
PULL TOGETHER

Newsletter of the Naval Historical Foundation

The Recognition Issue!



Commodore Dudley W. Knox Medal Recipient John B. Hattendorf
As sketched by Director Emeritus J. William Middendorf II
Related Stories on pages 3, 6, and 10

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Message From the Chairman



I appreciate the strong financial support we continue to receive from our loyal members, particularly the donations received during last year's year-end appeal. You'll recall that our annual letter was distributed in the wake of the workplace violence that occurred here at the NAVSEA headquarters in the Washington Navy Yard. At that time, nothing was clear on the long-range security impact of that tragic event, which even now is still evolving. We had known since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, that access to the Yard and the Navy Museum would become more challenging. Even with the September 2013 event, Navy leadership and the Naval History and Heritage Command, supported by your Foundation, have been proactively engaged in identifying minimal risk access strategies such as opening the museum building directly to the publicly accessible Anacostia Riverwalk Trail. Just as important, we at NHF strive to deliver naval heritage to Americans where they are, through website outreach and clever use of social media. With your support, our digital content developer Matt Eng will continue to increase our virtual museum attendance at our www.usnavymuseum.org website.

Within this edition of *Pull Together* we highlight NHF activities such as our educational outreach programs and special commemorative events, as well as new publications including Dave Winkler's Navy Reserve retrospective titled *Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always*. As part of our expanding awards and prizes program, I congratulate Drs. John Hattendorf, Harry Langley, Bill Dudley, and Craig Symonds for their receipt in September of our Foundation's Commo. Dudley W. Knox Naval History Lifetime Achievement Medal. Given all that we have accomplished, and all that we have planned for the year ahead, I hope you will continue to be generous in your support! May you have a grand holiday season and a happy new year in 2015!

Bruce DeMars

The Commodore Dudley W. Knox Lifetime Achievement Medals:



Part of a Growing Recognition Effort

One of the outcomes of a strategic review of NHF functions in the wake of Adm. Bruce DeMars accepting the foundation's chairmanship in 2008 was an emphasis to expand recognition programs to encourage and reward naval historical scholarship.

At the time of the strategic review, the NHF offered the Capt. Edward L. Beach Jr. Naval History Award in recognition of outstanding scholarship conducted by a history major midshipman attending the U.S. Naval Academy. The recipient of the Beach Prize received a plaque and certificate. The award was first presented in May 2001 to Midshipman Andrew T. Roy for his thesis paper titled "Sailors as Diplomats: The United States Navy in Bahrain, 1971-1977."

The Beach Prize continues as an integral part of spring awards ceremonies at the Naval Academy, often

with Mrs. Ingrid Beach serving as a co-presenter of the award. For 2014, Midshipman First Class Matthew C. Huffman, a History Department Honors graduate, earned the award in recognition of his research paper on the role played by naval aviation in the pre-World War II defense of the Panama Canal. Following graduation Huffman headed for graduate school at Georgetown University where he will



Midshipman Huffman flanked by Captain Todd Creekman and Ingrid Beach

complete a master's degree in security studies, after which he will report to Pensacola, Fla., for flight training.

Beginning in 1999, the NHF has also sponsored a \$500 naval history prize at National History Day held each June at the University of Maryland in College Park. National History Day is the culminating event of a week of activities in the nation's capital for secondary school students who earned the opportunity to come to Washington, D.C., through successful participation in State History Day competitions. Michelle Ow of Pensacola, Fla., was the inaugural winner of this award with her paper "Forging a New Era through Ironclad Technology."

After the strategic review, the NHF's leadership agreed to name the National History Day Prize for its former executive director who

initiated NHF involvement with the national event, Capt. Ken Coskey. With his passing in 2013, the Coskey family offered to increase the size of the award to \$2,000 to be split into two prizes to be presented to the best naval history projects/presentations from the Senior Division (high school level) and Junior Division (middle school level).

This past June the Senior Division Prize money was shared between Katharine Journaey, Mark Cochran, Hannah McDonnell, Colby Gould, and Emily Pierce for a documentary they produced entitled *The Golden 13: Civil Responsibility before Self*. The team from Exeter High School in Exeter, N.H., conducted 10 months of research and preparation of the documentary, which earned the Senior Group Documentary award as well as a National Archives award at the New Hampshire state competition.

For the Junior Division, Jethro Abayo and Logan Gibert of Pleasant Valley Middle School in Vancouver, Wash., split the \$1,000 award for their documentary *Vietnam Prisoners of War: Taking Responsibility When Deprived of All Rights*. In this compelling film, Jethro and Logan focused on the story of



The Senior Division winners flanked by presenters Rosemary Coskey and Charles Chadbourn

two aviators, Navy Commander Porter Halyburton and Air Force Colonel Fred Cherry who survived imprisonment at the infamous Hanoi Hilton. Cherry, an African American pilot from Southside Virginia, was badly injured and received no medical attention whatsoever. Halyburton, a North Carolina native, was thrown into the Air Force officer's cell and told to take care of him. Abayo and Gibert obtained oral history interviews with both former prisoners as well as other POW survivors and



Junior Division winners Jethro Abayo and Logan Gibert

their families. They spent countless hours doing research in other primary sources to build their documentary. Abayo and Gibert also took home the first place prize in the Junior Group Documentary category, besting over 100 other entries from around the nation.

For 2015, with the National History Day theme being "Leadership and Legacy in History" and in honor of the 2015 visit to the United States of the replica French Navy frigate *L'Hermione*, projects dealing with the Marquis de Lafayette will be eligible for these special naval history prizes. *L'Hermione* carried Lafayette to the United States in 1780 with the pledge from the French government of troops, naval support, and funding, which was crucial to victory in the American Revolutionary War.

In 2013, the NHF also initiated the Commo. Dudley W. Knox Lifetime Achievement Medal to recognize a lifetime body of work in the field of naval history. Criteria for selection included the nominee's contributions to naval history scholarship, his or her mentorship to future scholars, and that individual's leadership in organizations supporting naval/military/maritime history. The inaugural presentation occurred in September

2013 at the McMullen History Symposium at the U.S. Naval Academy with Admiral DeMars presenting Knox Medals to Drs. Phillip K. Lundeborg, William N. Still Jr., and James C. Bradford.

For 2014, the Tenth Maritime Heritage Conference at Norfolk, Va., provided the venue for the second set of Knox Medal presentations. As shown in the lead picture, Admiral DeMars presented awards to Drs. John B. Hattendorf, Craig L. Symonds, Harold D. Langley, and William S. Dudley.

Early in 2015, the NHF will request nominations from the membership to augment the current pool of previous nominees. Name(s) of the 2015 awardees will be announced at the June NHF annual meeting and medal presentation will again occur during the September USNA McMullen Naval History Symposium, perhaps at an NHF awards banquet.

With the support of the Naval Service Training Command, the NHF initiated yet another recognition program in late 2013: the Vice Adm. Robert F. Dunn Awards in support of NROTC units across the country. The program offers two levels of recognition. Professors of Naval Science can order "instant gratification" certificates from the NHF for immediate presentation at unit award ceremonies in recognition of outstanding naval history scholarship from freshmen to senior midshipmen. Because the certificates are easy to produce,



Lieutenant Daren McCulley (right) presents Midshipmen Burns with the Vice Admiral Dunn Grand Prize

they can also be offered to non-NROTC programs that offer an Introduction to Sea Power course such as the U.S. Air Force Academy where NHF member Dr. Chuck Steele offers the course every other year. Then there is the end-of-spring-semester essay contest, which offers a grand prize for top papers submitted from the first year Introduction to Sea Power course offered by the various NROTC units. For the first essay competition cycle, a grand prize of \$2,500 was presented to Midshipman Jasper Burns of Boston University for his paper "Merits of Corbettian Doctrine Pre-WWI"; three regional prizes of \$500 were presented to Midshipman Diana Vought of the University of Idaho, Brad Bosserman of Texas

A&M University, and Midshipman Grant Knox of the University of Minnesota. For 2014-2015 the prize levels will be adjusted to a \$1,000 grand prize and first and second place regional prizes of \$500 and \$250 to enable more midshipmen to receive awards. The NHF still seeks permanent financial underwriters for both the Knox Medal and Dunn Prizes.

With the recommencement of the Spring Washington Awards Dinner next April as a joint endeavor of the NHF and the National Maritime Historical Society (NMHS), the NHF is initiating the NHF Distinguished Service Award, which will recognize individuals who have given strong support to

naval history and heritage programs. Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Jonathan Greenert, has accepted the invitation to be on hand at the National Press Club on the evening of 23 April 2015 to be the first recipient of the award. Beginning with his first podcast to the fleet that was staged at the Navy Museum, Admiral Greenert has been a strong supporter of the Navy's commitment to improve its heritage resources as evidenced by the recent increase of budget and staffing at the Naval History and Heritage Command. Opportunities to sign on as a dinner sponsor can be arranged through dinner co-chairs Capt. James Noone and Dr. William Dudley. Captain Noone can be reached at janoone123@aol.com.

Knox Awardee Roundtable:

In the wake of the Tenth Maritime Heritage conference, the following questions were posed to the Commodore Dudley W. Knox Medal recipients:



For Dr. William Dudley: Can you discuss the influence of Commodore Dudley W. Knox on your career and the Naval Historical Center?

When I arrived at the Naval Historical Center in 1977, Commodore Knox was fully established as a legend. He had retired long before and several intervening directors had served, but my immediate boss then was Dr. William J. Morgan, a Navy reserve officer and World War II veteran who had already been at the NHC for 25 years when I met him. He told me that the retired Knox had spoken to him when he first arrived and asked about his educational attainments. When given this information—Fordham University, B.A., M.A., and University of Southern California, Ph.D.—Knox just shook his head and said wistfully he did not see

how anyone could profess to being a naval historian if he had not attended the Naval War College. I mention this only to show that the Naval War College was an essential stepping stone to higher command for Knox and many of his generation. He had served at the Naval War College as a student and later, after World War I, as a faculty member. His studies and teaching were a formative influence on him but so also were his assignments in the fleet, especially his World War I assignment to the staff of Vice Adm. William S. Sims at the Naval Headquarters in London.

While there, Knox's assignment was to organize the records of the U.S. Navy's operations in Europe. At the war's end, Knox was in charge of gathering the records and shipping them back to the United States where they could be archived and studied as object lessons for the future. In 1921, the Department ordered Captain Knox to take charge of the Office of Naval Records and Library. It was at this time that he found himself also in charge of the Historical Section of the Department which had been established in the Chief of Naval Operations' office during the war for the sole purpose of collecting and maintaining World War I records generated in Washington. As there was no National Archives at the time, the early 19th-century records of the Navy Department had been located in the State, War, and Navy Building, but in 1923 these were moved to the new "Main Navy" building on Constitution Avenue. Step by step, the Navy's records were co-located under Knox's area of responsibility. By 1927, the CNO's Histori-

cal Section was placed under his control, as it was absorbed into the Office of Naval Records and Library, which in due time, about 45 years later, would become the Naval Historical Center, based in the Washington Navy Yard.

Three years later, in 1930, the Secretary of the Navy gave Knox another collateral duty, that of being curator for the Navy Department, which meant it was his job to identify, collect, and keep track of Navy art, artifacts, and relics that could be of inspirational interest to naval personnel and civilian supporters of the Navy. This fell into line with Knox's other interest, the nonprofit Naval Historical Foundation that he had established with other historically minded officers in 1926. Its purpose was the collection and preservation of naval manuscripts, books, prints, paintings, and relics and the dissemination of knowledge about the Navy's history. In the future, the Foundation would work in cooperation with the ONRL to further the cause of U.S. naval history. During the 1930s, Knox initiated the publication of two series of documentary volumes, making use of the collected documents and prints representing the United States' undeclared Naval War with France, 1798-1800, and the Wars with the Barbary States of North Africa, 1801-1807. This was the product of a fruitful collaboration with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who was an avid collector of old naval documents and prints.

The Naval Historical Center of the 1970s to 2000 was very much the grown-up creation of Commodore Knox. Among his successors were Rear Adm. Ernest J. Eller, Vice Adm. Edwin B.

Hooper, and Rear Adm. John D. H. Kane, Jr., who continued publication of the documents of the early Navy's wars, as seen in the multi-volume *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* and *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History*. I was privileged to have been chosen to design, develop, and lead the latter as a team project and consider it my main contribution to the Navy's history program. The need for primary source naval documents will continue. They are the bedrock of histories yet to be written. A properly selected and annotated edition of documents takes much staff time, effort, and expense. Thus, as John Hattendorf points out, since letter-press editions have become prohibitively expensive, it is clear that digital editions and online publication will be the essential method of publishing in the future. The present National Museum of the United States Navy developed from small naval displays of collected artifacts and prints into the U.S. Navy Museum, which opened in 1963 under the aegis of Admiral Eller, strongly supported by former CNO Admiral Arleigh Burke. The Operational Archives of my tenure (1977-2004) had grown enormously from the days of Commodore Knox, who had retired in 1946. In the days before World War II, he had foreseen the need for such expansion based on his experiences in handling the World War I documentation. He was fortunate to have had the assistance of well-educated naval reservists such as Walter Muir Whitehill, John Kemble, and Richard Leopold, all of whom had been budding young historians in civilian life. Knox recruited and

assigned these men to the Office of Naval Records and Library.

By the time I arrived at the Naval Historical Center several of these gentlemen were still active as historians and served on the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History, which met annually for two days to provide an independent voice and evaluation of the Naval Historical Center's progress. To have scholars and other experts available who remembered Commodore Knox and the work he had done in laying down the foundation of the NHC was an invaluable benchmark for those of us who carried on the work, as interpreted by the more recent directors of naval history. I believe this committee provided valuable oversight and kept the Secretary informed as to the challenges we faced in terms of staffing, finances, and the fulfillment of our historical mission. The re-establishment of this committee now would be a timely step in view of the Navy Inspector General's 2012 report and consequent events, which have resulted in personnel changes, increased funding, and a long-needed overhaul of the NHC's infrastructure.



For Dr. John Hattendorf: Can you address Dudley Knox's in-

terests in preserving naval records and documents and is this something we still need to be concerned about?

Commodore Dudley Knox's concern and initiatives for the preservation of naval records and documents resulted in the very important contributions that included, among others, the Naval Historical Foundation's early initiatives in collecting the personal papers of officers that are now in the Library of Congress, the National Archives Record Group 45; other materials that are now at the Navy Department Library and the Naval History and Heritage Command; and several series of edited historical documents. The challenge of the tasks that he inspired has not gone away; in fact, it has become much more complex. Today, many publishers find it much too expensive to undertake the publication of annotated, scholarly editions of letters, reports, diaries, and other primary source reference materials that historians urgently need to produce good written histories. At the same time, the writing of letters, diaries, and battle reports has become a rare form of communication in the 21st century. While collecting, preserving, and making these materials available for research remains an essential task for materials from the past, they have been replaced by electronic communications in recording more recent events. Archivists have not yet fully learned how to preserve electronic records indefinitely or how to make them available for research, while many historians do not yet know how to use electronic records effectively.

A large number of personal naval records from the 20th century have recently been coming to light as those generations pass on and their descendants look to find good homes for the permanent retention of such rich research materials that bring new dimensions to our understanding. For this the traditional tasks and procedures for archivists and historians remain in place to deal with these materials. On top of them, there are entirely new challenges to face in digitization of old paper records to make them more useful and readily available, while also learning how to use and to preserve records originally created in digital form.

Several years ago, a small group created a website named the American Naval Records Society (www.navalrecords.org) to begin to deal with some of these challenges and to be a place where digital editions of personal papers and other documents could be published in the tradition of Britain's Navy Records Society and the letterpress editions that have now become so expensive to produce. With the recent death of its secretary and website manager, the American Naval Records Society now needs to find younger people with the appropriate technical know-how and devotion to naval history who will be willing to help meet these new challenges for American naval history.

For Dr. Harold Langley: Knox's *A History of the United States Navy* was used as a text by Samuel Eliot Morison at Harvard. Please critique the book and point out voids that subsequent historians have sought to address.



According to the preface, Captain Knox intended “to present a connected and accurate narrative of all important naval events in American history in readily understandable form; to indicate the close relationship” between naval affairs and “the political, military and other broad aspects of the national life” during war and peace. A third goal was “to make available such a record of naval activities as will adequately inform the student and general reader of the national value of the Navy’s work, and will also serve as a source of inspiration to the Navy itself, whose current morale necessarily includes tradition as an important component.” He added that none of the existing works on naval history met these specifications.

In this reviewer’s opinion, Knox wrote an interesting, understandable, largely accurate narrative that apparently had wide readership. But since he hoped to inform civilian readers and inspire the Navy, he did not write about many of the political and other broad aspects of the national life that involved the Navy and some of its members. The first volume of Knox’s history covered the period from origins of the Continental Navy to a naval limitation treaty signed in 1922. The U.S. Navy had its origin in

1798 during the Quasi-War with France. Between 1798 and 1922, 42 Secretaries of the Navy were appointed. Knox mentions eight of these men, usually in connection with one particular accomplishment. Thus George Bancroft is noted for his role in establishing the Naval Academy and his orders at the beginning of the Mexican War. William Chandler is credited for establishing the Naval War College. But the contributions of such men as Abel Upshur, Gideon Welles, and Josephus Daniels are not fully appreciated. But Upshur is quoted with approval in one place, and the influence of Welles on naval strategy in the Civil War is noted favorably in three places and with disapproval in one. In the case of Josephus Daniels, he was a controversial Secretary and Knox was in a position to observe the effects of many of his decisions. As a result he may have recognized that it was too soon to make an objective appraisal of his tenure. Nevertheless, in his bibliography to the pertinent chapter of his book, he cites Daniel’s book, *Our Navy at War*.

A number of others who worked to improve the Navy in various ways are not mentioned at all. A reader might expect that the roles of Benjamin F. Tracy and Hilary A. Herbert in establishing the steel navy would be in line with the goals of the author. Several others could be noted as well for their efforts to improve the Navy. The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is cited as a source in the chapter on the battle of Santiago. In all other instances it is cited in chapters dealing with commerce and foreign relations.

Topics such as dueling, rivalry, and bitterness among some

officers, such as the Simpson – Schley controversy, are also avoided probably because they are not inspirational. Although it seems likely that the generation that survived the years when the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution was in force would not be sympathetic to an account of the abolition of the grog ration, or the ending of the officers’ wine mess, they are a part of naval history as well.

Knox’s book is enhanced by the reproduction or redrawing of several authoritative maps, which help to clarify the reader’s understanding of unfolding events. All in all Knox produced a well-written and factually correct history of the U.S. Navy in a format that made it accessible to a wide range of readers, not just naval officers and historians. Years later the second and enlarged edition was listed as a source in the *Harvard Guide to American History*, compiled by Oscar Handlin and five other members of the History Department of Harvard University including Samuel Eliot Morison. It was published by the Belknap Press of Harvard University in 1955. For some time thereafter it was a very useful guide for graduate students and others who sought to extend their knowledge of good books on various topics in American history. By such means Knox’s enlarged history of the navy, published after World War II, became accessible to a larger audience.

For Dr. Craig Symonds: Are there paths to become a naval historian from an active duty career as with Knox? What advice would you give those in uniform having an interest in a naval history avocation?



Dudley Wright Knox had a long and distinguished career as a naval officer, winning the Navy Cross in the First World War, before he transferred to the retired list in order to take the job of Officer in Charge of Naval Records at the Washington Navy Yard in 1921. It was during his 25-year tenure in that job that he became one of the nation’s foremost compilers of historical letters and documents, as well as a thoughtful and productive historian in his own right.

Knox was not the only uniformed naval officer to emerge as a noted historian (there is, after all, Alfred Thayer Mahan), yet such a career path would be more difficult today. While it remains important, perhaps even essential, for serving officers to maintain an active reading program in naval history, it is more difficult now to keep up with all the new technology of naval warfare and at the same time be fully embedded in the fine details of historical research.

One such path—though it is a narrow one—is at the Naval Academy. An initiative begun in the 1990s created a handful of billets for what are called Permanent Military Professors (PMPs). These are serving officers at the Commander-Captain level,

who either have a Ph.D. in history (very rare) or are willing to spend four years (at full pay, and with the Navy paying all tuition and associated costs) to get one, and who are then assigned to the Naval Academy as professors of history until they retire. Indeed, five PMPs currently serve in the History Department, and one of them, Capt. C. C. Felker, serves as department chair. A program for Lieutenant Commanders to become what are called Junior PMPs is less generous and currently requires the applicant to earn his/her degree while continuing to serve in uniform.

My own case is hardly instructive because it was due almost entirely to chance and circumstance that I found myself charged with teaching strategy at the Naval War College as an ensign in 1972. I was the Flag Lieutenant to Vice Adm. Benedict J. Semmes when he retired and Vice Adm. Stansfield Turner arrived to establish the current strategy curriculum based on historical case studies. Turner decided to take a chance on me by putting me in the classroom as a professor. That experience greatly reinforced my commitment to naval history and very likely contributed to my being hired (as a civilian) at the Naval Academy in 1976 where I stayed until 2005. Unlike Knox, however, I did not have a long and distinguished naval career before committing myself to historical study.



Ambassador Middendorf Honored at Annual Meeting



Admiral James L. Holloway III congratulates Ambassador Middendorf at the NHF Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Naval Historical Foundation, the membership of the NHF saluted J. William Middendorf II, who had served as a director with the organization for four decades. At the meeting, Admiral DeMars announced that Middendorf would continue his service with the NHF, having been voted by the board to the status of "Director Emeritus."

Middendorf first became acquainted with naval history by becoming part of it during World War II. At the end of the war he was serving in the Pacific as engineer officer in an amphibious ship. Upon leaving the Navy he attained success as a Harvard-educated investment banker who eventually would become a public servant—with an initial posting as ambassador

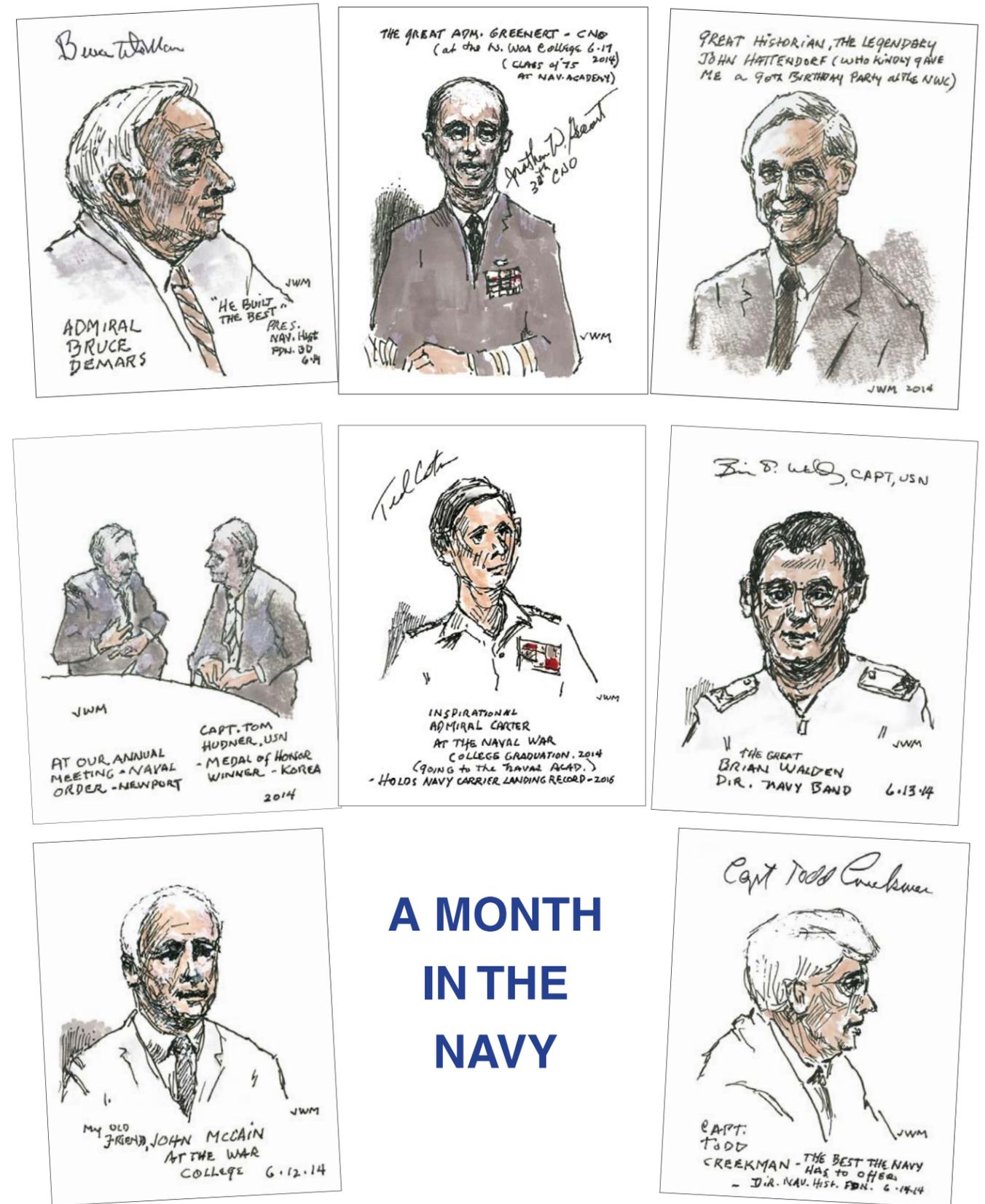
to The Netherlands in the early 1970s.

In 1973, Middendorf was appointed Undersecretary of the Navy followed by promotion to Secretary in 1974. He worked to gain approval for such major programs as the Trident missile submarine, development of a logistics base on the island of Diego Garcia, and the largest shipbuilding program in 25 years. He visited more than 200 ships, putting special focus on the engineering spaces and personnel that rarely received attention. Among his proudest accomplishments were his roles in guiding Navy participation in the 1976 Bicentennial celebrations and the creation of the Marine Corps Marathon during his tenure; the winner of each year's marathon is awarded the Middendorf prize. In 1977,

Middendorf returned to the world of banking, but he did not leave the Navy totally behind, staying on as a Director with the Naval Historical Foundation.

In 1981, Middendorf returned to public service as U. S. Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) with the rank of ambassador. His OAS posting was followed by assignment to the European Community (later called the European Union), again with the rank of ambassador, where he dealt with the minutiae of international trade disputes and agricultural quotas.

In addition to his work with the Naval Historical Foundation, he has been a strong benefactor for the U.S. Navy Band and has composed over 100 marches for the band. He is an avid collector of early naval documents and art. In non-naval activities he was founding president of the Friends of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C., the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the New York Historical Society. His interest in art is not casual and he is a fine painter and sketch artist himself. A sampling of his sketches drawn during the month on June 2014 is on the following page. He is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Heritage Foundation, an influential Washington, D.C.-based public policy research institution.



A MONTH IN THE NAVY

A sampling of the sketches of Ambassador Middendorf that were put to paper during June 2014



Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always features hundreds of carefully-selected images researched by Master Chief James Leuci as well as sidebars written by him and Captain John Lynn Shanton. Other featured sidebar authors include: Mrs. Henry F. Butler (*I was a Yeoman (F)*); Rear Admiral Joseph F. Callo (*The First Yale Unit*); Commander Randy Groegen (*The Admirals' Advantage*); Captain Wilbur D. Jones, Jr. (*How the Naval Reserve Saved College Football*); Dr. Kenneth W. B. Lightfoot (*The Naval Militia Today*); Commander Jourden Travis Moger (CHC) (*Chaplaincy in the Navy Reserves*); Captain Alexander G. Monroe (*The Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps*); Command Master Chief (FMF) Ronald C. Naida and Captain Laurie Wesely (NC) (*Navy Expeditionary Medical Units*); Commander Paul L. Stillwell (*The Golden Thirteen, USNR; and USS New Jersey and Reservists*); and Captain Peter Swartz (*John Lehman*).

Navy Reserve Balloon Pilot, WWI



Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always: More than a Century of Service by Citizen Sailors coincides with the centennial anniversary of the U.S. Navy Reserve on March 3, 2015. However, as the title indicates, Americans have been leaving their civilian occupations since the birth of the Navy in 1775 to serve the nation at sea during times of crises. This heavily illustrated narrative aims to tell about the contributions of those civilians to the nation's defense and security. Besides providing a broad chronology covering how citizen sailors served as privateers, naval militiamen, National Naval Volunteers, Naval Reservists, and finally simply as Sailors as part of a one Navy concept, the author elected to follow numerous individuals on their journeys in the Navy Reserve as representative stories of the millions of Americans who once wore Navy blue part-time. By highlighting the contributions of these individuals, the intent is to honor all who served in the USNR as well as salute their families for their service to country.

Copies may be ordered through the Naval Historical Foundation (www.navyhistory.org); .

Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always: More than a Century of Service by Citizen Sailors
By Commander David F. Winkler, U.S. Navy Reserve (Retired)
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Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always

The Navy Reserve Centennial Book Project

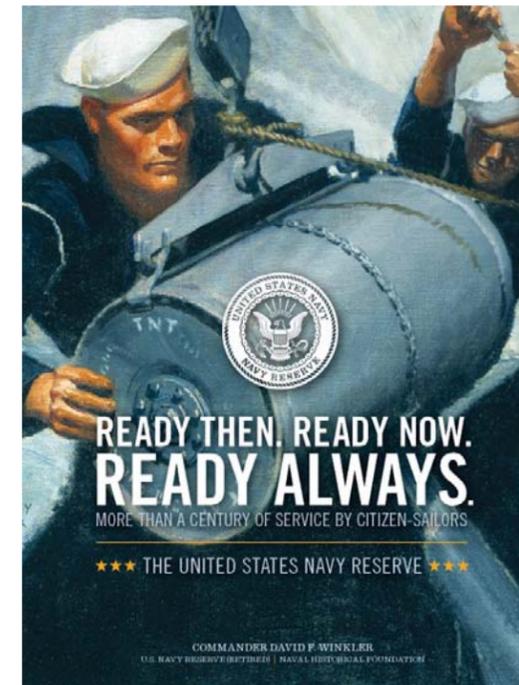
In the same piece of legislation that established the office of the Chief of Naval Operations on 3 March 1915, the Navy Reserve was created. With the centennial of this date looming in 2015, Chief of Navy Reserve Vice Adm. Robin R. Braun has created a small commemoration cell within her command to facilitate and coordinate a variety of projects such as displays, a website, and assorted celebratory events. One initiative that was taken for action by her predecessor, Vice Adm. Dirk Debbink, was to produce a quality illustrated narrative of the Navy Reserve's history. Debbink approached the Naval Historical Foundation to obtain the services of historian Dave Winkler to write the narrative and help produce the book. The result, *Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always*, is now available for order through the Navy Museum Store website that is managed by the NHF.

In writing and producing content for the book, Winkler leaned on the lessons learned from an earlier NHF book project, *The Navy*, the latest version of which is still available at Barnes and Noble. Over 300,000 copies of this white-covered coffee-table book have been printed.

As with *The Navy*, friends of the NHF were recruited to write interesting sidebars such as

"How the Naval Reserve Saved College Football" by Capt. Wilbur Jones and "Naval Reservists and the Battleship *New Jersey*" by Cdr. Paul Stillwell, both retired Navy Reservists.

Winkler cited Capt. John Lynn Shanton and Master Chief James L. Leuci as lead contributors on the inside title page for a tremendous amount of earlier



St. Louis) and 18 years in the Navy Reserve with a variety of units, retiring as a commander in 2008, Winkler brought a unique perspective to the narrative based on personal experiences. Tying the individual chapters together are the career stories of individuals who at one time may have crossed Winkler's path. For example, the Navy's first African-American flag officer, Samuel Gravely, had earned his ensign's bars thanks to the World War II V-12 and V-5 naval reserve officer commissioning programs. Before his retirement in 1980, Vice Admiral Gravely presided over a ceremony at Penn State that commissioned Winkler and his NROTC classmates.

One of the interesting components of the narrative is why the Navy Reserve is only a century old, given the 239-year history of the United States Navy. Indeed, had President Thomas Jefferson's proposed Naval Militia Act of 1805 passed Congress, we would have celebrated the bi-

research that was used in the narrative. For last summer's NHF interns Alicia Petersen and Aaron MacDougal, the book provided an opportunity to hone their photo-research skills.

Having served 10 years on active duty (including a tour as executive officer of Naval and Marine Corps Readiness Center,

centennial of the Navy Reserve a decade ago. It turns out that America's robust merchant marine in the first half of the 19th century gave national leaders confidence that a reserve manpower pool would be available to the Navy during times of crisis. The decline of the American merchant marine in the latter half

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of the 19th century led to the creation of state naval militia units that served somewhat admirably during the Spanish American War but faced statutory limitations due to their non-federal status.

Given that an omnibus bill was passed in 1915, creating a reserve force that enlisted Sailors could opt to join after leaving active duty, Winkler devotes chapters to World War I, the 1920s and 30s, World War II, the immediate post-war period, Korea, the early Cold War, Vietnam, the 1970s, the 1980s, Desert Shield/Storm

and the aftermath, and finally the tragic events of 11 September 2001 leading to a major philosophical change in how the Navy viewed its reserve component. Whereas in past decades citizen Sailors trained to be ready for activation in a wartime contingency, the continuous engagement by American armed forces in anti-terrorism and humanitarian relief operations over the past decade has placed Navy Reservists often on the front lines with their active component peers. *Ready Then, Ready Now, Ready Always* details this change and provides a

contextual overview that should reside on the bookshelves not only of part-time Sailors, but of full-time ones as well.

An ideal gift for the holidays, retirements, and changes of command, the author-signed copies of the book can be purchased through the Navy Museum Store or ordered direct from the publisher through the NHF website (www.navyhistory.org).



Bicentennial of the Washington Navy Yard Burning

Over the past few months the Navy Museum has hosted several events to commemorate the bicentennial of the British invasion of the nation's capital, a consequence of which was the burning of the Washington Navy Yard.

Before the June Flag Day annual meeting of the Naval Historical Foundation, Vice Adm. George Emery, author of *In Their Own Words*, and Steven Vogel, author of *Through the Perilous Fight*, gave informative talks to the membership to set the historical context leading to the British operation up the Patuxent River.

Coinciding with the commemoration of the Battle of Bladensburg in mid-August, which featured the dedication of a monument honoring the stand taken by Sailors and Marines under the command of Commo. Joshua Barney, the Navy Museum hosted two days of family-day activities that featured the opening of a new exhibit, "From Defeat to Victory: 1814-1815." Cu-

rated by Dr. Ed Furgol, the managing director of the Navy Museum, the exhibit will be in place through February 2015. Furgol also presented multiple walking tours of the Navy Yard throughout the August 23-24 weekend to tell the Navy story of the land battle at Bladensburg that resulted in Commodore Barney surrendering his sword to Gen. Robert Ross. The tours also described the hours in which Commodore Tingey determined when to "fire the Yard" to keep its riches from the British but not burn out the town right outside the wooden fence.

Commemoration activities continued into October as the Navy Museum hosted an NHF-sponsored reception on October 20, 2014, where Francis Hamilton, descendant of British Army Gen. Robert Ross, returned Commodore Barney's sword to the U.S. Navy from his private collection.

"Mr. Hamilton, on behalf of the United States Navy, I would like to extend my gratitude for your generous



Reflections on Pearl Harbor—On 8 December 2014, the Navy Museum hosted a conversation with former Senator John Warner and retired Vice Admiral Robert F. Dunn about their recollections of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor from the perspectives of being young lads growing up in Washington DC and Chicago. The conversation, moderated by NHF historian Dave Winkler, was digitally recorded by C-Span which will air the footage on 28 December 2014 at 9 PM.



Holding Commodore Barney's sword are Rear Adm. Michael Franken, Francis Hamilton, Rear Adm. Mark Rich, and Museum Director Jim Bruns

and thoughtful donation," said U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Michael Franken, acting chief of staff, Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff.

Franken officially accepted the sword from Hamilton on behalf of the U.S. Navy and the American people.

"Having heard that the exhibition was going to take place here, we decided to loan the sword to the museum. It's an American sword, it's the 200th anniversary of the battle, and the friendship between the two countries has endured, so it just seemed to us that donating it instead of loaning would be a nice gesture and an appropriate action," said Hamilton. "It's a huge pleasure for us to be a part of the bicentennial and to be able to add a piece of history to it."

The sword joins only a handful of pre-1841 naval officers' swords in the Navy's collection.

NHF/Nautilus STEM-H Program Update

For the fourth consecutive year this past summer, NHF's staff educator Capt. John Paulson coordinated an immersive and intensive two-week course of activities for the teachers who were selected to participate in the NHF's Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, and History (STEM-H) program. After two years of hosting teacher fellows at the Navy Museum in Washington, the NHF partnered with the Submarine Force Museum and display ship *Nautilus* for a second year to work with regional teachers to develop STEM-H lesson plans for use in secondary school systems.

The Submarine Learning Center from the



2014 STEM-H Teacher Fellows, fellowship leaders and Congressman Joe Courtney at the Submarine Force Library & Museum and Historic Ship *Nautilus*. (Left to Right) Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Amdur (OIC Historic Ship *Nautilus* and Museum Director), Michelle Mokrzewski (STEM Teacher, West Side Middle School, Groton CT), Caitlin Kennedy (Mathematics Teacher, Robert E. Fitch High School, Groton CT), Lisa Allen (Chemistry Teacher, Stonington High School, Pawcatuck, CT), Mary Harris (Chemistry Teacher, Robert E. Fitch High School, Groton, CT), Congressman Joe Courtney (D-CT 2nd District, Vernon CT), Paul Mezick (Physical Science Teacher, Daniel Hand High School, Madison, CT), Robert Mayne (Mathematics and Intro to Engineering Teacher, Chariho Regional High School, Wood River Junction, RI), Captain John J. Paulson, USN (Ret.) Naval Historical Foundation.



Congressman Joe Courtney (D-CT 2nd District) discusses STEM Education programs with the 2014 STEM Teachers and supporting instructors in the Submarine Force Library classroom. (Left to Right) Robert Mayne (Mathematics and Intro to Engineering Teacher, Chariho Regional High School, Wood River Junction, RI), Tony Quatroche (Mathematics Teacher, Robert E. Fitch High School, Groton, CT and Submarine Force Library and Museum Association Board Member), Michelle Mokrzewski (STEM Teacher, West Side Middle School, Groton CT), Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Amdur (OIC Historic Ship *Nautilus* and Museum Director) and Congressman Joe Courtney (D-CT 2nd District, Vernon CT).

Groton Submarine base provided teachers with instructional presentations on the various functions and capabilities of submarines. Fellows used the exhibits of the Submarine Force Museum and information gleaned from several tours through local naval facilities such as the Electric Boat model room, Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, and attack submarine *Virginia*.

Although many of the teachers admitted being a bit overwhelmed at the wealth of material presented to them by the Submarine Learning Center volunteers throughout the two weeks, all of them found a way to incorporate the information into their classroom curriculum.

The fellowship team took some time out of their busy schedule to meet with Stefan Pryor, Connecticut's Commissioner of Education. Commissioner Pryor had much to say about the progress and impact of the fellowship. "It is very clear that the hands-on approach that has been taken is going to lead to enhanced learning for our youngsters," said Pryor. Stonington High School's Lisa Allen agreed with Pryor. "If you can get through to students using these real-life examples," she said, "it's just good teaching."

The teachers set about perfecting and presenting their lesson plans to each other in the second week of the program. Overall, the teachers enjoyed their experience and their final product (lesson plans). Mary Harris of Fitch High School had a very positive response to the fellowship, which offered a unique spin to standardized professional development:

"The STEM fellowship has been the best two weeks of professional development that I've ever had and is especially cool because it connects my curriculum, which is chemistry, with the community."

She went on to say that she "can't wait" to use the knowledge she gained in Groton in her curriculum next year.

NHF Digital Content Developer Matt Eng observed part of the proceedings and observed afterwards: "As a student that always preferred the social sciences, I was curious to see how they incorporated the history and heritage of the United States Navy into their STEM lesson plans. Reading over their brief summaries, I couldn't help but smile."

To view the work online visit www.usnavymuseum.org or www.ussnautilus.org.



Janice Cunningham (right) poses with other 2012 teacher fellows aboard the submarine *Scranton*.

TEACHER FELLOW FEEDBACK

To improve the NHF STEM-H Teacher Fellow Program, past participants are surveyed to determine if and how they use the lesson plans developed. Below are excerpts of a response to one such survey.

Dear Mr. Paulson,

I hope this letter reaches you well. I am doing fine at this time. I am now working as a high school math teacher at Everett High School, in Everett, Mass. Everett is about a 20-minute drive northwest of Boston.

I received your e-mail for fellowship feedback and I wanted to respond asap. You have been so kind to me over the years.

Here it goes...

1. Yes, I am still teaching.
2. Everett High School, Everett, Mass.
3. I teach Pre-Calculus, Pre-Calculus Honors, and ELL [English language learner] Algebra I.
4. I teach over 175 students.
5. I have used four STEM Lesson Plans.
6. Yes, I have referred my students to www.usnavymuseum.org website.
7. I have done at least 4 weeks on naval information, submarines, depth, magnitude, graphing, radar, using topography in the ocean, rivers, lakes, seas, etc., calculating, measuring.
8. Yes, this year I am at a high school where we look at physics, science, wind turbine, wind power, mechanics, air pressure, oceanography and ecology.

9. I have spoken to about over 150 teachers since the summer of 2012 about my fellow grant and my experience with naval history, the various museums, and STEM-H in Washington, D.C.
10. Yes, we do use Common Cores with the Standards of Massachusetts.

Reflections: Wherever I have gone and traveled, I speak highly of my experiences. Other teachers always ask about it. My students are always interested when I speak of my time on the USS Scranton submarine, what I learned about naval science and the sciences used, the math calculated, the resources that go into managing, and the history of the Navy. I always tell and show my students the Cold War Museum website.

Janice Cunningham

Our STEM-H program's 26 teachers have engaged their 3,000 students in more than 20,000 hours of Navy-based STEM-H activities in their subject areas this school year. We especially thank our 2014 STEM-H corporate sponsors for making this summer's teacher program possible through their generous contributions.

- **Cubic** (leading technology and innovative, specialized services; 30% of employees are Veterans)
- **Cunico** (award-winning leading manufacturer of submarine and aircraft carrier fittings, piping, and valves)
- **EPS** (engineering and professional support services for communications and engineering)
- **Gryphon Technologies** (engineering services with a cyber-security focus)
- **Telephonics** (integrated, advanced sensor and communication systems technology)
- **TOTE** (award-winning maritime, services, shipholdings, and logistics leader)
- **Retliff Testing Labs** (one of the world's leading independent testing labs)
- **Applied Mathematics Inc.** (development and implementation of mathematical models to understand systems and processes to improve performance)
- **Concurrent Technologies Corporation Foundation** (independent applied scientific research and development)
- **Fairbanks Morse Engine** (worldwide leader in engine technology and manufacturing)

Naval History News

Navy Photo Archives Storage Improvement Phase Completed

The Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) recently completed the second phase of renovations to its extensive photo archives. This renovation phase included storage improvement and shelving replacement for the archives' special and donated collections.

Overall, NHHC's photo archives collection consists of approximately one million individual images in approximately 5,500 cubic feet. The collection covers topics spanning more than two centuries of naval history, with a particular emphasis on 20th-century photography. Its holdings include virtually every photographic format, from early daguerreotypes to glass lantern slides to large-format panoramic prints.

In addition, the photo archives is currently undertaking a major digitization and cataloging effort of approximately 120,000 of its most frequently used images. During this

process, however, there will be periods of limited access to portions of its collections, as the digitization and cataloging effort is off site. All other collections will remain open to the public for research both in person and via phone or e-mail.

To make an appointment to visit the photo archives or to make a reference request, please contact the office at (202) 433-2765 or nhhcphotoarchives@navy.mil.

Old Ironsides to Drydock

USS *Constitution* conducted her annual turnaround last 21 October to celebrate her 217th birthday. The short underway period will be her last until 2018 as the Boston-



Thirty-two pound carronades offloaded from *Constitution's* Spar Deck in preparation for dry-docking.

based frigate will be entering an adjacent drydock at the Charlestown Navy Yard next March for an extensive repair period. Anticipated work includes removing and replacing of copper from her hull below the waterline, inspecting the hull and rigging and replacing as needed, and replacing the planking in the bow.

National Naval Aviation Museum Director Retires

Capt. Bob Rasmussen (USN, Ret.) retired on 30 September after serving 27 years as the director of the National Naval Aviation Museum. His relationship with naval aviation spans more than six decades following his commissioning in 1951. During his career he spent time as a Blue Angel flying F-11 Tigers; flying combat missions over Vietnam during which he survived the tragic fire on board the carrier *Oriskany*; and holding several commands. After retiring

as a captain, he became development director for the Naval Aviation Foundation. Finally as the director, he oversaw significant expansion that resulted in the museum becoming one of the largest aviation museums in the world.

Besides providing leadership, Rasmussen might be even better known as a prolific artist who

has created hundreds of Naval aviation paintings in watercolor, oil, and acrylic. His sculpture work includes the design of the "Spirit of Naval Aviation," displayed at the front of the National Naval Aviation Museum, as well as the Alan Shepard memorial figure at the Astronaut Hall of Fame and the World War II and Korean War memorials in Pensacola, Fla.

Russian Visit to JPJ Birthplace

The recent 18 September 2014 referendum on Scottish independence was

viewed with some interest at the NHF because of the potential implications for the birthplace of John Paul Jones, located in a rural setting at Kirkbean. Of note, not only Americans have an affinity for Jones; the Russians do as well. A day after the referendum, retired Adm. Alexander Zhurkov paid a visit to the small birthplace museum located in the hills of southwestern Scotland.

Zhurkov arrived to visit the site, having recently been named as a Patron of the Birthplace Museum Trust, joining NHF chairman emeritus Adm. James L. Holloway III as a holder of the title. Zhurkov was deeply "impressed with the museum" and the work done to preserve the memory of

John Paul Jones.

Of course Jones is well-known in the United States as the commander of *Bonhomme Richard*, which captured HMS *Serapis* during the American revolution; he is now entombed in a crypt at the Naval Academy. After independence was secured and the Continental Navy was disbanded, Jones traveled to Russia where Empress Catherine II made him a Real Admiral in the Russian Navy.

The NHF has had a longstanding relationship with the birthplace museum and has served in the past as a conduit for contributions to its upkeep. In 1953 the NHF joined with the Daughters of the American Revolution to place a birthplace marker at the site.



NHF Chairman Adm. Bruce DeMars and Deputy Director of the Navy Staff, Capt. James Wyatt flank Vice Adm. Robert F. Dunn following receipt of the Distinguished Public Service Award at the National Museum of the U.S. Navy's Museum Education Center. Dunn received the award for his tireless efforts and dedicated service to promote the U.S. Navy's history throughout his 14 year tenure as president of the NHF from 1998-2012. Dunn led NHF's efforts to recognize the centennial of naval aviation, to install a museum room onboard USS *Enterprise* and to provide more than ten million dollars' worth of funds and services to the National Museum of the U.S. Navy.

Pickle Night Update on *Victory*



On 7 November the American Friends of the Royal Navy Museum hosted a "Friendraiser" Pickle Night dinner at the New York Yacht Club in mid-Manhattan. One of many such dinners held around the globe, the New York annual event derives its name from the sloop HMS *Pickle*, which delivered to England the news of the Royal Navy's victory at Trafalgar as well as the sad news of Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson's death. At the dinner Museum Director Gen. Dr. Graham Dobbin addressed the improving state of HMS *Victory* and Second Sea Lord Vice Admiral David Steel (pictured above) spoke about Nelson's Flag Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, who was instrumental in carrying on the battle against the combined French and Spanish fleets after Nelson was felled by a sharpshooter's bullet.

Fellowship Announced

Envisioning History (EH) and the Naval Order of the United States are pleased to offer a \$2,000 fellowship for individuals or teams of pre-doctoral graduate students to research and write a paper on a topic related to naval history during the inter-war and World War II eras

(1918-1950) and any impacts in political, social, technological, or economic terms.

Fellowships are not limited to history students. Digital history opens possibilities for research and analysis in all fields, and the advanced database analysis system to be used allows all disciplines to develop imaginative ways to analyze and explain history as well as to examine the histories of their respective disciplines.

Proposals are due by 15 January 2015 and notification of the award will be made by 1 February 2015. Prospective applicants should register their interest with Envisioning History via e-mail at info@envisioninghistory.org to receive published clarifications. For more details see www.envisioninghistory.org/fellowship-announcement.html.





Lions' Den Aviators Honored



Rear Admirals Pickavance and Moneymaker receiving their awards on the flight deck of *Midway*.

On the evening of 27 August 1972, Lt. William W. Pickavance and Lt. (JG) Patrick D. Moneymaker, both aviators flying from USS *Midway* (CVA 41), answered a radio call from Seventh Fleet commander Vice Adm. James L. Holloway III, who was embarked in the cruiser *Newport News*. At the time *Newport News* was leading a four-ship

surface action group into waters off Haiphong to conduct shore bombardment of anti-aircraft batteries and other facilities in support of the ongoing air offensive known today as Linebacker.

During the operation, the American combatants came under attack by enemy P-6 class fast attack craft in the dark. Deep in enemy waters and also under fire from the shore, Holloway radioed to any available attack aircraft to provide illumination to spot the oncoming torpedo boats. In response, Pickavance and Moneymaker dropped flares from their A-7B Corsairs and then made low-altitude bombing attacks that, along with the ships' gunfire, sank the enemy torpedo boats.

With the opening of the "Into the Lions' Den" exhibit at the Navy Museum detailing the events of 27 August 1972, it dawned on the NHF's leadership that the two aviators who played such a key role did not receive any recognition at the time. Using

proper protocols, with the support of former Senator Jim Webb, award packages were submitted and the decision was made to present Air Medals to now retired Rear Admirals Pickavance and Moneymaker.

On 27 August 2014, Pickavance and Moneymaker returned to stand on the flight deck they flew from over four decades earlier to receive their medals from Vice Adm. David H. Buss, Commander Naval Air Forces, on behalf of Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus. Joining them on the *Midway* in San Diego was retired Adm. Sylvester R. Foley, who served as the ship's commanding officer during the Lions' Den operation. Foley noted how proud he was to honor these men aboard his former ship, adding that he "would not have missed this opportunity for all the money in the world." From the opposite coast, Admiral Holloway provided his congratulatory comments by way of a recorded message.



Rear Admiral Patrick D. Moneymaker speaking following the presentation of his award.



Vice Admiral David H. Buss presents Rear Admiral William W. Pickavance with his award.

Remembering Capt. Victor Delano

The Naval Historical Foundation lost a good friend and dedicated member when Capt. Victor Delano died on 25 August 2014. Delano was 94 years old.

Born into a Navy family, Delano graduated with distinction from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1941. Assigned as a gunnery officer aboard USS *West Virginia* stationed at Pearl Harbor, Delano was embarked on 7 December when the Japanese attacked.

In a recent series of interviews conducted by NHF volunteer oral historian John Grady, Delano recalled having breakfast and getting ready to go ashore when "a Marine came down from topside" stating they were being bombed. Delano headed to his General Quarters station in the plotting room. Eventually Delano made it to the conning tower where he saw that the Commanding Officer, Capt. Mervyn S. Bennion, had been severely wounded by shrapnel. Delano recalled seeing Steward's Mate, Dorie Miller. Miller and another junior officer went forward to man a machine gun to fire at the airborne attackers. With *West Virginia* settling to

the bottom, Delano jumped down to turret two and swam ashore.

Going on to have a distinguished career in the Navy with expertise in nuclear weapons, Delano joined the NHF in 1961. He served as treasurer for 20 years following his retirement from active duty. Among the projects he underwrote was the commissioning of a model of *Bonhomme Richard*, John Paul Jones's flagship during the American Revolution, now on display in the Navy Museum.



Captain Victor Delano in October 2008 looking at a model of the *Bonhomme Richard* that he commissioned for the National Museum of the United States Navy. The model remains on display in the museum's Revolutionary War section.



Welcome Aboard Emily Pierce

Emily Pierce is the Foundation's newest staff member to come aboard. Hailing from Milford, Conn., Emily is pursuing her master's degree in museum studies through the George Washington University.

She serves as the Middendorf Curator for the Foundation. Emily works with material donations to the Foundation and seeks to transition these items into Navy repositories whenever possible. As a liaison between the Naval Historical Foundation and other institutions that house and display United States Navy artifacts, Emily is fostering relationships with others who join us in the preservation of naval history.

19th Century Diary Donated

The NHF is grateful to Vice Admiral Bernard Kauderer for facilitating the donation of some images and historical papers that had been retained by Mrs. Jane Ingram. Included in the shipment from Carlsbad, Cali-

fornia was the journal of James Schenck. Schneck came to Washington in the 1820s seeking an appointment to be a midshipman. He decided to take a bath in the Potomac River and got sage advice from another bather who he later found out was President John Quincy Adams. Schenck's journal details his cruise to the Mediterranean in the frigate *United States*. Schenck would eventually be promoted to Rear Admiral during the Civil War.

The collection also included the autobiography of a 20th century rear admiral written for the family by Logam Mckee. The collection has been transferred to the Navy Department Library. The NHF again thanks Mrs. Ingram for her generosity.



NHF to again partner in Annual LEGO Shipbuilding Event in Norfolk

The Naval Historical Foundation will partner with the Hampton Roads Naval Museum in Norfolk, VA next 7 February for the annual "Brick by Brick: LEGO Shipbuilding" competition. This is the second year that NHF will sponsor the event. NHF Digital Content Developer Matthew Eng helped create the event with current HRNM Deputy Director of Education Laura Orr four years ago while working there in the education department. It is the Hampton Roads Naval Museum's most



popular event, making it a signature yearly occurrence. The event draws nearly 2,000 excited shipbuilding enthusiasts each year. NHF is proud to support organizations and institutions

promoting STEM-based education programs like LEGO shipbuilding.

The most popular portion of the day-long event is the shipbuilding contest. Contestants young and old can bring their own ship designs or build one there. The NHF's support of the event will provide each of the contest winners with a LEGO gift card.

Shown is a *Fletcher*-class destroyer and the aircraft carrier *Lexington* built by David Colamaria, that were displayed at last year's gathering.

Upcoming Conferences and Symposia

- 2-5 January 2015: American Historical Association Annual Meeting, New York, N.Y. www.historians.org.
- 1-4 April 2015: Popular Culture Association and American Culture Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, La. <http://pcaaca.org/>.
- 9-12 April 2015: Society for Military History Annual Conference, Montgomery, Ala. www.smh-hq.org/.
- 13-15 April 2015: The Navy League's Sea-Air-Space Exposition, National Harbor, Md. www.seaairspace.org/page.cfm/Link=1/t=m/goSection=1.
- 15 April 2015: Naval Submarine League - Naval Historical Foundation Submarine Symposium, The Navy Museum in Washington, D.C. www.navalsubleague.com.
- 23 April 2015: Naval Historical Foundation - National Maritime Historical Society Spring Awards Dinner at the National Press Club, Washington, D.C. www.navyhistory.org and www.seahistory.org.
- 13-17 May 2015: The North American Society for Oceanic History annual conference at Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. www.nasoh.org.
- 20 June 2015: Naval Historical Foundation Annual Meeting, Washington Navy Yard, D.C. www.navyhistory.org.
- 25-30 June 2015: American Library Association Annual Conference, San Francisco, Calif. www.ala.org.
- 16-19 September 2015: Historic Naval Ships Association Annual Conference, Battleship *Iowa*, Los Angeles, Calif., www.hnsa.org.
- 17-18 September 2015: McMullen Naval History Symposium, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. navalhistorysymposium@gmail.com.
- 15-16 October 2015 (tentative) Violent Skies: Air War in Vietnam, Washington DC, details forthcoming.
- 5 November 2015: Mystic Seaport Award Gala, New York, N.Y. www.mysticseaport.org.
- 1-8 November 2015: International Congress of Maritime Museums Biennial Congress, Hong Kong and Macau. www.icmmonline.org/.

SAVE THE DATE! 23 April 2015

Naval Historical Foundation—National Maritime Historical Society
Annual Washington Awards Banquet!

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan Greenert to receive first NHF
Distinguished Service Award.

Location: National Press Club
Regional Naval Historical Foundation members will receive a formal invitation in March.

Calls for Papers

Naval and Maritime History 2015 McMullen Naval History Symposium 17-18 September 2015 United States Naval Academy

The History Department of the United States Naval Academy invites proposals for papers to be presented at the 2015 McMullen Naval History Symposium in Annapolis, Md., on 17-18 September 2015.

Proposals dealing with any aspect of naval and maritime history are welcome. Proposals that address topics relevant to the 100th anniversary of the First World War are especially sought after. Proposals should include a one-page vita and an abstract not exceeding 250 words that addresses the research plan and the original contribution to historical knowledge the final product is expected to make.

Proposal Deadline: 6 February 2015

Panel proposals are strongly encouraged. Panel proposals should contain an abstract and brief vita for each panelist. Submit all proposals by e-mail to navalhistorysymposium@gmail.com by Friday, 6 February 2015. The program committee expects to finalize the program by Monday, 2 March 2015; final versions of accepted papers are due to the symposium committee and panel chairs by 1 August 2015.

Online registration for the conference will begin in March 2015. A limited number of modest travel stipends are available to graduate students and recent PhDs who do not hold a tenure-track position. Please indicate your desire to apply for a travel stipend in the e-mail that contains your proposal. The program committee will

select the best papers presented at the symposium to be published at a later date.

Information on the 2015 McMullen Naval History Symposium will be posted online at www.usna.edu/History/Symposium. Specific inquiries should be directed to Commander (PhD) Chris Rentfrow at navalhistorysymposium@gmail.com or (410) 293-6257.

Violent Skies: The Air War over Vietnam A Symposium Proposed for 15- 16 October 2015 Washington, D.C.

Four military service historical foundations—the Air Force Historical Foundation, the Army Historical Foundation, the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation, and the Naval Historical Foundation—recognize that a half century has passed since the United States became militarily engaged in Southeast Asia and hope to sponsor a series of conferences involving scholars and veterans, aimed at exploring aspects and consequences of what once was known as America's Longest War.

For the first conference in the series, because all military services employed their combat aircraft capabilities in that conflict, the leaders of the four nonprofit organizations agree that the air war over Southeast Asia offers a compelling joint topic for reflective examination and discussion. The intent is to host a symposium on this subject in the national capital region on Thursday and Friday, 15 and 16 October 2015, potentially extending into Saturday, 17 October. Other stakeholder organizations will be approached to join as co-sponsors of this event.

The organizers of the symposium envision plenary and con-

current sessions to accommodate a wide variety of topics and issues. Panel participants will be allotted 20 minutes to present their research or discuss their experiences. A panel chair will be assigned to provide commentary and moderate discussion. Commenters from academia, veterans, Vietnamese émigrés, and scholars from the region may be invited to provide additional insights.

Panel/paper proposals may employ both chronological and topical approaches:

- a. Examples of chronological subjects can include U.S. air support in the early years; the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and American escalation; the Rolling Thunder campaign; Tet and its aftermath; concluding combat operations to include aerial mining and Linebacker operations; and evacuation operations in 1975.
- b. Topical proposals could include political and military leadership and decision making; recognition of individual service and sacrifice; joint service coordination; organizational command infrastructures; the rules of engagement; aircraft and armament capabilities; close air support; air mobility; airlift and logistical support; search and rescue; aeromedical evacuation; air-to-air combat; air defense challenges; air interdiction efforts; the prisoner of war experience; media coverage and public opinion; basing at sea and on land; training and advisory missions; air reconnaissance and intelligence operations; South Vietnamese/allied nation/other organizations (e.g., CIA) air operations; ethical and legal considerations; and environmental impact.

- c. Samples of the types of panels that could be assembled include:
 - U.S. Air Support in the early years. Does that start with helping the French with reconnaissance (photo missions by Banshees off carriers) or with subsequent reconnaissance in the early '60s?
 - “Going Downtown Hanoi”—Ideal for Navy and Air Force veteran participation.
 - “Dueling with SAM and Charlie”—Another panel that could include USN/USAF veterans.
 - “The Ho Chi Minh Trail”—The interdiction campaign.
 - “Search and Rescue”—USAF A1H and Navy helicopters.
 - “In-Country Close Air Support”—Could focus on Marine and Army aviation as well as Navy A-1 Skyraider aircraft.

Those proposing a symposium presentation shall submit a 250- to 400-word paper abstract and a curriculum vitae or short autobiography to Dr. David F. Winkler of the Naval Historical Foundation (dwickler@navyhistory.org) not later than 30 April 2015. Panel proposals will be welcomed as well; please include a panel objective statement in addition to paper abstracts and CVs/bios.

HMS *Victory* 250: “The Old Wooden Walls of England” Building the Sailing Navy 9-10 May 2015

This conference will celebrate the 250th anniversary of the launch of HMS *Victory* in 1765 and examine the national effort needed to produce the British sailing Royal Navy, including the

impact it had on finance, industrialization, technology, the environment, politics, strategy, defense, and the wider British and Imperial society, as well as relations with other states.

Papers that address the following areas will be especially welcome:

- Social and cultural history of navies from 1750 to 1815
- Economic impact of building the sailing navy
- Impact of navies on domestic politics and related issues between 1750 and 1815
- The impact on the environment
- The impact of this national effort on industrialization and technology
- The relationship among politics, strategy, defense, and the wider British society or imperial society
- The financing of the sailing navy and its impact on governments and governance

To submit a paper proposal please send a 300-word outline and a one-page CV by 9 January 2015 to research@nrmn.org.uk or Dr. Duncan Redford, National Museum of the Royal Navy, HM Naval Base (PP66), Portsmouth PO1 3NH.

Saving the Nation; Striking the Enemy: The Royal Navy and 1940 4-5 September 2015

In 2015, 75 years will have passed since the German invasions of Scandinavia, France, and the Low Countries, since the Battle of Britain, since the widening of the war to the Mediter-

anean, and since the Battle of the Atlantic took on a new level of ferocity. The images and myths of some of these battles and campaigns in 1940 still resonate with British society. This conference will examine the myths and reality of 1940 from an international maritime perspective, as well as analyzing the role of the Royal Navy in these events.

Papers that address the following areas will be especially welcome:

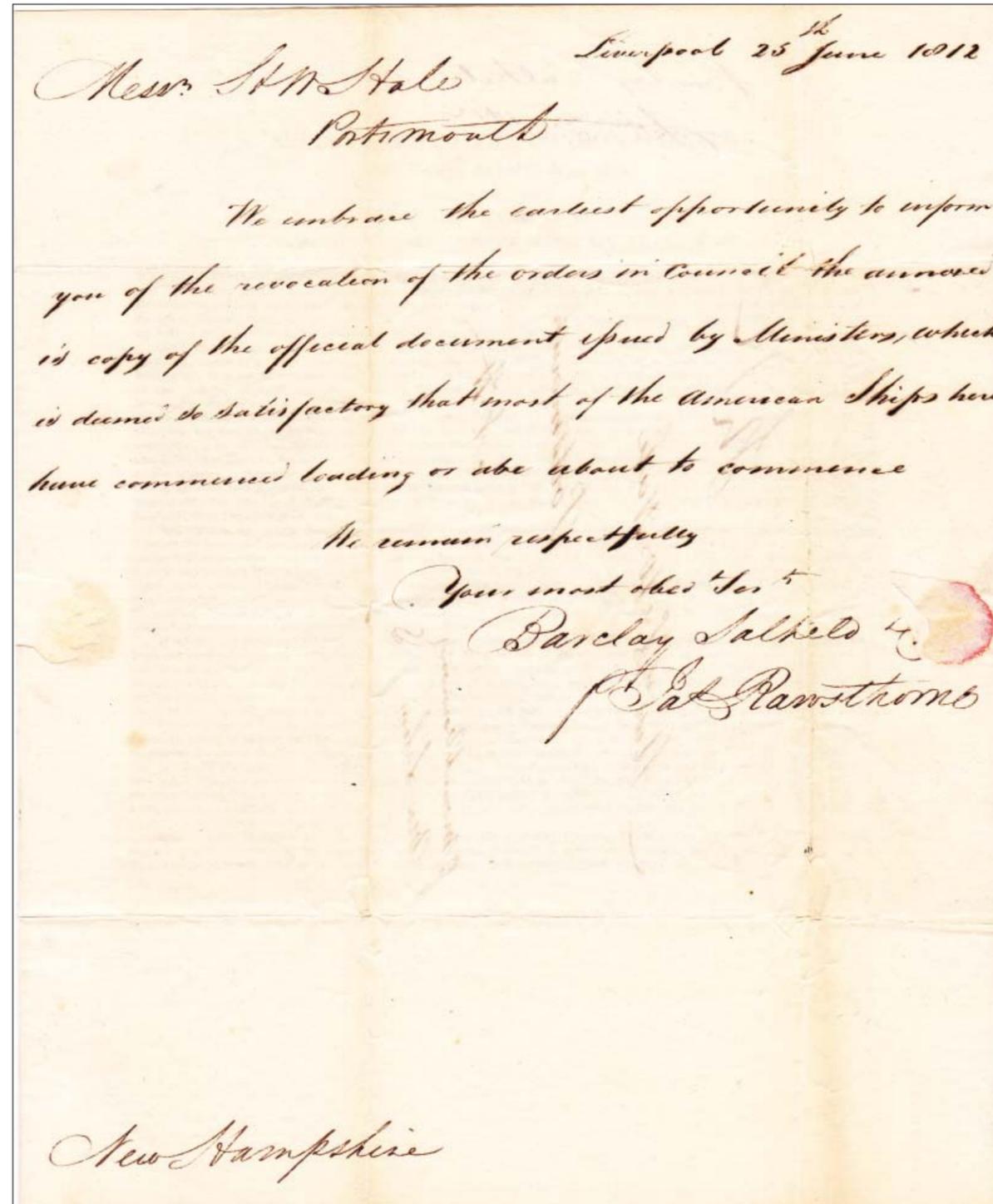
- Myths and maritime realities in 1940
- Anti-submarine warfare
- The Royal Navy and the battle of Britain and Operation Sealion
- Maritime strategy and the changes forced upon it during 1940
- Lessons learned and not learned in the maritime sphere, 1940
- Strengths and weaknesses of 1940 amphibious warfare and support to Allied land forces
- International and/or comparative perspectives on the maritime contribution and/or influence on the events of 1940
- The maritime legacy of 1940

To submit a paper proposal please send a 300-word outline and a one-page CV by 6 March 2015 to research@nrmn.org.uk or write to Dr. Duncan Redford, National Museum of the Royal Navy, HM Naval Base (PP66), Portsmouth PO1 3NH.



The Bicentennial of the War of 1812

As we conclude two and a half years of commemoration, Vice Adm. George Emery shares documentation to remind us that a major cause for war had fallen by the wayside at the time of the American declaration. If only the King of England had a Twitter account!



The British King Revokes the Orders in Council, but Too Late to Avoid War

On 25 June 1812, James Rawsthorne, an agent for merchants Barclay & Salkeld in Liverpool, England, wrote excitedly to merchants S & W Hale in Portsmouth, N.H., that the British government had just revoked the Orders in Council. Printed directly on the stationery was a “copy of the official document issued by the Ministers” that Rawsthorne reported was “so satisfactory” that American ships were already loading British goods for America!

Thank the Lord; there would be no war!

Backing up a week, what provoked President James Madison to implore Congress to declare

war on Great Britain in June of 1812? Historically recognized issues include (1) the Royal Navy’s impressment of American sailors on the high seas, (2) the British government’s implementation of the Orders in Council that virtually halted America’s seagoing trade, and (3) the English Army’s encouragement of Indian tribes of the Northwest Territories to attack and kill American settlers.

Of these three, the two maritime issues crowd out the third. Impressment may have produced the loudest hue and cry, but the most damaging, economically, were the British Orders in Council that essentially halted America’s European trade, exposed her neutral shipping and its cargo to seizure and confiscation by the Royal Navy, and brought depression and financial ruin to America.

Jefferson, hoping to force Great Britain to repeal those Orders, responded with a well-intentioned, but disastrous, embargo preventing American merchants from undertaking trade in foreign ports. Merchant ships in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States were laid up and rotted at their moorings, while southern farmers saw the once-lucrative overseas demand for their products plummet.

But by early 1812, after too many years of war with Napoleon, the British economy was in trouble and Parliament reluctantly agreed to lift the Orders in Council provided France first revoked her embargo on trade with England. And as this Supplement to the *London Gazette* exclaimed, that is just what has happened...but *too late*. The American Congress and president were unaware, and five



Vice Admiral Emery speaking at the June 2014 annual meeting of the NHF.

days after the supplement was published in London, war was declared in Washington.

Here's the time line that the Supplement reported: France repealed her embargo decrees on 28 April and word reached Parliament on 20 May. Five weeks later the King revoked the Orders of Council "so far as may regard American vessels, and their car-

goes being American property from the 1st day of August next."

Thrilled with the news, James Rawsthorne hurriedly wrote that American vessels will quickly be leaving England for stateside ports...and unknowingly...*directly into the teeth of a Royal Navy at war.*

What if news had traveled a little faster in 1812? Would word that the Orders in Council had been revoked avert a war? Would the young officers trained by the

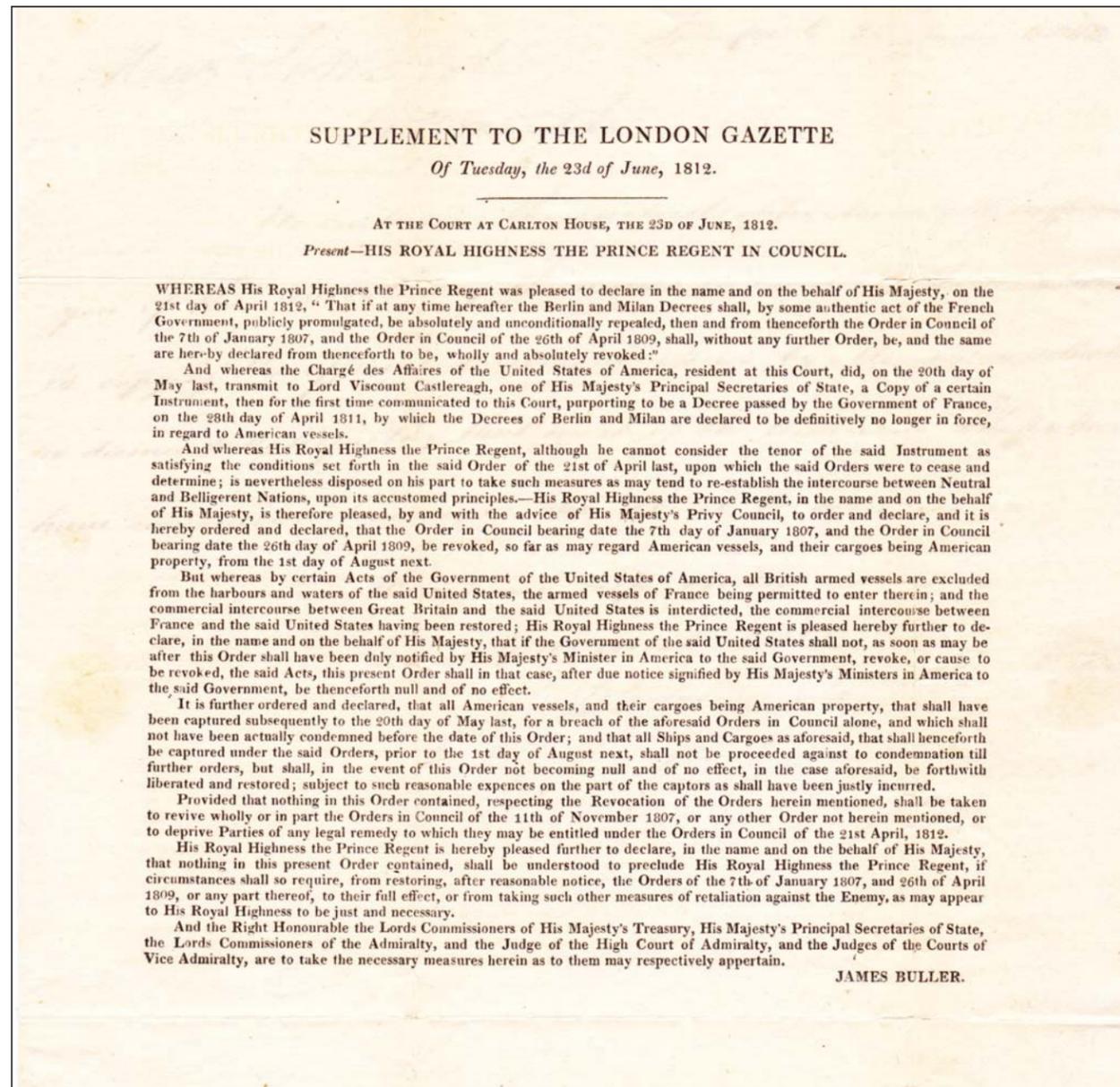
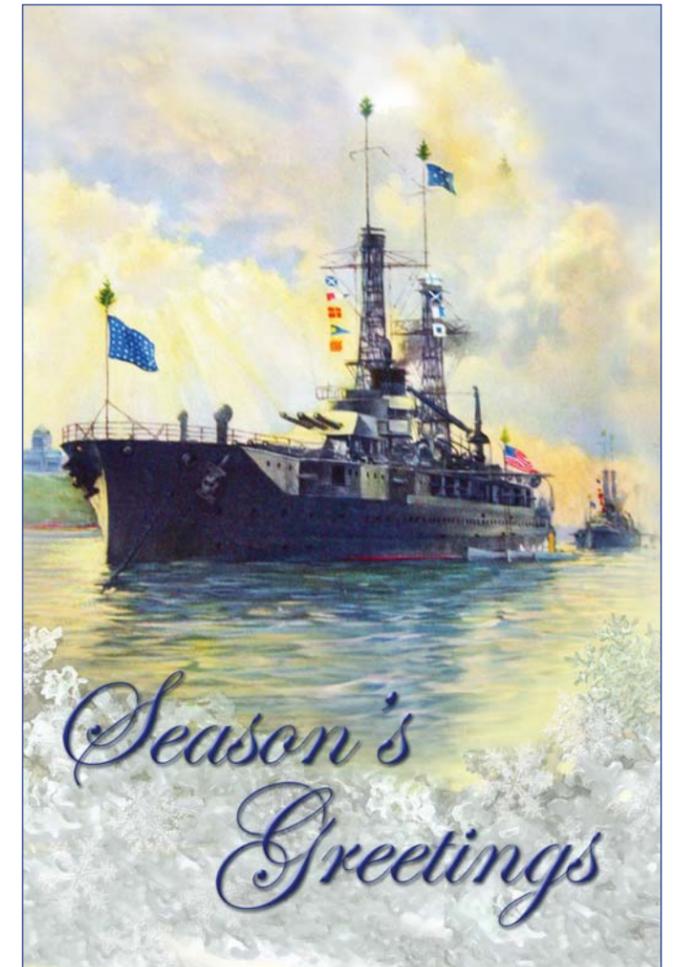
likes of Thomas Truxtun and Edward Preble lose their opportunity to show the world that the Navy of America was a Navy to be reckoned with? Would Washington City avoid violation and destruction at the hands of an enemy? What would be our American anthem today?

To this writer, word of revocation would have indeed squelched an American declaration of war, so let your imagination wander!

International Journal of Naval History

The next edition of the online *International Journal of Naval History* (www.ijnhonline.org) will be published in the new year. Editor-in-Chief Dr. Charles Chadbourn and Managing Editor Dr. Howard Fuller report articles in the next edition include:

- "The Development of Modern Counter-piracy Initiatives in Southeast Asia: Vietnamese Boat Refugees and Alternative Incidents 1979-1997", by Robert C. McCabe (Maynooth University, Ireland).
- "Swimming in the 'Fishpond' or solidarity with the 'Beresfordian Syndicate': An analysis of the inquiry by the Subcommittee of Imperial Defence into naval policy, 1909" by Dr. Keith McLay (Canterbury Christ Church University, England).
- "Taking the Moral Highground: The United States, Privateering, and Immunity of Private Property at Sea," by Dr. Michael Crawford (Naval History and Heritage Command, Washington, DC).



In Memory of:

Thomas F. Cline, Jr.	Jerry Christopher Paul McCarty
Nobuko Rhodes	Ron Crabtree
Charles A. Thomas, Sr.	Richard G. King
Seaman 2/c Millard Preston Hall, Sr.	LCdr. William Crowley
Leroy H. Dietrich	

In Memory of longtime NHF members:

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