

PULL TOGETHER

Newsletter of the Naval Historical Foundation



The entrance to the new Cold War Gallery. For additional views and details, see *Navy Museum News* inside.

Special Offer for Admiral Holloway's Carriers at War, see page 5

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Fleet Historian Program Expands Naval Historical Center's Reach

By Jay Thomas

A new CNO initiative sponsored by the Naval Historical Center (NHC) is providing dedicated historical support to 16 fleet and force staffs around the world.

For decades, most Navy commands had little continuing contact with NHC except when submitting their annual histories or in connection with noteworthy events or operations. A handful of major staffs established full-time historian positions, but most assigned historian tasks as collateral duties, if at all. On some staffs, historian tasks were performed by various offices, including public affairs. In contrast, combatant commanders and major Army and Air Force staffs have long had full-time historians assigned.

This situation began to change with the first Gulf War and the establishment of NHC's Navy Combat Documentation Detachment 206, whose recent activities are described in the fall/winter 2006/07 *Pull Together*. Det 206 documentation teams, which have become a familiar sight in the operational Navy, have collected large amounts of information on current operations.

Successive reports of the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Subcommittee on Naval History in the late '90s emphasized that the fleet's connection with NHC still needed improvement. In 2003, CNO's temporary Task Force History initiative focused attention on the documentation of combat operations, which further highlighted the need for better ongoing collection and use of historical information in the fleet.

As a result, NHC has received funding for 35 historian billets on 16 major staffs. Unlike the other serv-

ices, whose historians are usually civilians or active duty military, the Navy billets are in the reserve component.

The new billets were formally established on 1 October 2006. The Navy Reserve filled the captain and commander billets through its annual nationwide slating board, and these senior fleet historians reported to their commands on 1 January 2007. The junior billets are being filled by local reserve manpower offices. Of the 35 billets, 19 had been filled as of May 2007.

Filling the billets was only the first step; equally important was defining just what this new Navy capability would do. NHC has established four focus areas for the new fleet historians:

- Documenting command staff history. Good history begins at home, so the fleet historians will concentrate on ensuring that their own staffs' activities are accurately documented. Along with this comes the basic organizational task of deciding how to align the historical function.
- Overseeing subordinate operational history programs. Navy unit Command Operations Reports—the former Command Histories—need improvement in both submission rate and quality. (See <http://www.history.navy.mil/shiphist> for some recent examples.) Fleet historians are to provide quality oversight of and, if required, prodding of their subordinates.
- Harnessing technology to improve documentation. Vast amounts of electronic information flow through the Navy every day. Much of it is appropriate and technically suitable as historical documentation. Fleet historians

will work with the Navy Records Manager (DNS-5), NHC, each other, and the commands responsible for information systems technology to identify the most relevant electronic records, and to develop the processes to capture them effectively.

- Serving as a conduit to the historical community. The fleet not only should be producing historical information, but should be using it too. Naval present-mindedness is legendary, and some officers may never be convinced that the past has anything to teach the 21st-century Navy. Others will know that for such current challenges as counterinsurgency, riverine, and coalition operations, past experience is an invaluable guide for future success.

This last point on the connection of the fleet and the historical community is particularly important. Most staff officers understand the value of improving the documentation of current operations. Fewer know what kind of services NHC and other historical centers can provide to them in their day-to-day jobs. Bringing historical information to fleet users will require a combination of "push" and "pull" tactics. Historical information can be "pushed" to users by posting it on command classified and unclassified networks, by developing outreach programs such as plan-of-the-day notes and commemorations of important events, and by personal briefs to key potential users.

Users can be given the opportunity to "pull" information by knowing that the staff has a historian and how to get in touch. Here too the command's intranet is a good way to keep this information in front of prospective users. Once a product or



The Fleet Historian Program will allow for interface with fleet units returning from deployment.

service request has been made, the historian's (and the program's) credibility depends on a prompt, accurate reply. Individual fleet historians will be able to reach out to each other and to NHC, and either reply with the requested information or provide an estimate of what additional effort would be required to get the information.

We face a number of challenges as we stand up the fleet historian program. Most of the Navy has no experience with historians on staff, and so every place is likely to approach it differently. As long as the core functions are covered, some local variety is acceptable, so NHC has sponsored an online collaboration site for fleet historians to share information. NHC also had a number of the fleet historians on board for training during March 2007.

The presence of historians in the fleet will also affect NHC. The quality, quantity, and format of operational documentation will change, requiring new management approaches to ensure that it is all

safely and accessibly stored. Fleet requests for service will also increase as local historians convince their staffs of the usefulness of historical information. The fleet is an important NHC constituency, but not its only constituency, so NHC resources must be carefully managed to ensure that all requirements can be met.

The Navy's fleet historian program relies on the reserve component, which presents unique challenges. Is it possible to improve historical documentation and develop a market for historical products with fleet historians who are not onboard every day?

In fact, it has never been more possible. Command internet and intranet sites are ideal places to post historical information that may be useful to staff action officers, and e-mail allows action officers to contact historians with requests or questions. The same tools allow historians to stay in touch with each other and with NHC. While sometimes there is no substitute for face-to-face discussions, historians and their staffs both benefit if the focus is on the amount

of work performed, not on hours spent in the headquarters building. Careful and flexible management of the fleet historian program will allow a sound evaluation of this new approach to a longstanding need.

The new fleet historian program allows NHC to work directly and continuously with the operating forces in unprecedented ways. It represents an important opportunity to help action officers on major staffs be better users of historical information, and to improve the Navy's ability to document current operations around the world by building on existing information management systems. The need for better historical support has been recognized for years, but only now have the staffing and the electronic tools become available to answer the need fully. The results of this initiative are hard to predict, but its potential is unlimited.

Dr. Thomas, a former Deputy Director of Naval History, is a captain in the Navy Reserve and is the Fleet Historian, Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command

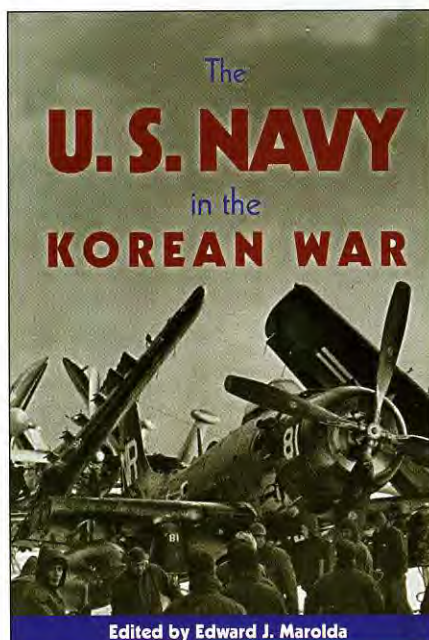
New Works on Naval History Hit Shelves

SINCE 1926, THE NAVAL Historical Foundation's (NHF) mission of preserving and promoting our naval heritage has included the production of publications. For example, for decades a popular series of light blue soft-covered pamphlets covered numerous topics for the benefit of the general membership. Because the content quality of these short historical works is timeless, the Navy Department Library is in the process of digitizing these pamphlets for posting on the Naval Historical Center's (NHC) www.history.navy.mil website in the Navy Department Library Reading Room section. The most recent addition to the reading room, *Bayly's Navy*, discusses Anglo-American destroyer cooperation during World War I.

Then in 2000, the NHF published the coffee-table book *The Navy*. A follow-on chronology titled *The U.S. Navy: A Complete History* was published in 2003. Both of these books have been well-received and remain in print. Recently, Borders Books commissioned a special print run of these great gift items, for which your foundation continues to receive royalties.

Now three more books with the NHF pedigree have been added to the collection. Each was published by the Naval Institute Press in spring 2007.

First is *The U.S. Navy in the Korean War*. Edited by the Naval Historical Center's Senior Historian Dr. Edward J. Marolda, the book represents a consolidation of seven monographs that were published in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Korean War. In 1999, the NHF contracted with Thomas J. Cutler, Curtis A. Utz, Thomas B. Buell, Joseph H. Alexander, Bernard C. Nulty, Richard C. Knott, and Malcolm Muir Jr. to write monographs to cover various naval aspects of that conflict. Sadly, the



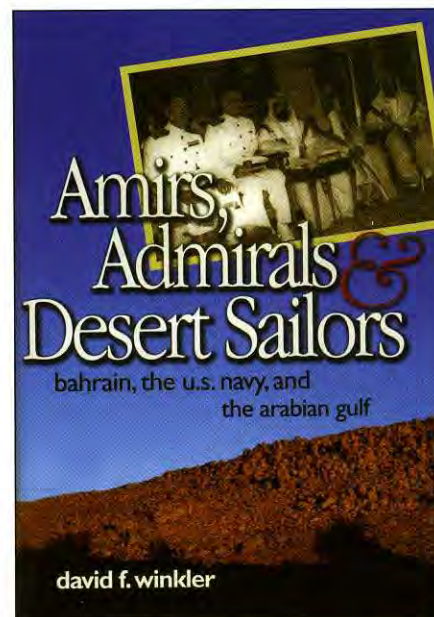
monograph and later chapter on "Naval Leadership in Korea: The First Six Months" by Buell was his last, as the noted biographer of Admirals King and Spruance passed away in 2002.

The NHF contribution to the book also included a preface and sidebar written by its chairman, Adm. James L. Holloway III. His sidebar, "A Naval Aviator's Recollection," enhanced the "Attack from the Sky" narrative by Knott.

During the Korean War, nearly all petroleum products that sustained Seventh Fleet operations came from the Middle East. At that time a Naval Control of Shipping Office in Bahrain coordinated the constant arrival and departure of tankers in the region. It is the story of this American presence in Bahrain that is the focus of *Amirs, Admirals, and Desert Sailors: Bahrain, the U.S. Navy, and the Arabian Gulf*. For the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Navy's presence in Bahrain in 1998, then-Fifth Fleet Commander Vice Adm. Charles W. Moore initiated a project to document the half-century relationship, and two reserve officers from the NHC's combat documenta-

tion detachment flew to Bahrain to pursue the initial research. Eventually, one of the two reserve officers, Cdr. David F. Winkler, took on the challenge of writing a monograph whose title resulted from a "name the book" contest held at the U.S. Naval Support Activity in Bahrain.

Although the Fifth Fleet underwrote Winkler's travel expenses and active duty to conduct research and some writing, much of the book was composed by Winkler in conjunc-



tion with his normal duties at the NHF.

Covering nearly 60 years of relations between the Bahraini royal family and the U.S. Navy, the book has been well-received, especially by the Bahrainis. On 8 March, Winkler introduced the book at a reception for His Highness Crown Prince Shaikh Salman bin Hamad al Khalifa at the Bahrain Embassy in Washington. In May, Winkler spoke about the book at follow-on receptions at the Bahrain Embassy and at the National Museum of the United States Navy.

Whereas Winkler's book focuses on a specific region, Admiral Holloway's *Aircraft Carriers at*

War: A Personal Retrospective of Korea, Vietnam, and the Soviet Confrontation takes readers on a voyage through the seven seas and the corridors of the Pentagon, providing context for the high-stakes competition between the two superpowers that emerged from World War II: the United States and the Soviet Union.

With a foreword written by President George H.W. Bush, *Aircraft Carriers at War* opens interestingly enough at Leyte Gulf, where Holloway, aboard the destroyer *Bennion*, witnessed the last duel between battleships at Surigao Strait. The author then discusses his transition to naval avia-

tion and the critical role carriers played during the Korean War. During that conflict Holloway deployed twice to carriers off Korea to fly combat missions in support of UN forces ashore.

Nuclear weapons and propulsion changed tactics and doctrine during the Cold War and Holloway repeatedly found himself in positions to influence how the Navy prepared for and conducted combat operations. Nuclear trained under Adm. Hyman Rickover, Holloway commanded USS *Enterprise* on two combat tours off Vietnam and he later returned to that theater as Commander Seventh Fleet. His service in the interim as the program manager for nuclear aircraft carriers informs his account of the resistance to USS *Nimitz* and follow-on carriers. Later as CNO he drafted Naval Warfare Publication 1, which reinvented how naval forces were organized and deployed.

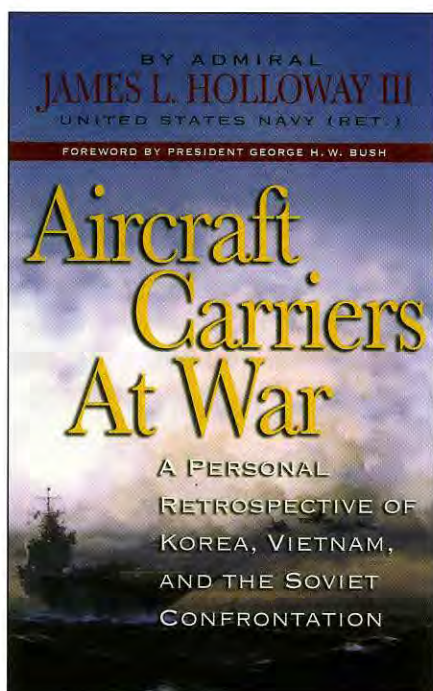
Although one reviewer has called the book a history of the Navy during the Cold War, it just seems that way because Holloway's career path took him to many of the world's hotspots. Because of his colorful narration, this book is an enjoyable yet informative read.

Indeed, these three books are good reads and are worthy additions to any naval library. Though these books can be acquired directly from the Naval Institute Press or web-based booksellers, the Foundation is making a special offer to its membership to purchase autographed or

inscribed copies of these books as part of our efforts to raise funds for the Cold War Gallery project.

In addition to the three books generated by the Foundation, the NHC will soon publish *Interpreting Old Ironsides: An Illustrated Guide to USS Constitution*. This work, prepared by Charles E. Brodine Jr., Michael J. Crawford, and Christine F. Hughes of the Center's Early History Branch, recounts in words, pictures, and documents the career of USS *Constitution*, the oldest commissioned warship afloat. The guide focuses on Old Ironsides' operational days, especially its service in the War of 1812. Individual essays treat topics such as the ship's design and construction, each of its 1812 engagements, and how its men lived, worked, and fought in the age of sail. An extensive set of appendices containing documents and statistics relating to the ship and its times complements the essays.

With 87 illustrations, a selected bibliography, and a comprehensive index accompanying its text, *Interpreting Old Ironsides* will prove an authoritative resource for the Sailors who interpret *Constitution* to the public today. It will also inform the general reader interested in Old Ironsides and the early American Navy. Expect *Interpreting Old Ironsides* to be available for purchase through the Government Printing Office by this fall.

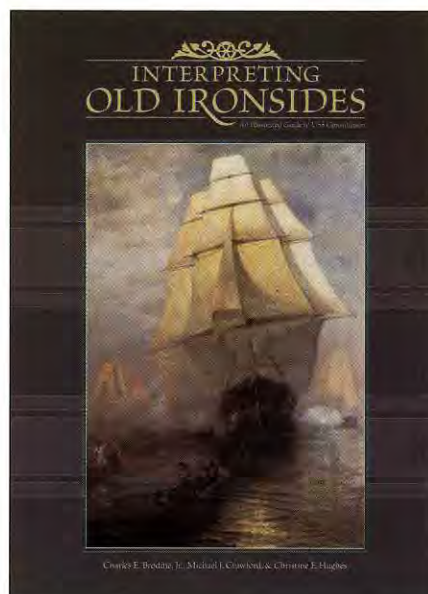


Autograph/Inscription Offer!

If you would like a copy or copies of one of the above books signed by either Dr. Edward J. Marolda, Dr. David F. Winkler, or Adm. James L. Holloway III, send a check for \$40 per book payable to "Naval Historical Foundation" to 1306 Dahlgren Ave SE, Washington DC 20374.

For a donation of \$100 or more, Admiral Holloway or Dr. Winkler will be pleased to personally inscribe a book to you or a friend. Please send your contribution to the above address with a note detailing how you would like the inscription to read.

In both cases if you would like for us to send the books to a third party, let us know! In all cases you will be receiving a letter of thanks to acknowledge the portion of your donation beyond the wholesale cost of each book that is tax-deductible.



Remembering Richard W. Leopold and Barbara Gilmore

By Dean Allard

RICHARD W. "DICK" Leopold, a longtime friend of the Naval Historical Center and a prominent academic historian, died in Evanston, Ill., on 23 November 2006 at the age of 94. As a Naval Reserve officer during World War II, Dick was assigned to the Manuscript Section of the Office of Naval Records and Library. That office was a predecessor to the Naval Historical Center and its Manuscript Section later became known as the Operational Archives. Professor Leopold was key in developing the filing and indexing systems for the action reports, war diaries, and operation plans or orders prepared by naval commands throughout the war. This immense and invaluable body of documentation is readily accessible to naval people, veterans, writers, and the public largely because of Professor Leopold's efforts.

Dick Leopold was born and raised in New York City. After receiving a B.A. degree from Princeton, he did his graduate work in history at Harvard. Following World War II Dick joined the History Department of Northwestern University, where he remained for the rest of his professional career. He published hundreds of articles and a number of books. Among his best known contributions was *The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History*, which became a standard text of American diplomatic history. He also was noted for being the mentor of a number of prominent individuals, including former senator and presidential candidate George McGovern, the historian John Morton Blum, and the journalist Georgie Anne Geyer.

Dick Leopold's naval friends will long remember his important contributions as a member and later the

chair of the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History for a period of more than 20 years from the 1950s into the 1970s. He was a staunch supporter of the Navy's historical program who continually urged the Naval Historical Center to maintain the highest professional standards. At the same time he performed an important task in promoting communications and cooperation between the Navy's historians and the American academic community. Eventually, Professor Leopold served also on the historical advisory committees of the State Department, Army, Marine Corps, Atomic Energy Commission, CIA, and Library of Congress. He was widely recognized as an indispensable bridge between the world of higher learning and the historical offices of the federal government.

Richard Leopold received numerous recognitions and honors throughout his distinguished career. These included his election in 1976 as president of the Organization of American Historians (OAH), the largest professional society of scholars engaged in the study of U.S. history. In 1984 his former doctoral students established, through the OAH, the Richard W. Leopold prize, which is awarded bi-annually for the best book written by a governmental historian. It is noteworthy that two of these awards were given to members of the Naval Historical Center staff: Gary E. Weir and Robert J. Schneller, Jr.

A biography of Professor Leopold, written by former student Steven J. Harper, will be published by Northwestern University Press in fall 2007.

Editor's Note: In May the Foundation received word that longtime member Lt. Cdr. Barbara

Gilmore had passed away in New Hampshire at age 83. Former Director of Naval History Dean Allard wanted to share some recollections:

With regards to Barbara Gilmore, I was her coworker in the Operational Archives (for which she was assistant head) for almost 30 years from 1958 into the mid-1980s. Barbara had reported as an Ensign to the Manuscript Section (which became the Operational Archives) of the Office of Naval Records and Library on VJ Day, August 1945. She later became a civilian and the sole link, in my day, between the World War II archives generation and the postwar crowd. Barbara's knowledge of the World War II naval operational records, which were the backbone of the archives, was unrivaled.

She was a graduate of Hood College and of the women's officer school at Smith College. Barbara came from a solid naval family. Her father, Morris, was in Ernest J. King's Naval Academy class. He took an early medical retirement and then astounded the doctors by living to a ripe old age. For many years Morris Gilmore was the treasurer of the USNA Athletic Association.

As a reserve officer, Barbara was a member of a censorship reserve unit, which was part of the Navy's intelligence program, for a number of years. Following her retirement from the Naval Historical Center, Barbara moved to New Hampshire, where she lived with her sister Betty until Betty died some 10 to 20 years ago. Barbara was a superb archivist and a masterful student of World War naval history. She made innumerable contributions to the Navy throughout her long career.

NAVY MUSEUM NEWS

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Cold War Gallery Design Phase Nearing Completion

On 18–19 June a working group of historians, curators, designers, and representatives with backgrounds in surface ships, submarines, and naval aviation met to review and tweak designs for the prospective National Museum of the United States Navy Cold War Gallery.

With floor plans laid over tabletops, the group, chaired by Naval Historical Center Senior Historian Dr. Edward J. Marolda, mentally walked through the gallery as if they were tourists arriving for the first time in late 2009.

The Central Gallery

Entering the center of newly renovated former David Taylor Model Basin, the group reviewed the layout of the Central Gallery, which will focus on “Defining the Cold War.” At

a previous meeting the group had determined a need for an introductory exhibit to provide context for the overall gallery, given that many of the prospective visitors will have been born after the fall of the Soviet Union.

Dominating the room will be an assembled Trident missile to symbolize how the nuclear warfare aspect of this superpower confrontation made this a dangerous period in world history. The missile will be placed behind a timeline that will highlight such key events as Winston Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. A polar projection of the earth will illustrate the relative positions of the North American and Eurasian continents.

For an overview of the Navy’s role in the Cold War, visitors will then step into the Ready Room Orientation Theater that will be set up as a squadron ready room on board an aircraft carrier. Once seated, visitors will view a short introductory video or hear a talk from one of the Museum’s docents. The Ready Room chairs were obtained from the recently decommissioned USS *John F. Kennedy* (CV 67).



The North Gallery

Leaving the Ready Room Orientation Theater and turning left, visitors will view the Donor Wall and then walk into the “Navy in the Nuclear Age” exhibit, which explores the Navy’s role during the formative years of the Cold War. Topics such as the Bikini Atoll atomic bomb tests, the reorganization of the Defense Department, and technical advances in weaponry along with ship and aircraft propulsion will be covered.

Visitors shall then enter the “Tracking Ivan” display that first debuted in 2000 as part of the “Fast Attacks and Boomers” exhibit at the Smithsonian’s American History Museum.

Using components from actual interiors from scrapped Cold War-era submarines, visitors will get a feel for how it was to be deployed on one of these remarkable vessels. Overhead videos will show archival periscope file footage from American submarines tracking their prey.

Walking out of “Tracking Ivan,” visitors will note the “Sea Control Object Theater” to their left. With artifacts and ship and aircraft models, this exhibit will tell the story of how operational forces employed intelligence and technology to track Soviet forces and stood ready to destroy them if war occurred.

Continuing along, visitors will enter “The Global Mission—Overseas Presence” exhibit located in the far north end of the building. This section of the gallery will focus on the various other missions that the Navy performed abroad during the Cold War, including humanitarian relief, port visits, multinational exercises, and diplomatic support. A large Pagoda Gate gifted to an American warship visiting in the Far East will serve as the entryway to a space that will include a large globe showing the scope of the Navy’s overseas presence during the Cold War.



Adjacent to this space will be the Cold War Gallery Education Center, a classroom space with full audiovisual capabilities. This classroom will use the technology exhibited throughout the Cold War Gallery to provide learning opportunities in the fields of math and science to school groups.

Much of the Navy’s overseas presence focused on the deployment of its aircraft carriers. Thus visitors will be impressed with one of the Navy’s largest ship models, USS *Forrestal* (CV 59), which will be augmented with videos depicting flight deck operations. Three life-size cast figures will depict a flight deck crew in action.

Heading back to the Central Hall, visitors will first view three successive spaces titled “Fly Navy,” “Surface Line Mighty Fine,” and





"Pride Runs Deep" that will detail the evolution of these naval aviation, surface, and submarine warfare communities during the Cold War. In addition to control of the skies over the seas, the Fly Navy exhibit will feature naval aviation and its many firsts, including the conquest of space. The surface ship exhibit will include a display of several major ships models and a discussion of the contributions of Arleigh

Burke. Because the "Tracking Ivan" exhibit will focus on Fast Attack submarines, the "Pride Runs Deep" display will focus on the ballistic missile submarine story.

Of course, the American deployment of ballistic missile submarines served as an impetus for the Soviet Navy to build a blue-water fleet. Led by Fleet Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, the Soviets fielded the world's largest submarine fleet and developed an imposing array of surface ships that carried impressive arsenals. "Red Star Rising" will tell the story of Soviet efforts to deny the United States maritime supremacy.

That the Soviets ultimately failed had much to do with the people who served the U.S. Navy in a variety of capacities. The "Cold War Pioneers" display will highlight some remarkable

individuals who either can claim credit for "firsts" or displayed tremendous leadership. Ultimately, the Navy's intelligence community sniffed out long-range Soviet strategic plans and proposed a counter plan entitled "The Maritime Strategy," a force build-up designed to directly threaten Soviet forces in their home waters. Denied the ability to execute their war plans, Soviet leaders opted to work for a peaceful resolution.





enter the Vietnam War section, which will be composed of three different exhibits. The first section, "By Air, Sea, and Land," will provide an overview of the war with an added emphasis on carrier operations in the Tonkin Gulf that ultimately claimed the lives of hundreds of naval aviators. Walking up a slight incline, visitors will enter the "Brown Water Firefight" immersion exhibit that will place them on the banks of a

The South Gallery

At this point the visitors will cross back through the Central Gallery into the south end of the building into an exhibit titled "Crises and Confrontation." In this exhibit, three bodies of water will stand out: the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and the Western Pacific Ocean. In these waters the Cold War got heated during crises involving places such as Lebanon, Cuba, and Taiwan.

From here visitors move into the Hot Wars section of the gallery with an exhibit titled "The Fight for Korea." The centerpiece of the exhibit will be a refurbished landing craft posed on the beach at Inchon late on the morning of 15 September 1950. Panels along the right wall will detail the contributions of naval aviation, naval gunfire support, logistics ships, and other fleet units to sustain UN forces ashore.

Leaving the Korean War section, visitors will

Mekong Delta waterway.

The contribution of the surface navy will also be highlighted in another immersion exhibit, titled "Into the Lion's Den," which will take visitors onto the bridge of a heavy cruiser during a shore bombardment mission in August 1972. During this mission a flotilla of four warships came under attack by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.

Departing the Hot Wars section, visitors will have an opportunity to reflect on and pay homage to the service and sacrifice of those who





to site artifacts that are too large for display inside. Already on display is a Vietnam-era Swift boat. If all goes according to plan, it will be joined by a nuclear submarine sail, a guided missile launcher, a Weapon Alpha launcher, and a Vietnam-era A-4 Skyhawk aircraft.

Over the summer, Dr. Marolda's team will continue to flesh out details with an objective of completing the design phase of the project by the end of 2007.

gave their all for their country. The Service and Sacrifice section will recognize Navy Medal of Honor recipients and others who performed heroic actions during the Cold War.

Finally, a photo montage exhibit will show how the confrontation ended peacefully as the Warsaw Pact governments collapsed under the inefficiencies of their state-run economies.

On the exterior of the building the NHC is coordinating with the Washington Navy Yard

As the digital renderings indicate, a project that details a half century of naval history is quite ambitious. The NHF estimates the cost of this project will exceed \$10 million and we are aggressively seeking corporations, foundations, and individuals with high net worth to join us as partners. For information about contribution opportunities contact Dr. Dave Winkler at dwinkler@navyhistory.org or (202) 678-4333.



Navy League Supports Cold War Gallery!



Larry Lynott, vice president of the National Capital Council of the Navy League of the United States, and Council Executive Director Joan Jones present Naval Historical Foundation President Robert F. Dunn with a check of \$50,000 to support the Cold War Gallery Project during a visit to the Washington Navy Yard on 8 July 2007.

Used Nautical Book Sale Benefits Navy Museum and Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society

Foundation Executive Director Capt. Todd Creekman presents a check for \$137 to Ms. Melodie Weddle, director of the Washington Navy Yard Office of the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society. Taking advantage of generous Foundation members who have donated used books with a maritime flavor, Foundation Office Manager Frank Arre arranged a special late-June used book sale at the Washington Navy Yard's Town Center, where shops, restaurants, and a bank draw thousands of Yard employees every day. In just five hours Chief Arre sold over 200 of the very affordably priced used books. Eighty percent of the book-sale proceeds will help the Foundation support the National Museum of the U.S. Navy, and 20 percent was dedicated to Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society. Members are encouraged to keep donating their used nautical books for this worthy cause, as we hope to repeat this sale quarterly. We will issue book donors an acknowledgment of the donation for tax purposes.



National Museum of the United States Navy Open for Events



To celebrate the awarding of a contract to engine the new DDX, Rolls Royce Corporate Executives leased the Navy Museum through the Naval Historical Foundation for a reception held last 11 April.

Recently the National Museum of the United States Navy and the site of the future Cold War Gallery were made available for corporate, nonprofit, social, and community special events. These venues offer a unique entertainment opportunity. Guests can look through the Navy's flagship museum with its world-class exhibits chronicling the history of the U.S. Navy from the American Revolution through the Korean War, or preview the future Cold War Gallery located in the completely refurbished historic David Taylor Model Basin. Events can also be held on the Waterfront Terrace with its dramatic views of the Anacostia River and Cold War destroyer USS *Barry*.

A license between the Naval Historical Foundation and Department of the Navy permitted the rental of these historic sites to the public. After a year of negotiations the official license was signed in Spring 2007 officially opening museum doors to private events.

Sue Hamilton has been hired to manage the special events for the Naval Historical

Foundation. Ms. Hamilton is the president of Innovative Enterprise. She has been a successful event planner in the Washington, D.C., area for more than 15 years. Working with Ms. Hamilton is the Foundation's Kirsten Arnold. Ms. Arnold serves as the liaison between Ms. Hamilton and Naval District Washington, ensuring everything is in place for a successful event at the Washington Navy Yard.

Corporations have already taken advantage of this unique location. In April, Rolls-Royce Naval-Marine was the first to hold a reception and dinner utilizing both the main museum and Cold War Gallery. Successful events have also been hosted by the Greater Washington Board of Trade and Allied-Capital and the owner of the Presidential Yacht *Sequoia*.

To host an event at the National Museum of the United States Navy, Cold War Gallery, or both, please contact Sue Hamilton at (202) 333-8076 or sueinnovent@aol.com. The locations have a capacity of 500 for receptions, with dinner for up to 300 guests in the Cold War Gallery.

Hats Off!

MRS. CAROL DRAKE'S 2ND GRADE class in Redlands, California was the first class to participate in the U.S. Navy Museum's *Field Trip in a Box*. This kit contains a modified version of the museum's *Hats Off!* program (<http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/teach/hats/hats1.htm>) which teaches students the difference between officers and enlisted men and women in the Navy by the hats that they wear. They are able to see the types of hats that Sailors of all ranks wore from the American Revolution to present day. Through this program they also see how similar the Navy is to their own communities, by thinking

about what types of "hats" their parents wear, whether it is a police officer's hat, teacher's hat, mechanic's, construction worker's etc. Mrs. Drake took two afternoons to do this program, first looking through pictures of people in communities and finding different hats, then having her students talk about their own community. The following afternoon, they participated in the activity, discussing the different roles Sailors perform, and why there is the need for a rank structure. They also created their own officer hats, talked about the Navy today, and did a signal flag activity. The children loved the experience, and for many it was the first time they were exposed to learning about the United States Navy.

"Field Trip in a Box" is designed for teachers who would love to bring their students to the U.S. Navy Museum and participate in programs like *Hat's Off!*, but due to the distance or restrictions on students traveling to the Capital Area, are unable to come to Washington D.C. The museum has always had teacher lesson plans available online, but these kits allow the museum to travel to students in greater detail and address National Standard of Learning for a variety of different subjects, and let them experience the history and activities we have here in their own classrooms.



Gift Shop under New Management

On 1 April 2007, the Naval Historical Foundation turned over the keys to the Navy Museum gift shop to Sky Retail Inc., a Connecticut-based firm that has successfully managed museum gift shops on the retired carrier *Intrepid* and the battleship *New Jersey* and for the U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation. "Our profit margins were inconsistent and our product line needed an overhaul. By leasing the museum gift shop to a proven retailer, we are assuring ourselves of a steadily increasing fee as online and in-store sales continue to rise. This provides us with funds to support

programs and exhibits at the National Museum of the U.S. Navy," states Capt. Todd Creekman, executive director of the Foundation. "Because of their experience in other venues, they know what sells and I think our members will be pleased with some of the new items they have made available for sale," adds Creekman. To view the store catalog online, visit www.navyhistory.org.

Under this new arrangement, Foundation members will receive a flat 10 percent discount on any purchases made through the store.

National Navy History Roundup

Great White Fleet Centennial Exhibit

On 14 November an exhibition of photographs and postcards reproduced from the collections of the Naval Historical Center will open in New York City at the Ukrainian Institute of America (2 East 79th St.; 212-288-8660), marking the centennial of the world cruise of the Great White Fleet, December 1907–February 1909. The exhibition illustrates the progress of the cruise across the globe. The New York Council of the Navy League of the United States sponsored the exhibition's production, which was under the direction of Dr. Michael J. Crawford, head of the Center's Early History Branch.

After closing in New York, the exhibition will move to the Naval War College Museum in Newport, R.I., in December. In May 2008, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard will host the display, and in June the exhibition will travel to the Seabee Museum in Port Hueneme, Calif.

The Society for the History of Navy Medicine Formed

A new association for Navy history enthusiasts launched in May 2006: The Society for the History of Navy Medicine. The Society was formed with the mission to promote the study, research, and publication

of all aspects of the history of maritime medicine. The organization hopes to supply a new means of supporting communication for individuals from all nations interested in maritime medicine.

The *Grog Ration* serves as the Society's official publication and promotes and markets scholarship conducted in the field of maritime medicine and its history. Anyone

interested in submitting articles to the *Grog Ration* or sharing pertinent historical news with Society members should e-mail Mr. Andre B. Sobocinski at ABSobocinski@us.med.navy.mil.

The Society welcomes all who share their mission. Those wishing to join should e-mail Capt. Thomas Snyder MC USN (Ret.) at thomaslsnyder@gmail.com.

Seabees Break Ground for New Museum

The Navy Seabee's "Can Do!" legacy was officially honored on 5 March during a groundbreaking ceremony in Port Hueneme, Calif., for the new U.S. Navy Seabee Museum. The new 35,000-square-foot museum will honor and commemorate the extraordinary accomplishments of the Seabees and Civil Engineer Corps (CEC) officers.

Established in 1947, the U.S. Navy Seabee Museum is the second oldest of 12 official U.S. Navy museums, all of which are operated and maintained by the Naval Historical Center. The current Seabee Museum has been located in the same Quonset huts for more than 50 years. Though the facility provides nostalgia for many Seabees, it was never designed for or intended to be a museum; because it lacks proper environmental controls, the entire collection is in constant danger of loss or damage.

Rear Adm. Benjamin Montoya (Ret.) led the CEC/Seabee Historical Foundation in a \$12 million capital fund-raising campaign in 2001 to construct a new state-of-the-art museum facility complete with appropriate storage and updated exhibitions. The new museum will feature immersive exhibition spaces as well as a retail shop, meeting space, a memorial garden, and an archive, which will house all of the operational records of the Seabees since World War II. It is scheduled to open in 2009.



John Grady receives the NHF Volunteer of the Year Award from Foundation President Vice Adm. Robert F. Dunn at the Annual Members meeting held on 12 June 2007. Grady has been collecting oral histories on behalf of the Foundation's oral history program since 1999 and is currently interviewing a retired Seabee Master Chief.

News from the Foundation



Foundation “Shines” at Surface Navy Association Symposium

The Naval Historical Foundation (NHF) was well represented at last January’s Surface Navy Association 19th Annual Symposium held at the Hyatt Regency hotel in Crystal City, Va. Featured within the exhibit area was the Foundation’s “Navy in the Cold War” portable display. At the awards luncheon, several NHF directors were recognized for various contributions. For example, Ambassador J. William Middendorf II earned a special recognition award for his World War II service and support of the Navy and Vice Adm. William H. Rowden received a special recognition award for his role in helping to found and nurture the early Surface Navy Association.

NHF Vice President Rear Adm. William J. Holland was runner-up for the association’s literary award. Of note, Admiral Holland’s background was in submarines. Instead, a naval aviator—NHF member Cdr. Jerry Hendrix—claimed the literary prize. Also receiving recognition were NHF members Rear Adm. Eric A. McVadon (literary award runner-up); Rear Adm. Charles Horne (special recognition); and Rear Adm. Robert Spiro and Capt. Russell S. Crenshaw (historical remembrance – Okinawa).

Mission Success: Digitization Finished

The Naval Historical Foundation officially gifted its oral history digitization equipment to the Marine Corps Library in March 2007. This brought to a close the five-year-long

Sea Service Oral History Project. Cathy Kerns, who operated the equipment for the Foundation and Naval Historical Center, assisted the Marines in setting up the equipment. She also trained their employees at both the Naval Historical Center and Quantico, Va.

As part of the oral history project, thousands of veterans’ oral histories, speeches, and interviews on audio- and videotape were digitized. Kerns formatted over 4,000 CD-ROMs for the Navy alone. Included in this number are hundreds of oral histories collected through the NHF oral history program. This project, made possible by a generous grant to the Foundation by the Dillon Fund in 2002, has preserved the important history of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard and made them more accessible to researchers. By gifting this equipment to the Marines, the Foundation helps ensure the continued preservation of this important aspect of sea service history.

UPCOMING SYMPOSIA AND CONFERENCES

Conference of Army Historians, “The U.S. Army and Irregular Warfare,” Crystal City, Va., 7–9 August 2007, www.army.mil/cmh.

Society of American Archivists 71st Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., 29 August–2 September 2007, www.archivists.org

Naval Historical Symposium, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 20–22 September 2007, www.usna.edu/History/Symposium.htm.

8th Maritime Heritage Conference. San Diego, Calif., 9–12 October 2007; www.sdmaritime.org. Concurrent with the conference will be the Historic Naval Ships Assn. Annual Meeting, hnsa01@aol.com.

Air Force Historical Foundation Symposium, “The Evolution of Air and Space Power: Know the Past, Shape the Future,” Arlington, Va., 16–17 October 2007, www.afhistoricalfoundation.org.

Society for the History of Technology, “SHOT@50: Looking Back, Looking Beyond,” Washington, D.C., 17–21 October 2007, www.historyoftechnology.org.

Cryptologic History Symposium, Laurel, Md., 18–19 October 2007, (301) 688-2336.

Naval Submarine League Annual Meeting, Tysons Corner, Va., 31 October–1 November 2007, www.navalsubleague.com.

American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 4–6 January 2008, www.historians.org.

Jade Rooster – The Next “Pug” Henry?

Editor’s Note: Fiction can be an effective means to introduce audiences to naval history. NHF members William White and Herman Wouk have published well-researched fictional works that have placed readers on American warships during the early days of the U.S. Navy and World War II, respectively. Recently retired Capt. Roger L. Crossland has taken his turn in this genre and has published an early 20th-century manuscript set in the Far East.

JPT: What was it about this period and place that inspired you to set your story in it?

RLC: *Jade Rooster* is set in 1913, at the height of the Naval Renaissance period. Navies were on everyone’s mind. Rarely was the United States Navy the focus of so much attention. Every young boy had a sailor suit. Far East school uniforms were patterned after naval uniforms, the symbol of progress. Warships were the greatest mobile convergence of technologies of the time as well as seen as steel magic carpets to exotic places. Recruiting posters of the period oozed adventure and displayed sailors with parrots

perched on their shoulders.

PT: What is your book, *Jade Rooster*, all about?

RLC: At its essence it is a mystery set at the



intersection of several competing cultures: the West versus the Far East, sail versus steam, navy regulars versus naval militia, and the crew of a sparkling white ship of the line versus the crew of a gritty black pariah collier.

The central story describes a Quartermaster Third Class—who must battle his demons—and a civilian shipping agent as they search for a merchant barque lost under mysterious circumstances.

The United States Navy is just coming to grips with its new role as a global player with first-rate manufacturing technology. The reader knows what is to come as the United States Navy and Imperial Japanese Navy eye each other uneasily. Each country is beset with new problems and responsibilities, as Japan administers Korea and the United States administers the Philippines.

PT: Although this is historical fiction, how much research went into this to give it authenticity?

RLC: I spent long hours at the Naval Historical Center at the Gun Factory delving into logs, naval pubs, and letters, but I also spent a good deal of time reviewing the social history of the period. I realized that Jim Crow policies did not grip the Navy until the ’20s, but that minstrel shows were the equivalent of our amateur nights, and coal left its smudgy mark on the Navy.

Mining history was the fun part for me. I graduated from

Columbia College with a degree in history and served a reserve tour as a naval historian. I have written numerous articles for Naval Institute *Proceedings* on historical subjects. I always found it difficult to leave the NHC’s photo collection.

It was a spectacular period in which we first began seeing plentiful documents from the deck-plate sailor.

PT: Do you feel you benefited from experience as a retired SEAL officer in the writing of this book?

RLC: With 35 years of service, active and reserve, it was easy for me to project some of the tensions that would have existed at the time. *Jade Rooster* depicts “hard hat” diving sequences, a pulling-boat cutter race, and awkward situations involving foreign nationals, each of which could easily occur today.

PT: How does historical fiction works like yours generate interest in naval history?

RLC: Like it or not, naval historical fiction stokes the fires of naval history scholarship. Forester, O’Brien, and others captured the public’s imagination and whetted its appetite for the real thing. It is the naval fiction readers who pack the museum displays and who purchase a significant number of nonfiction books. I’d like to think that naval historical fiction such as *Jade Rooster* serves as a great booster for historical scholarship.

PT: How can someone purchase this book?

RLC: *Jade Rooster* is distributed by the Ingram Book Group to Barnes & Noble and other chains, and is available online at Amazon.com. Or drop by my website at <http://dreadnaughts-bluejackets.com>.



NHF Members Are Writing!

Frequent contributor to *Sea Classics* **Kit Bonner** wrote "Ordeal & Triumph of the *Marblehead*" for the August 2007 edition of that journal.

William S. Dudley detailed "Recent Additions to the Naval History Bookshelf" in the December 2006 *Naval History*.

The Oxford University Press just published the 4 volume *Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History* which was edited by **John B. Hattendorf**.

"TR's Plan to Invade Columbia," in the December 2006 *Naval History*, is the latest feature by **Henry J. Hendrix II** about the 26th president.

William J. Holland wrote on "Challenges for the New Maritime Strategy" in the April 2007 *Naval Institute Proceedings*.

"How We Got the Hornet," by **James L. Holloway III**, was featured in the spring 2007 *Wings of Gold*.

Christopher Melhuish argues for sailing USS *Constitution* in "Will the Navy Unshackle Old Ironsides?" in the June 2007 *Naval History*.

"The Barron-Decatur Letters" are the subject of **William H. White's** latest contribution found in the spring 2007 *Sea History*.

Recognition!

Virginia S. Wood received the Merton S. Coulter Award for the best article in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* for the year 2006. Presented by the Georgia Historical Society, the award recognized Wood's article entitled "The Georgia Navy's Dramatic Victory of April 19, 1778."



News from the Naval Historical Center

Hayes Fellowship: The Director of Naval History selected Capt. Mark R. Hagerott, USN, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Maryland, to receive the \$10,000 Rear Adm. John D. Hayes Predoctoral Fellowship in U.S. Naval History for 2007–2008. Captain Hagerott is preparing a doctoral dissertation entitled "The Influence of Large Technological Systems on the Education and Professional Development of the U.S. Navy Officer Corps, 1955-1975." Hagerott intends to investigate whether the Navy's technical specialists exerted a historically unique influence over the selection, training, and promotion of line officers who would command the fleet's surface ships and submarines.

Hooper Grants: The Director of Naval History selected a recipient for the Vice Adm. Edwin B. Hooper Research Grant in U.S. Naval History (\$2,500) for 2007–2008). Dr. George J. Billy, chief librarian of the Bland Memorial Library, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., has devoted considerable attention to the study of U.S. submarine operations in World War II. He will employ his Hooper Grant to support a book project on the 13 war patrols of USS *Swordfish*.

Ned Beach Award Goes to Surface Warfare-bound History Major Midshipman



Ingrid Beach, widow of long-time Foundation Director Capt. Edward L. Beach, Jr., joins Executive Director Capt. Todd Creekman, U.S. Naval Institute's Lt. Cdr. Tom Cutler, and Naval Academy History Department Head Professor David Peeler in presenting the Foundation's annual Naval History Award to Midshipman First Class Vanessa Solem. The award is named in honor of Captain Beach in tribute to his distinguished naval career and outstanding credentials as an author of both fiction and nonfiction Navy-related books. Two days later Ensign Solem, who earned the award for her History Honors Program paper on "Kamikaze: More Than a Weapon," received her commission and departed for San Diego and duty in USS *Milius* (DDG 69).

Featured Book Review

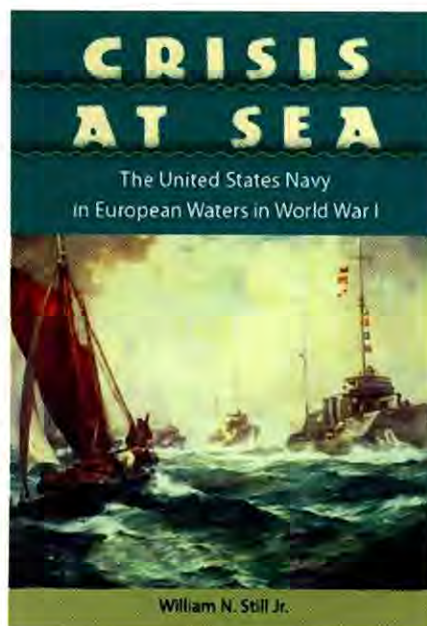
William N. Still, Jr. *Crisis at Sea: The United States Navy in European Waters, 1917–1918.* University Press of Florida, 2006. 741 pp., Index, Illus., Maps. ISBN 0-8130-2987-2, \$100.00.

This study is a sequel to Professor Still's previous work, *American Sea Power in the Old World: The United States Navy in European and Near Eastern Waters, 1865–1917* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980). The present work is far more extensive in terms of research and in the multiplicity of subjects covered. This book includes more than 500 pages of text, excluding the bibliography, index, an essay on sources, and 148 pages of endnotes.

William Still is professor emeritus of history at East Carolina University where he was the director of the program in maritime history and nautical archaeology. This new book is the product of over 20 years of research. The author's objective was to write a comprehensive single-volume history of the American navy's operations, logistics, and cooperation with its British and French counterparts during 17 months of warfare against the Central Powers. While other authors have written competent general histories of U.S. military operations during World War I, no author pays as much attention to naval logistics of the war as does Still. This work's other great value is the balance between an evaluation of naval officer leadership with careful coverage of enlisted men's morale, welfare, and recreation at sea and ashore in Ireland, Scotland, England, France, and the Mediterranean.

Still demonstrates how American naval officers worked to prepare the Navy for eventual participation in World War I well before President

Wilson's decision to enter the war. He emphasizes how Vice Adm. William S. Sims, in cooperation with the Royal Navy, used the Navy's destroyers primarily to escort ocean convoys and integrated the U.S. battleship squadron with the Royal Navy's Grand Fleet. This was not done without tension, as Adm. William S. Benson, the first Chief of Naval Operations, worked to maintain a sufficient force on the coast to



protect the United States' ports and coastal shipping. The author gives detailed accounts of other areas of U.S. Navy activity, such as laying the Northern Mine Barrage, protection of allied shipping in the Mediterranean, escort of the U.S. Army's troops as they proceeded to French ports, and the Navy's earliest use of its aviators in combat.

Although Still is an enlisted naval veteran, readers should not expect a white-washed version of the Navy's performance during the war. For example, he notes that the Navy prepared for the wrong war. Involved in coalition warfare in the eastern Atlantic, the Allies had already been fighting for more than two years; the Royal Navy had met the best the German High Seas fleet could produce at the Battle of Jutland. What the British needed

were destroyers for protection of transatlantic convoys, not more battleships. Subsequently, the Department of the Navy suspended its prewar ship-building program and put destroyer and sub-chaser-building programs into effect. American naval officers pushed their British counterparts hard to obtain the responsibility of mining the North Sea to deprive U-boats of a northern route from their bases, but hundreds of mines produced in the United States were defective and exploded prematurely. Although our destroyermen did highly professional work in escort of convoys and the convoy system did an excellent job of protecting merchantmen, the escorts rarely sank or damaged a U-boat. The reason: Very little research had been done on antisubmarine detection work. Finally, although our naval aviators were courageous in bombing German naval bases, they flew in French and British machines, not those manufactured in the United States. American aircraft builders were inexperienced in war production and their shipping of planes and parts resulted in mass confusion at American reassembly points in Europe.

Professor Still acknowledges that he made major progress in his research for this work as the holder of the Secretary of the Navy's Research Chair in Naval History at the Naval Historical Center in 1989–1990. The Navy's leadership should be very pleased that its investment produced such a magnificent piece of multi-archival research, analysis, and writing. The North American Society for Oceanic History recently awarded Still the prestigious John Lyman Award as the outstanding U.S. naval history published in 2006. This book is highly recommended for policymakers, naval officers, scholars, maritime history enthusiasts, and all those with an interest in America's participation in World War I.

William S. Dudley, Ph.D.