had a temporary adjournment for further

preparation from 1918 to 1939, and which had been fought to this successful conclusion for the past six years.” William Leahy had witnessed all of this first-hand.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Historical Foundation held on 18 November 1949, Leahy took on a new assignment, relieving Fleet Admiral Ernest King as the president of the Foundation. King had led the Foundation’s capital campaign to convert the carriage house of the house built by Stephan Decatur into a naval museum. Leahy completed the effort and the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum opened on 18 May 1950. Shortly thereafter, Rear Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison gave a lecture on the Battle of Midway at the refurbished facility located near the White House. During the 1950s, Leahy oversaw continually changing exhibits and the acquisition of hundreds of papers and artifacts that would eventually either join the Naval Historical Foundation manuscript collection at the Library of Congress or become part of the holdings of the Naval History and Heritage Command. He passed away at Bethesda Naval Hospital on 20 July 1959. Leahy’s casket flag, acquired with the memorabilia from the family, now joins the Navy museum’s permanent collections.

Among the items in the Leahy collection are Ambassador and Mrs. Leahy’s diplomatic passports (pictured) and his Vichy-issued identity card.



NHF EXPLORES COMPLETING NAVDOCs AS CENTENNIAL PROJECT

With the celebration of its 90th anniversary, the Foundation's leadership is looking a decade ahead to the NHF centennial, which will coincide with the 250th birthday of the United States. In light of this double milestone, the Foundation will launch a major project to help the Navy complete the ongoing *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* series.

A Brief History of the *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* Series

By Michael Crawford, Ph.D.
Senior Historian, NHHC

The United States Navy has long recognized the value of making the record of its activities and accomplishments available to the public through publication of historical documents. As early as the 1880s the Navy judged that it was important to make known the record of its contributions to the winning of the Civil War. Congress endorsed the effort to search out, bring together, and prepare Civil War naval records for publication with appropriations, beginning in 1884, to support the project. Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney in his annual report for 1888 stressed the

importance of publishing the Navy's Civil War documents, "which clearly ought to appear side by side with that of the War Department." The effort resulted in the publication of the series *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* in 31 volumes between 1894 and 1927.

Dudley W. Knox, who was in charge of the Navy's Historical Section and subsequently the Office of Naval History and Records from 1921 to 1946, attributed the scarcity of works on the history of the United States Navy to the "inaccessibility of authentic sources." His remedy was two-fold. First, he transformed the Office of Naval Records and History into a modern archival repository, where records were systematically collected and professionally processed. Second, he undertook to collect, edit, and publish selected naval records. At the immediate suggestion of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, under Knox's direction, the Navy published *Naval Documents Related to the Quasi-War between the United States and France* in seven volumes between 1935 and 1938, and *Naval Documents Related to the United States Wars with the Barbary Powers* in seven volumes between 1939 and 1945. Reflecting the practices of the time, these series printed only American documents.

The publication of the first volume of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson* in 1950 inaugurated the modern era of editing America's historical documents. That volume marked an important departure in the contents of such documentary series. Previously, documentary publications consisted of two principal types. One type of collection contained the texts of documents related to a particular subject that were held by a single repository, such as a historical society, usually the organization sponsoring the publication. The other principal type of documentary publication consisted of the collected

The 12 print volumes of the Naval Documents of the American Revolution at the Naval Historical Foundation Office (NHF Photo)



writings of a historical figure. This latter type of publication included the letters written by the subject but not the letters written to the subject. Readers were able to read the words of the great men of history but were not able to place those words in their full context. In contrast, the Jefferson Papers project and other projects that followed its model included the texts of both outgoing and incoming correspondence, drawn from all collections in all repositories holding such materials. The editors provided additional context through extensive notes.

Technological developments along with improved sources of financial support facilitated this new type of historical edition. Microfilm and other forms of photoduplication made it feasible to bring together in a single project office facsimile copies of all the known papers of an individual, no matter how scattered the originals had become. And in 1950 the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC); later, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission—which had been in existence since the founding of its parent organization, the National Archives, in 1934—was assigned specific duties to encourage documentary editing and provided a permanent staff with which to do so. In 1964 the NHPC made its first funding grants to historical documentary projects, most of which centered on the era of the founding of the United States.

The distinguished scholars who constituted the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History were aware of the proliferation of the new documentary histories of figures from early American history, such as John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. They judged that the time was right for the publication of a Navy series on the American Revolution. Rear Adm. Ernest M. Eller, when he assumed the position of Director of Naval History, took up



William Bell Clark (NHHC Photo)

the challenge, sold the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations on the idea, and persuaded the Navy to finance it. The series sought to conform to modern scholarly documentary editing practice and include context and coverage for both sides of the conflict, including materials from British, French, Spanish, and other European archives. The search for an editor began.

Admiral Eller engaged William Bell Clark to select and edit the documents to be included in the series. Clark, an insurance company executive and former newspaperman, was the preeminent authority on the American navies of the War of Independence. He had published biographies of three captains of the Continental Navy as well as books on George Washington's fleet of armed schooners that cruised to intercept British transports in Massachusetts Bay, on the privateers Benjamin Franklin commissioned to operate in British waters, and on the Continental Navy sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. Clark researched thoroughly and wrote engagingly. "When I visited him in his library," Admiral Eller recalled:

"I found other reasons than most of us realized why he was the man for the job. All knew him to be a tireless researcher, competent writer, and walking encyclopedia of the American Revolution. Few, if any, realized, certainly I didn't, that in his library reposed transcripts of much of the material we would publish. Around the bulkheads, from deck to overhead, stood neatly tabbed portfolios with thousands of transcripts from repositories in Europe and the United States. Here was the distilled essence of a lifetime avocation—now to become a new and inspiring vocation."

Clark accepted a contract to edit the new series. His personal collection formed the basis for the project, but he, along with other staff, gathered copies of manuscripts and documents across America and abroad. Eventually they collected on microfilm more than 500,000 documents. Clark completed his first volume, covering the period from December 1774 to September 1775, in 1964. When Clark died in 1968, the fourth volume was in page proof, taking the story up to the eve of the Declaration of Independence.



Michael J. Crawford receives the Thomas Jefferson Prize honorable mention from the Society for History in the Federal Government during its annual convention at Shepherdstown, W.Va., 25 April 2015 (NHHC Photo)

William James Morgan, who, as head of the Historical Research Branch of the Naval History Division, had assisted Clark from the start of the project, took over the editorship on Clark's death. Morgan, a Navy veteran, had a doctoral degree from the University of Southern California and had published his dissertation on the New England captains in the Continental Navy as a book entitled *Captains to the Northward*. Morgan presided over the series until his retirement in 1981. Dr. William S. Dudley took over from Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Michael J. Crawford succeeded to the post when Dr. Dudley became the Naval Historical Center's senior historian in 1990.

The series has been warmly received and acknowledged as crucially important for the study of the American Revolution. In 1960, in a review of Clark's book on George Washington's Navy, Rear Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison noted the need for a comprehensive naval history of the American Revolution. Clark responded in a private letter to Morison, writing:

"Nobody will be able to write a naval history of the American Revolution, covering all the aspects you mention, until the documents I am editing are published. . . . Without the facilities that [the Director of Naval History] has placed at my disposal the task would be almost insurmountable, as no one man could in a dozen lifetimes dig into the repositories of Europe and America and extract the mass of material available."

Time has borne Clark's assertion out. Former editor of the series William Morgan noted in 1983 how "current literature in the field has heavy...coverage for the war years spanned by the already published Naval Documents volumes, and that such coverage markedly thins down thereafter"—a statement still true today.

The U.S. Navy's *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* series makes possible the comprehensive study of the naval aspects of the War of Independence. The 12 volumes in print contain the texts of the contemporary records necessary for the documentation of the war at sea during the period from December 1774 through May 1778. The project's files contain copies of hundreds of thousands of documents drawn from hundreds of repositories and collections throughout the United States and abroad and constitute the most extensive collection of source materials on the naval war of the American Revolution in existence. Scholars from as far away as Helsinki, Finland, have visited to use the collection. The volume currently in manuscript contains documents from more than 50 different repositories in five countries.

The volumes have won a number of awards from organizations such as the Society for Military History, the North American Society for Oceanic History, and the Society for History in the Federal Government. Those who have used the volumes are unstinting in their praise. John A. Tilley, author of *The British Navy and the American Revolution*, calls it the "preeminent collection" for the naval historian and goes on to say, "there is no finer demonstration of the modern American historical profession's skill at seeking out and editing the primary source material." "All printed collections of documents are valuable," writes the editor of the journal *New York History*, "but none can be as absorbing to specialist and general reader alike as this impressive series."

Twelve volumes have been published, spanning the years 1774 through mid-1778. Covering the remaining years of the American Revolution that include the French intervention will require an effort to validate what Clark collected a half century ago and seek out additional collections. But the first part of this "Centennial Project" would be to digitize the existing 12-volume series in a searchable format that could be easily used by researchers.

Such an ambitious set of projects will take financial resources to support hundreds of hours of digitization, review and research. Capt. Todd Creekman would like to hear from members on thoughts about funding sources and the logistics involved in taking on such a project. He can be reached at ccreekman@navyhhistory.org.



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

February 29, 2016

ADM William J. Fallon, USN(Ret)
Chairman, Naval Historical Foundation
1306 Dahlgren Ave SE
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5055

Dear Admiral Fallon:

On behalf of the Department of the Navy, I would like to extend my warm wishes to you, as well as the leaders and members of the Naval Historical Foundation as you celebrate your 90th anniversary on March 23, 2016.

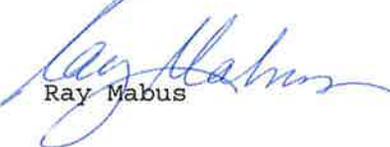
As the senior service historical foundation, the Naval Historical Foundation has tirelessly worked to address the issues that Captain Dudley Knox expressed in his 1926 Naval Institute *Proceedings* article about the U.S. Navy's "Vanishing History and Traditions." That concern was shared by one of my past predecessors, 43rd Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, who signed the Foundation's Articles of Incorporation in 1926 as one of the organization's original seven trustees.

For nine decades the Foundation has worked hard to "Collect, Chronicle, and Connect" naval history on behalf of the Navy and the Nation. Thanks to the Foundation's efforts, thousands of personal papers, artworks, and artifacts have been collected and properly archived in public repositories for scholarly study and public access. In chronicling our proud history, the Foundation has published and underwritten numerous pamphlets and booklets, documentary films and short Navy history videos. Your white-covered *The Navy* coffee table book, with over 350,000 copies in print, is found in corporate waiting rooms and veterans' family rooms across the Country. Finally, the Foundation connects with the American public through your support of the Naval History and Heritage Command and the National Museum of the U.S. Navy – particularly your digitization projects – your growing social media presence, and your STEM educational outreach programs in partnership with the U.S. Naval Academy, all 10 Navy museums, and the display ships of the Historic Naval Ships Association.

The work the Naval Historical Foundation performs is critically important to honor those who have served, as well as inform and inspire future generations about the importance of sea power.

I wish you every success as you sail forth to your centennial.

Sincerely,



Ray Mabus

A Storied

For nine decades, the Naval Historical Foundation honored the legacy of those who came before and move forward to educate and inspire.

www.navyhistory.org

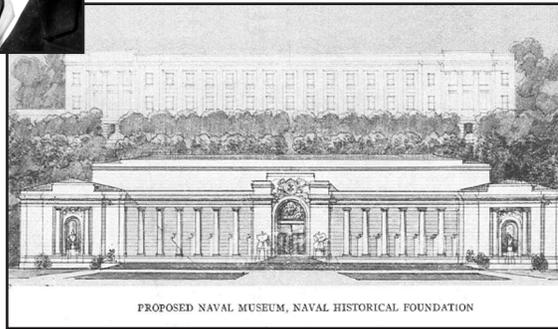


Capt. Dudley W. Knox

1926



(Left) NHF Member Franklin Delano Roosevelt; (Below) New Naval Museum Design, c.1932.



PROPOSED NAVAL MUSEUM, NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

The First Decade 1926–1936

Following a clarion call article in *Proceedings* by Capt. Dudley W. Knox titled “Our Vanishing History and Traditions,” the Naval Historical Foundation was incorporated two months later in Washington on 13 March 1926. The U.S. Naval Institute provided an initial contribution of \$1,000 to support the new non-profit’s mission.

Highlights:

- Welcomed Rear Adm. Austin M. Knight—who had served as a president of the Naval War College and authored *Knight’s Modern Seaman-ship*—as first NHF president.
- Began the aggressive acquisition of historic manuscripts, documents, and other artifacts for long-term preservation.
- Explored the creation of a National Maritime Museum with the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.
- Published first NHF monograph: *The Early History of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service (1789–1849)*.

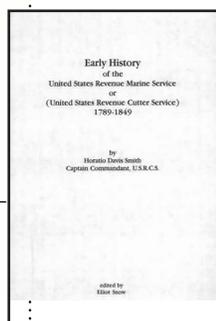


The Second Decade 1936–1946

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president in November 1932, the Foundation had a strong ally to build a National Naval Museum to be sited along the Potomac River with a basin for USS *Constellation*, *Hartford*, and *Olympia*. The plan lost its staunch advocate with FDR’s death in April 1945.

Highlights:

- Continued to grow its holding of personal papers, historical documents, and artifacts.
- Evaluated claims of a John Paul Jones home in Fredericksburg, Va. for potential preservation purposes.
- Interceded to preserve the Washington, D.C., home of Stephen Decatur from demolition.



The Third Decade 1946–1956

With plans for a National Navy Museum dying with FDR, the NHF under the leadership of Fleet Admirals Ernest J. King and William D. Leahy mounted a capital campaign to convert the carriage house of Stephen Decatur’s home near the White House into the Truxtun-Decatur Museum.

Highlights:

- Reached agreement with the Library of Congress to serve as the repository for the Foundation’s manuscript collection.



- Opened the Truxtun-Decatur Museum to the public on 18 May 1950.
- Initiated lecture series starting with Rear Adm. Samuel E. Morison on the Battle of Midway.
- Instituted member dues at \$5 per annum.



The Fourth Decade 1956–1966

The election of President John F. Kennedy sparked an interest in naval history that was reflected in the near doubling of membership during the early 1960s. Meanwhile, the NHF restructured its governance to create a board of directors and elected Adm. Robert B. Carney as its first chairman.

Highlights:

- Produced and distributed several films on naval history that were viewed by hundreds of thousands of secondary school students throughout the nation.



- Partnered with the Smithsonian to co-host its naval history lecture series.
- Inaugurated an annual newsletter that would eventually be titled *Pull Together*.

The Fifth Decade 1966–

While the nation celebrated bicentennials, the director who was Secretary of the Navy and Senator J. William Fulbright. The heritage-minded oversaw several inspired initiatives. “Don’t Tread On Me” flown from the ships during the

Highlights:

- Installed exhibit at the Truxtun-Decatur Museum that focused on the Continental Navy and the legacy of Paul Jones.
- Published its first aid to the NHF manuscript collection in the Library of Manuscript Department.
- Continued its monograph program and film distribution.



History

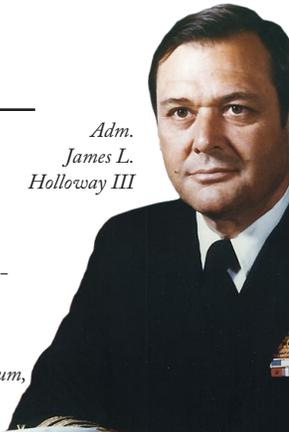
ical Foundation has preserved and
me before us. Support us as we
e the generations that will follow.



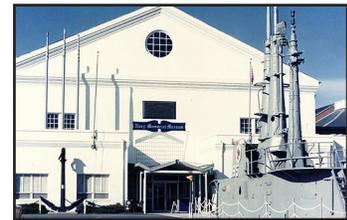
(Left) Captain Ken Coskey Prize at National History Day; (Middle) Chairman Adm. Bruce DeMars and Explorer Don Walsb; (Bottom) "Covert Submarine Operations" Exhibit.



2016



Adm.
James L.
Holloway III



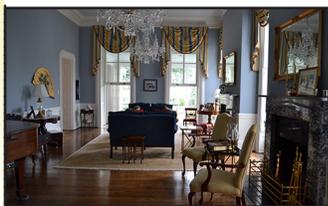
(Left) Adm. Arleigh A. Burke; (Middle) Truxtun-Decatur "Carrier Warfare" Exhibit; (Right) Navy "Memorial" Museum, c.1978.

| The First Decade 1976-1976 | The Sixth Decade 1976-1986 | The Seventh Decade 1986-1996 | The Eighth Decade 1996-2006 | The Ninth Decade 2006-2016 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <p>The Navy and celebrated their the NHF had a as the serving e Navy: Amba- n Middendorf. inded SecNav history-in- such as the n Me" jack oc'les of Navy e bicentennial.</p> | <p>A directive signed by CNO Adm. Arleigh Burke led to the establishment of a "Memorial" Museum at the Washington Navy Yard in 1963. NHF closed its Truxtun-Decatur Museum in 1982 due to visitor competition. Relocating offices to the WNY, NHF chairman Burke pledged support for the Naval Historical Center and Navy Museum.</p> | <p>Rear Adm. Elliott B. Strauss and Adm. James L. Holloway III served as chairman and president respectively throughout a decade that marked the end of the Cold War. Strauss was the son of the second president of the NHF, Adm. Joseph Strauss.</p> | <p>Admiral Holloway fled up to the chair- manship in 1998 and took on the challenge of conduct- ing a capital campaign to fit out a Cold War Gallery at the Navy Museum.</p> | <p>Adm. Bruce DeMars, who succeeded Admiral Hol- loway as chairman in 2008, pressed forward to complete a series of major exhibits in the Cold War Gallery and guided the NHF back to its education, preservation, and commemoration mission.</p> |
|--|---|--|--|---|

Highlights:

- Opened the Pilot House Store within the Navy Museum.
- Established the Tingey House Committee to acquire historic period furnishings for the new home of the Chief of Naval Operations at the Washington Navy Yard.
- Generated support for the John Paul Jones birth- place home in Kirkbean, Scotland. Continued its historical monograph pub- lishing and film distribu- tion programs.



Highlights:

- Established a Naval History Prize for the annual National History Day event held for secondary school students. Today the award is known as the Captain Ken Coskey Prize in honor of the former NHF executive director.
- Initiated an oral history program.
- Created a Historical Ser- vices branch for photo- graphic and art reproduc- tion and research.



Highlights:

- Managed the design and fundraising for a 20,000- sq. foot Cold War annex to the Navy Museum.
- Established the Captain Edward Beach Jr. Award for outstanding scholar- ship by a history major at the U.S. Naval Academy.
- Published *The Navy* and *US Navy: A Com- plete History* coffee table books.
- Organized several his- torical conferences and co-hosted an annual sub- marine history seminar.



Highlights:

- Conducted ribbon-cut- ting ceremonies for new Cold War Gallery exhibits.
- Established new na- val history recognition awards including the Vice Adm. Robert F. Dunn NROTC Essay Prize and the Commodore Dud- ley W. Knox Medal for lifetime achievement.
- Expanded digital out- reach using new social media platforms and our improved websites.
- Reached out to the educational community through an innovative STEM teacher fellowship program with naval history as its centerpiece.



NHF Turns 90

1. NHF Chairman Adm. William J. Fallon, USN (Ret.), NHF Chairman Emeritus Adm. Bruce DeMars, USN (Ret.), and Director of the Navy Staff Vice Adm. Robert Thomas, USN cut the NHF birthday cake.

2. Dr. Craig Symonds delivers birthday lecture on the history of NHF. **3.** Sen. John Warner cuts special cake during the 90th anniversary dinner where he was honored with the first ever NHF Chairman's Award.

4. Former NHF staff members (now staff

members of NHHC) Constance Beninghove, David Colamaria, Laura Waayers, and Jennifer Marland gather during the birthday reception. **5.** Dr. Bob Ballard delivers a lecture on the "Corps of Exploration" to a delighted crowd. **6.** Knox Medal Winner and USNI Director of Professional Publishing Tom Cutler stands beside a copy of the first check donated to NHF from the U.S. Naval Institute in 1926.



From the

DECKPLATE

Naval History News

Volume 55 Issue 2 / Spring-Summer 2016



Enterprise Executive Andy Taylor Accepts NHF Distinguished Service Award at 2016 National Maritime Awards Dinner

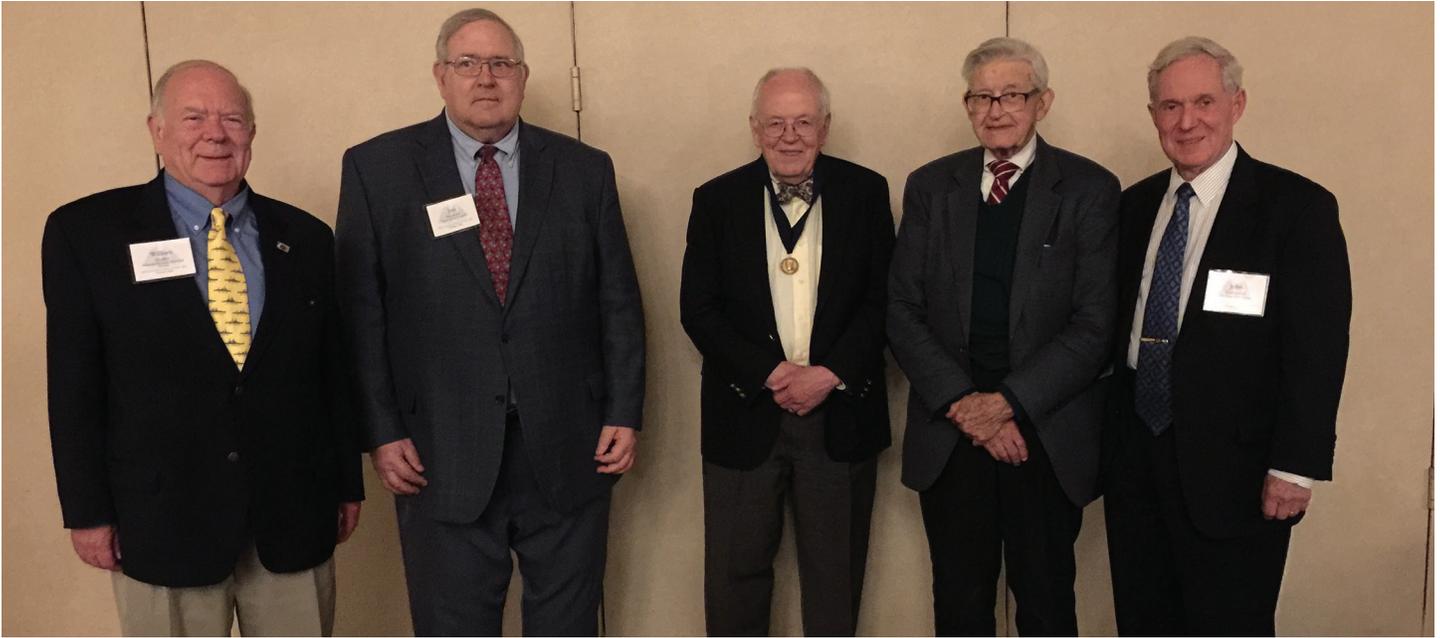
(Left) Enterprise Holdings Executive Chairman Andy C. Taylor accepts the NHF Distinguished Service award alongside NHF Chairman Adm. William J. Fallon, USN (Ret.), Adm. Sandy Winnefeld, USN (Ret.), and Master of Ceremonies Gary Jobson; (top right) Admiral Fallon presents Andy Taylor with framed photographs of Enterprise; (bottom left) Adm. Sandy Winnefeld, USN (Ret.); (bottom right) Andy Taylor speaks to dinner attendees.

The National Maritime Historical Society (NMHS) and Naval Historical Foundation (NHF) hosted a gala event at the National Press Club on April 21 to honor the achievements of three individuals who have made lasting contributions to maritime and naval heritage. The highlight of the night for the NHF was the presentation of this year's Distinguished Service Award to Enterprise Holdings Executive Chairman Andy Taylor. Taylor's father, Enterprise Rent-A-Car founder Jack Taylor, was a combat pilot who flew F6F Hellcat fighters from USS *Essex* (CV 9) and USS *Enterprise* (CV 6) during World War II. He eventually named his new car rental company after *Enterprise*.

Although his son Andy did not serve in the military, the business practices and ideas

distilled from his father have helped Andy grow the company to its worldwide prominence today and to help those who have served and continue to serve their country in the military. Enterprise is a universally acknowledged supporter of military veterans, and continues to actively hire men and women rotating out of their military careers. That fondness and respect for the U.S. military is a core reason why Andy, the Taylor family, and Enterprise Holdings are so deserving of this award.

As a tribute to the Taylor family patriarch Jack Taylor's World War II service, NHF Chairman Admiral Fallon presented Andy and his family with several framed photographs of *Enterprise* (CV 6). Taylor remarked how proud he was to continue his father's Navy legacy during his brief acceptance speech.



Congratulations Knox Medal Recipient Christopher McKee

Previous recipients of the Commodore Dudley W. Knox Medal for Lifetime Achievement in Naval History, William S. Dudley, James C. Bradford, Harold D. Langley, and John B. Hattendorf flank the latest recipient of the award, Christopher McKee, professor emeritus of Grinnell College. This picture was taken following the formal presentation ceremony conducted by former NHF Vice President Vice Admiral George Emery. Emery lauded McKee, a noted expert on

19th-century naval history, at the closing banquet of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) annual conference held May 11–14 in Portland, Maine.

The NHF thanks NASOH for hosting the presentation at its annual conference. For 2017, it is anticipated that the medal presentation will again take place as part of the McMullen Naval Symposium at the Naval Academy.

Holloway to Present Annual Meeting Leighton Lecture

Dr. Anna Gibson Holloway of the National Park Service (no relation to our Chairman Emeritus) has accepted an invitation to give the David T. Leighton Lecture at the Naval Historical Foundation's Annual Meeting to be held at the Navy Museum's Cold War Gallery on June 11, 2016. Dr. Holloway, who used to be with the Mariners' Museum in Newport News that has stewardship for the recovered components of the USS *Monitor*, will discuss "The Battle of Hampton Roads in Popular Music." NHF members should have received their invitations to the meeting in the mail. Members may begin arriving at the Washington Navy Yard at 11

AM. If you have not done so, please RSVP to Charo Stewart at cstewart@navyhistory.org.



STEM-H Update: NHF Helps Educators "Set Sail"



STEM Education Training participants at USNA: four Navy Museum educators, four Stennis Space Center (NOAA) educators, plus USS Turner Joy Museum Ship and Dahlgren Heritage Museum presidents and NHF Education Coordinator John Paulson, with Dr. Angie Moran, the USNA STEM Center Director (in short sleeve STEM shirt).

By Capt. John Paulson, USN (Ret.)
Education Coordinator

Naval history programs, linked through science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM-H), have continued through the winter and spring, sponsored by NHF. Navy Museum educators from 8 of the 10 Navy museums nationwide completed the U.S. Naval Academy's STEM Educator Training (SET) Sail program. Learning alongside public and private school teachers and educators from several historic Navy ship museums, under the guidance of USNA's academic faculty and STEM department staff, the educators completed many hands-on project-based learning activities during the two-day events. Basic STEM concepts explored in each activity were linked to real-world Navy technological history, plus a complete set of lesson plans and materials were provided to each participant.

USNA STEM Center training

improves each museum's education programs, strengthens community outreach, and enables connection-building with students, parents, volunteers, teachers, schools, youth groups, businesses, and local leaders. One example of a successful program was the 6 February 2016 5th Annual Hampton Roads Naval Museum "Brick-by-Brick" LEGO event, attended by over 2,100 children, parents, and volunteers. Many student participants tested their operating programs for LEGO Mindstorms EV-3 robots



provided by NHF through the STEM-H program.

Additional SET Sail sessions sponsored by NHF will be conducted by the USNA STEM Center later this year and in the years ahead for Navy Museum and historic Navy ship educators.

Looking Ahead

Highly capable underwater robots are the final step in documenting the location of key underwater resources and historic Navy ship final resting sites. NOAA explorers aboard *Okeanos Explorer* and the Corps of Exploration aboard Dr. Robert Ballard's Exploration Vessel *Nautilus* have begun their 2016 field seasons.

Later this year and in the years ahead, with support from the Naval

(Continued on next page)

Informal museum educators at USNA assembling a salt water fuel cell (Photo by John Paulson)

Participants of the 2016 Hampton Roads Naval Museum "Brick-by-Brick" LEGO Shipbuilding Event use LEGO Mindstorms EV-3 robots provided by NHF through the STEM-H program (Photos by John Paulson)



History and Heritage Command historians and NHF, E/V *Nautilus* will conduct Pacific Ocean explorations for historic Navy ships lost in WWII or later scuttled. The multi-year mission begins with a training effort in August 2016 to document the site of USS *Independence* (CVL-22). She was intentionally

sunk off the California coast in 1951 near the Farallon Islands.

Explorations in the World War II ship graveyard near Pearl Harbor and other WWII Pacific Ocean sea-battle sites will follow in 2017 and beyond, and you can be there as history is re-discovered. Through telepresence technology,

satellite video streams from submersibles and audiovisual streams from E/V *Nautilus* and *Okeanos Explorer* are downlinked through shore command centers. The resulting program is provided live via the Internet. Stay tuned to *Pull Together* and the NHF blog at www.navyhistory.org/blog/ for updates.



Display Ship *Barry* Departs Washington Navy Yard

On Saturday, May 7, 2016, Display Ship *Barry* departed from the Washington Navy Yard in the nation's capital en route to the Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility in Philadelphia, Pa., to await scrapping. The ship, a fixture of the D.C. waterfront, had been pier-side at the Washington Navy Yard for more than 30 years. The *Forrest Sherman*-class destroyer served in the United States Navy from 1956 until

1982. It became a public attraction the following year. For locals and Navy personnel, the ship served as a place for educational tours, retirement ceremonies, and after-hours programs.

The Naval Historical Foundation is currently working with Empire Media Group to develop a fully functional virtual tour experience for the general public of the *Barry*.

The *Barry* virtual tour is one part of an upcoming project by NHF to in-

clude more virtual, hands-on exhibits focusing on the 241-year history of the United States Navy. Stay posted for more updates on this new endeavor.

With your help and generous donations, more virtual tours and online virtual exhibits like this one can be produced for the general public. Help us continue our mission to highlight naval history through preservation, education, and commemoration.

Barry departs Washington, D.C., for Philadelphia, 7 May 2016 (NHF Photo by Matthew Eng)



International Journal of Naval History

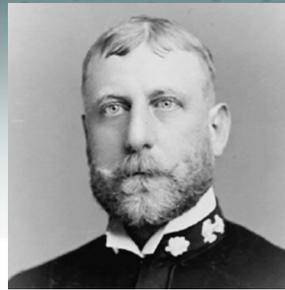
April 2016: Volume 13, Issue 1

Feature Articles



From Fleet Exercise to Fast Carrier Task Force

Will Edwards
Independent Scholar



The First Naval War College Plan against Spain by Lt. Cmdr. Charles H. Stockton

Kenneth C. Wenzler
Naval History and Heritage Command



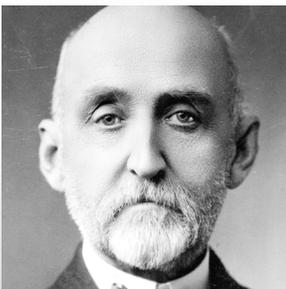
History of the Navy Laboratory System

Robert V. Gates
Naval War College



A Navy of Foreigners, Mercenaries, and Amateurs: Naval Enlistment in the Spanish-American War

Daniel Roberts
Naval History and Heritage Command



The Value of Hawai'i in the Maritime Strategic Thought of Alfred Thayer Mahan

Ambjorn L. Adomeit
Royal Military College of Canada



The Australian Experience of Joint and Combined Operations: Borneo 1945

Gregory P. Gilbert
Univ. of New South Wales - Canberra

New Issue Digitally Published by
The Naval Historical Foundation
www.ijnhonline.org



The Treatment of Survivors and Prisoners of War, at Sea and Ashore

Philip K. Lundeberg
Smithsonian Curator Emeritus



On behalf of the Naval Historical Foundation's board of directors and staff, I want to congratulate the departing Chairman of the Naval Historical Foundation, Adm. Bruce DeMars for seven strong and eventful years at the helm of our organization. We welcome aboard Adm. Bill "Fox" Fallon, who had an equally exciting Navy career and will bring new perspectives to NHF. While Bruce came up through the submarine force and Bill was a naval aviator, both men share a tremendous passion for our great naval heritage.

I'm also happy to announce I have my relief on board. Rear Admiral Arthur "Bud" Langston promises to add new energy to our Foundation.

Our vice president, Marty Bollinger, continues to provide insightful analysis about the NHF mission and funding shifts that have occurred over the past decade. His latest observations are contained on the following two pages.

One of those mission enhancements is our program to acknowledge those who do great things to

promote our heritage and advance the profession. Last year we partnered with the National Maritime Historical Society for a Washington Awards Dinner where we presented Adm. Jonathan Greenert with our first NHF Distinguished Service Award for the work he did as Chief of Naval Operations to support history and heritage in the Navy. Later in the year we hosted a banquet, in conjunction with the McMullen Naval History Symposium at the U.S. Naval Academy, to honor Drs. Dean Allard and Ken Hagen and Lt. Cdr. Tom Cutler with our Commodore Dudley W. Knox Medal for Lifetime Achievement in Naval History.

Recently we were privileged to recognize retired Sen. John W. Warner with our first Admiral Bruce DeMars Chairman's Award. In contrast to our Distinguished Service Award that salutes good deeds done on behalf of the whole naval history enterprise, the DeMars Chairman's Award is presented to individuals who provide exceptional support to directly benefit the Naval Historical Foundation and its mission accomplishment.

As important as recognizing those who have accomplished great deeds is highlighting those young men and women who will carry our passion for naval history forward. Thus we commend scholar midshipmen attending both the Naval Academy and NROTC universities through our Captain Edward Beach and Vice Admiral Robert Dunn Prizes. In addition, we reach upcoming secondary school schol-

ars with our Captain Ken Coskey National History Day Prizes.

There is one more group I want to thank—our loyal membership! Through your dues, contributions, and voluntary efforts, you keep the NHF viable as the leading naval history and heritage nonprofit organization. Whether it's serving on one of our committees, reviewing books, conducting and transcribing oral histories, participating in conferences, or giving naval history talks at venues around the country, it's you, the members of the Foundation, that provide us with the ultimate force multiplier.

In this season of renewal, it is also time for me to step down, after four years, as president of the Foundation. I plan to continue serving the NHF on the board of directors and in other ways that our leadership desires. I intend to share my sincere appreciation with some of the many individuals who have kept the NHF so relevant at our forthcoming annual membership meeting on June 11th.

I hope to have an in-person opportunity to express my personal gratitude, and I trust you will continue to support the initiatives being taken by Admiral Fallon and my successor.

Sincerely,

John T. Mitchell
President

Naval Historical Foundation: The Evolution Continues

By Martin J. Bollinger
Vice President, Naval Historical Foundation

Introduction

The past few years have been ones of significant transition in the financial structure of the Naval Historical Foundation. This is true even as our mission remains unchanged: preserving and honoring the legacy of those who came before in order to educate and inspire those who follow. How we fulfill this mission has evolved over time, combining a long-term record of supporting the naval history community (“normal business”) with periodic efforts to fund major new initiatives (“big missions”).

In the Spring 2015 *Pull Together* we reported on this long-term evolution. In this edition, we provide an update and describe the evolving path forward.

Our Normal Business

For decades our ongoing business has been to “collect, chronicle and connect”¹ in support of the greater naval historical enterprise. For example, we provide direct support to the Naval History and Heritage Command and the National Museum of the U.S. Navy by acquiring artifacts on their behalf. We receive donations of materials from the families of deceased sailors and sort through that for items of real historical value or interest to provide to the Museum.

We support researchers working in the library and archives of the Washington Navy Yard by providing them with Internet connectivity and communication services, all free of charge. We sup-

port historians by facilitating their access to the vast holdings in Navy archives, by bringing them together in conferences, and by recognizing them for individual and lifetime achievement through a series of NHF awards. Working with the Naval History and Heritage Command, we help deep-sea explorers searching for long-lost U.S. Navy ships to narrow their “search box” to the smallest possible space.

Our outreach to the public starts with the professional staff at NHF headquarters, a group that handles hundreds of inquiries each year from the general public. We help the public navigate the Navy’s vast holding of records. We provide speakers to government agencies and warfighter reunions to help them appreciate and celebrate our Navy’s history. We are becoming more effective in the utilization of digital media to highlight aspects of our great heritage. We are connecting with educators to inject Navy history into the development of STEM lesson plans. We operate the store—in both physical and virtual manifestations—at the National Museum of the U.S. Navy. With the limited public access these days to the Washington Navy Yard, it is much harder to turn a profit at the Museum Store. However, we have continued to operate as before, seeing this as an important part of our public outreach.

These activities form the core of our ongoing operations. They are funded by NHF membership dues, by generous donations from

our members including those of the Holloway Society, and by revenues earned through our museum operations and related services. In a typical year we raise and spend about \$500,000 to \$700,000 for these services.

Big Missions

Every decade or so we embark on a big mission, a major fund-raising activity to support a special cause in naval history. The most recent example was the Cold War Gallery, a \$7 million project to recognize that period of Navy history not captured in the exist-



ing National Museum of the U.S. Navy. That initiative was kicked off about 10 years ago and came to a successful conclusion in 2013 with the formal handover of an entire building of exhibits as an annex to the existing museum.

Fund-raising for big missions looks different than our normal business. Big missions are funded by special restricted donations, often from big companies, and at times with contracts from the U.S. government. When they are under way, we ramp up our staff and engage specialist contractors. Our cost base rises. When the work is over, we return to our normal business.



Where Are We Now

In the past year we have worked to transition our operating model and cost structure back to one consistent with our normal business, away from the much larger effort associated with the Cold War Gallery. This will be completed in 2016.

In effect, we have landed the airplane after a very long flight, and the aircraft is being serviced and refueled. Of course, this raises the question: Where do we fly next? What is the next big mission?

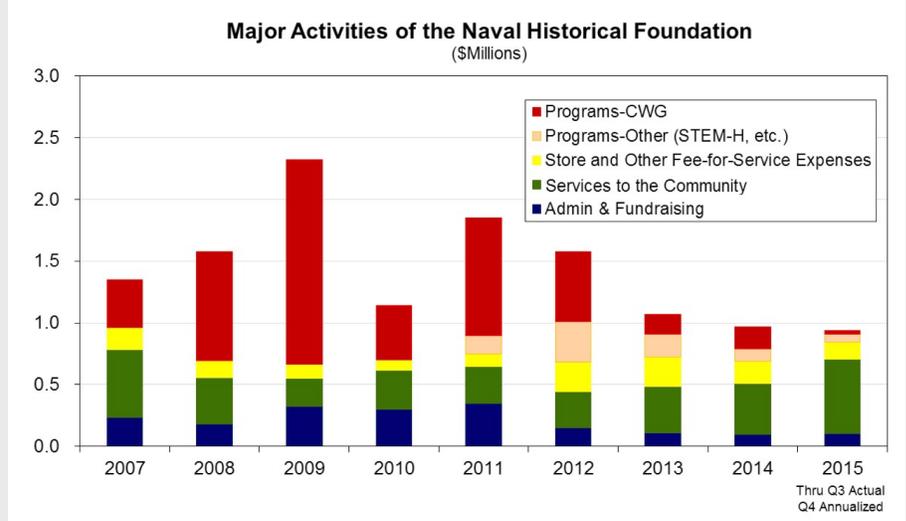
The Next Big Mission

Long-term, our aspiration is to continue to support the naval history community and the National Museum of the U.S. Navy, as we have done for 90 years. That work continues—and will always continue.



Meanwhile, we are embarking on an exciting set of initiatives that not only will bring broader public access to the Navy's historic holdings, but also might help set the stage for the next-generation National Museum of the U.S. Navy. This effort will be centered on efforts to broaden public access to the Navy's vast holdings through digitization, making such items available virtually via the Internet.

Details of this new mission, or "vector," are still unfolding, but



we are already well along in this effort. We have completed an early phase of digitizing the Navy's vast holdings of artworks, making them available to the general public and art historians for the first time. We are working now to create a virtual version of Navy Museum exhibits so that this material can be explored across the globe via the Internet.

We are also exploring a major opportunity to complete and digitize the entire set of Naval Documents of the American Revolution, targeting completion in time to celebrate the Navy's 250th birthday in 2025, followed by the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and centennial of the Naval Historical Foundation the following year. So far, 12 volumes, with the first issued in 1964 and the most recent in 2013, have been issued, covering the conflict through May 1778. We see the completion of the series and its full digitization to make it accessible for historians and the general public as a worthy NHF centennial

project.

It will take substantial resources to pull this off, to the tune of an additional \$1 million to \$2 million in annual funding. Planning for this fund-raising effort is under way.

What Hasn't Changed—and Won't Change

This year we celebrate our 90th anniversary. Throughout that period we and our predecessors have worked to preserve and honor the legacy of the U.S. Navy and the men and women who have served in it. We have acted with the highest standards of integrity in managing the generous contributions from our members and other donors. We strive to be transparent in our operations and responsive to the needs of the communities we serve, so we can inspire the next generations to follow.

¹ Phrase used by then Vice Adm. Edmund Giambastiani at the NHF's 75th Anniversary Luncheon in March 2001.



Naval Historical Foundation

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

As of 31 December 2015

ASSETS

Cash and Investments \$1,231,116
Accounts Receivable \$325,243
Other Assets \$108,915
TOTAL ASSETS \$1,665,274

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses \$22,161
Deferred Revenue \$0
TOTAL LIABILITIES \$22,161

INCOME

Donor Contributions \$433,070
Interest and Investment Income (\$35,519)
Other Income \$135,891
TOTAL INCOME \$533,442

EXPENSES

Program Expenses \$824,106
Fund-raising \$32,420
General and Administration \$80,538
TOTAL EXPENSES \$937,064

NET ASSETS

Unrestricted \$1,274,068
Temporarily Restricted \$369,045

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Director of Programs: Dr. David F. Winkler
Education Outreach Coordinator: Capt. John Paulson
Office Manager: YNC Frank Arre
Digital Content Developer: Mr. Matthew Eng
Bookkeeper: Ms. Charo Stewart
Museum Store Manager: Ms. Tiffany Gwynn
Museum Store Clerk: Mr. John Royal

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| | | |
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YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Preserving and Honoring the Legacy of Those Who Came Before Us; educating and Inspiring the Generations Who Will Follow

Membership in the Foundation is open to all who share that mission and are interested in the heritage and traditions of the U.S. Navy. The annual dues are:

- Student/Teacher Membership: \$25
- Individual Membership: \$35
- Family Membership: \$75
- Sustaining Membership: \$150
- Organizational Membership: \$250
- Life Membership: \$500
- Patron Membership: \$1,000

Members receive Foundation's publications *Pull Together* and *Navy Museum News* and are entitled to receive electronic publications *Naval History Book Reviews* and *WE-PULL TOGETHER* by contacting Matthew Eng at meng@navyhistory.org.

Help make a difference! Please consider giving a gift membership to a friend or associate. Each person to whom you give a membership will receive the Foundation's publications for a year, plus a personal letter from the Foundation's president, Rear Adm. John T. Mitchell, noting that the membership was given by you.

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Membership application and renewal may also be accomplished online at www.navyhistory.org.

Dues and other monetary contributions to the Foundation are tax deductible. Please make check payable to the Naval Historical Foundation and mail to NHF, 1306 Dahlgren Ave, SE Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5055.

Address submissions and correspondence to Executive Editor, *Pull Together*, c/o NHF, 1306 Dahlgren Ave. SE, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5055. Phone: (202)678-4333. E-mail: nhfwny@navyhistory.org. Subscription is a benefit of membership in the Naval Historical Foundation. Advertisement inquiries for future issues are welcomed.

Opinions expressed in *Pull Together* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Naval Historical Foundation.