

PULL TOGETHER

Newsletter of the Naval Historical Foundation



Rear Adm. Jay A. DeLoach,
13th Director of Naval History

See page 2 for additional details about the new Director of Naval History.

Hooper Foundation Offers Challenge Grant!

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Jay A. DeLoach: 13th Director of Naval History

Sets New Course for “Historical Products with a Purpose”

On 23 June 2008, retired Rear Adm. Jay A. DeLoach assumed the helm as the 13th Director of Naval History. With a background, career, and vision that uniquely qualify him for the position, DeLoach prepared for his interview with Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Gary Roughead by talking with the Navy’s history stakeholders, the leaders of the other services’ historical organizations, assorted staff members with the Naval Historical Center, and other sources.

Although not a historian by training, DeLoach knows quite a bit about naval tradition and heritage. Born in San Diego, Calif., DeLoach was both the son and grandson of Chief Petty Officers. His grandfather was a Chief Machinist’s Mate in the Navy and served for 23 years from 1922 to 1945. His father, Jesse Howell DeLoach, was a Chief Yeoman when he met Ms. Berta Peña, a Texan of Hispanic-American descent. At the time of their courtship, she worked on the F-102 production line at the Convair plant in San Diego. The senior DeLoach’s career progressed and in 1960 he received a commission through the Limited Duty Officer program. With changes of duty stations, the family had the opportunity to live on both coasts.

In the spring of 1973, when DeLoach was a junior at First Colonial High School in Virginia Beach, Va., a reception was held to celebrate the return of Cdr. Eugene B. “Red” McDaniel, who had been held in brutal captivity by the North Vietnamese for nearly six years. Thirty-five years later DeLoach arrived at the Naval Historical Center to be greeted by his new deputy Capt. Michael McDaniel. In conversation, DeLoach discovered that McDaniel was the son of the former POW and that his deputy had been a freshman at First Colonial at the time of his father’s return—a remarkable coincidence.

After graduating from First Colonial High School in the spring of 1974, DeLoach followed the family tradition of naval service by attending the U.S. Naval Academy, as a member of the Class of 1978. While at the academy, DeLoach saw history in the making as Annapolis admitted female midshipmen for the first time in 1976. At the time, the officer assigned to oversee the integration of women, William J. Holland, observed that the upperclassmen initially resented the change but handled the transition well. Holland later retired as a Rear Admiral and serves

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The new Director of Naval History works with young visitors at the a Patuxent River Naval Air Station Open House to construct Signal Flags as part of a series of educational activities developed by the Navy Museum’s educational specialist Karin Hill.

Generous Donors Ensure Important Naval History Material Is Accessible to Future Researchers

by Todd Creekman

Archivists have two main tasks to perform as they administer their collections: to preserve their records for the future and to make that material available to the public. Over the past year, the Naval Historical Foundation and the Naval Historical Center's Operational Archives have successfully partnered with two families to accelerate that process of preservation and access for important naval history collections.

For the Naval Historical Foundation, such endeavors are nothing new. Chartered over 80 years ago to protect U.S. naval heritage in the form of art, artifacts, papers, and documents, the Foundation's mission has evolved in recent years to effective distribution of its long-held collections to the Library of Congress, the Naval Historical Center, and other appropriate repositories. In addition, the Foundation in its nonprofit role has become a go-between for the donation and processing of newly arrived collections into the Naval Historical Center's various branches.



Adm. Stansfield Turner



Admiral Turner and archivists Daniel J. Lavoie II of History Associates Incorporated and Cathy Kerns contemplate the nearly 300 boxes comprising the Admiral's personal papers collection.

It is in this latter role that an innovative team approach recently processed two very different collections to help prepare them for public research. Adm. Stansfield Turner, U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1947 and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, had a distinguished naval career followed by a productive consulting, teaching, and writing career that continues right up to the present. From sea duty during the Korean War through the presidency of the Naval College, to command of the Navy's Second Fleet and finally the Director's job at the Central Intelligence Agency, Turner saw military, academic, and political action throughout the Cold War era. As with many Navy leaders, his personal papers collection was safely stored in the Naval Historical Center's Operational Archives. However, staff and resource shortages and an increasing backlog of unprocessed collections meant that his collection might languish for years before it could be made available for researchers. Responding to the challenge in a manner reminiscent of his decisive leadership style

during his Navy days, Turner and his staff offered to help. His significant financial donation enabled the Naval Historical Foundation, serving as the executive agent, to hire contractors from History Associates Incorporated to work under Archives personnel supervision to complete this daunting task. At the end of the five-month project, over 280 boxes of indexed and organized material were ready to be reviewed by declassifiers, after which cleared material can be made available to the public.

The second collection, though more limited in scope with its World War II focus, was an equally important project because of the devotion of a family to the memory of their deceased husband and father. Lt. Jonathan S. England was a graduate of Harvard College and attended Boston University Graduate School of Business Administration in the years leading up to World War II. Commissioned in 1942, he served for three and a half dangerous and eventful years in motor torpedo boats, including combat operations in the Solomon Islands campaigns in the South Pacific.

One of his training center classmates and fellow PT boat skippers was a young Lt. John F. Kennedy, whose appreciation for England's help in the aftermath of Kennedy's PT-109 combat loss is documented in the collection. With his last Navy tour in Washington, D.C., England remained in the national capital area after the war and became a successful businessman and partner at a Rockville, Md., lumber company. Though his military service was relatively short, England was an archivist's dream; he saved a considerable amount of documentation about the war, PT boats, and his own service, and did not hesitate to share his naval service stories with his wife and four daughters. That family awareness and appreciation for England's service and sacrifice led them to approach the Navy with their



Archivist Cathy Kerns joins Senior Archivist Kathy Lloyd in showing the processed England collection to his wife, Mrs. Patricia England, and their daughter Laurie England.



Lt. Jonathan England during PT boat combat operations in World War II.

husband and father's collection following his death in 2005. Daughter Laurie England, realizing the significance of her father's World War II material, persevered in her search for the proper repository until Naval Historical Center curator Mark Wertheimer visited the England family, saw the collection, and got the donation process started. Faced with the assurance of the collection's safety in the Navy's hands, yet concerned over the backlog of processing tasks facing the Archives staff, the family turned to the Naval Historical Foundation to set up another team approach to getting the processing job done. With the family's generous donation and the help of a contractor archivist, the project was completed in

two months and an organized collection finding aid was presented to the delighted family. That collection is now available for public research.

Getting significant naval history material into the custody of the Navy is an important step in ensuring that material's long-term preservation. But as these two unique projects demonstrated, commitment of private resources and the involvement of a mission-focused nonprofit like the Naval Historical Foundation can be the key to making that material available to future generations of Americans for whom World War II and the Cold War can come alive through the words of Sailors like Stansfield Turner and Jonathan England.

Sea of Voices: Oral History in Today's Navy

By Kirsten Arnold

For nearly a dozen years, the Naval Historical Foundation's oral history program has augmented the efforts of the Naval Historical Center and U.S. Naval Institute (USNI). These organizations programs have faced challenges and some alterations, but continue to collect and distribute the personal histories of Navy veterans from as early as World War I to the present conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Historians have been capturing recollections of naval personnel for decades. However, most of these interviews have been focused research interviews—aimed to extract specific information that could then be applied to a narrative. In most cases, these interviews were captured by handwritten notes. Though these interviews hardly pass muster as oral history, notes taken by an interviewer can sometimes be useful as a resource for later generations.

Technology facilitated the evolution of modern oral history. With the advent of wire recorders in the 1940s, the Naval Historical Foundation initiated a program to capture the recollections of those who pioneered the use of radio communications at sea during the early 20th century. These recordings are retained today at the Library of Congress Sound Division. Also in the late 1940s, Columbia University initiated a program that used a biographical approach to capture the recollections of individuals who

played leading roles in America's effort during World War II. Many of these were senior naval officers.

In the 1960s, the USNI with John Mason continued the effort to capture the histories of Navy leaders after they retired. In the 1980s, Paul Stillwell relieved Mason and annually added thousands of pages of transcript to the USNI collection. Though many of Stillwell's subjects were senior naval officers, others represented different segments of the Navy population. For example, interviews conducted with the Navy's first African-American officers led to the publication of *The Golden Thirteen*.

At the Naval Historical Center, the work of Regina Akers, an archivist and oral historian with the Operational Archives Branch, reflects a shift towards being more inclusive. Recent interviewees have included junior officers, enlisted personnel, minorities, and military dependents. For example, Store Keeper First Class Susan Chamberlain, a veteran of Operation Enduring Freedom, was interviewed. For SK1 Chamberlain, the Navy is a family business. Her husband is a retired naval officer with former enlisted service; her daughter serves in the active duty Navy and her son and daughter-in-law in the Navy Reserve. The Chamberlains are a great example of so many families in the United States who have served and sacrificed.

A second recent interviewee is Mrs. Samuel Gravely. This history details her experiences as the wife of one of the pioneering African-American surface warfare officers during the Cold War. Interviews such as Mrs. Gravely's provide a different perspective on life in the military, and give future historians a more complete picture.

Besides conducting interviews, Akers has started a mentoring program to encourage oral historians. She currently trains new and experienced oral historians who are planning projects; trying to establish or maintain their programs with declining personnel, material, or financial resources; or transitioning to digital equipment. She advises oral historians at government and non-government repositories on various aspects of managing, preserving, and sharing oral history collections.

Some of her pupils include members of the Naval Combat Documentation Detachment 206. Det. 206 serves as the eyes and ears for the Naval Historical Center and aims to capture current operations, often through the use of interviews. Teams are deployed

world-wide with a focus on contemporary history.

Currently serving as the Center's Deputy Director, Capt. Michael H. McDaniel, USNR, also has a collateral duty as the Pentagon Liaison Officer. In this latter capacity McDaniel identifies targets of opportunity that need to be documented. He uses the relationships built at the Pentagon with senior leadership to help gain entrée to the various fleet units and commands. McDaniel also works to interview key people so the whole story can be told and the action explained for future historians.

While the Naval Historical Center focuses on capturing the recollections of those still serving, the Naval Historical Foundation gathers oral histories and memoirs of those who have served in the past. In 1998, David Winkler established volunteer networks throughout the United States. Some volunteers conduct the interviews, and others, such as Naval Historical Foundation 2007 Volunteer of the Year John Maloney, transcribe them. Foundation volunteers and oral historians focus on interviewing veterans from World War II through the Cold War. Recently completed oral histories in the process of being published include Joe Smith's sessions with Adm. Henry Mauz (former Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet); John Grady's interviews with Rear Adm. Mack Gaston (the first African-American Commander of Great Lakes Training Center); and Master Chief John McCully (Vietnam era-Seabee); David Majeski's interview of Rear Adm. Ken Wilson; and Kent Siegel's interview with Rear Adm. Roger O.

Simon. These interviews will be published and sent to the various Navy libraries throughout the United States. Before he passed away, Adm. William Crowe sat down with Paul Stillwell for a series of 16 interviews and Stillwell is under contract with the Foundation to edit and index the resulting hundreds of pages of text.

The Foundation also accepts donations of personal memoirs and oral histories. A guide for writing a memoir is provided on the Center's website. Recent memoir donations include one from World War II POW Charles Joseph Lewis, John Buckley's eyewitness account of the fire aboard the Oriskany during the Vietnam War, and the recollections of Adm. Albert Gleaves, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877. Oral histories collected by the USS *Little Rock* Association and Dundalk Historical Society are donated to the Foundation periodically. Individuals who served the Navy in any capacity are encouraged to submit their memoir. These histories are also published and donated to Navy libraries.

Collaboration has served as a force multiplier in naval oral history and a most successful partnership has been that of the Naval Historical Foundation and Naval Historical Center with the Library of Congress and its Veterans History Project. Currently the Veterans History Project has in its database 11,010 interviews with naval personnel. Included in its database are some 200 Naval Historical Foundation interviews.

A good example of successful collaboration between the Foundation and the historical offices of the Marine



Cathy Kerns digitizing the Navy's collection prior to 2008.

Corps, Coast Guard, and Navy was the Sea Services Digitization Project. Through a grant from the Dillon Fund in 2002 the Naval Historical Foundation purchased the equipment necessary to digitize thousands of reel-to-reel tapes, audio cassettes, and VHS tapes. The Marine Corps Historical Center initially provided the labor to begin the conversion process. When the Marines relocated to Quantico, the Foundation hired former Marine Corps archivist Catherine Kerns to operate the equipment that was moved to the Naval Historical Center.

The digitizing equipment was kept in the Operational Archives Branch with Regina Akers serving as the on-site manager because some of the material is classified. Digitized was most of the Center's collection, all of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's interviews, and all of the Foundation's collection along with thousands of oral histories from the Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Over 4,000 CD-ROMs were completed for the Navy alone. Among these were interviews with

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt (former CNO) and Adm. Stansfield Turner (former director of the CIA) and recordings of Vietnam POWs. In March 2007, the Naval Historical Foundation gifted the equipment to the Marine Corps University Library in Quantico, Va.

Along with successes, the oral historians at the Foundation and Center face the challenges all oral historians face. One of the most important steps in oral history is achieving rapport with the interviewee. It is much easier to do an interview and build trust once you know an individual. Unfortunately, there is not always time so it is imperative to have a credible reputation and build a bond as quickly as possible. Interviewees should never feel like they are being interviewed to further the interviewer's career; rather, they should feel that their interview will help see history is better served.

Time can be the worst enemy of the oral historians at the Naval Historical Foundation and Center. There are so many individuals who need to be interviewed and so few oral historians. The

process from interview to final product is extremely time consuming. Sadly, many worthy candidates are never interviewed because of the lack of volunteers and time.

Preservation issues can pose challenges for oral historians. The process of transferring the material from one media form to another can be both costly and time consuming. Finding storage space for tapes, CDs, and DVDs where they will degrade over time can be daunting as well.

Though the challenges are many, they are outweighed by the rewards. Being interviewed can offer a morale boost to interviewees. It gives them a sense that someone cares about what they are doing and finds it worthwhile and valuable. Interviews can be therapeutic for interviewees as they recount their experience and interviewers as they conduct the interview. Finally, the sense for the oral historian that he or she brought something of value to the end user be it the public or a historian is inestimable.



Photo quiz with commentary by David T. Leighton

This picture was one of several similar pictures taken for use in an article by Robert Wallace titled "A Deluge of Honors For An Exasperating Admiral," which appeared in the 8 September 1958 issue of Life (pp. 104-118). The subtitle on the magazine cover was "Rickover: Unpopular Naval Hero." The photographs taken in Rickover's office that day are the only photographs ever taken of Rickover with a group of his senior staff as far as I know. Each of the people in the photograph worked in Washington in Naval Reactors Headquarters and reported directly to Admiral Rickover.

The Life article chronicled the ceremonies in New York celebrating the arrival of the USS Nautilus (SSN 571) at the North Pole in August 1958. Rickover had not been included in an earlier ceremony in the Oval Office. A furor had erupted in the press when the Navy said he had not been included because there was no room for him in the Oval Office. This led to his being promoted to Vice Admiral and to being designated as President Eisenhower's personal representative in the ticker-tape parade in New York in which he and Cdr. William Anderson, the Commanding Officer of Nautilus, were the honored guests. The article recounted Rickover's career. Can you identify these individuals? (Answers are on page 18.)

News in Naval History

The Mariners' Museum Wins Prestigious Award

The USS *Monitor* Center's "Ironclad Revolution" exhibit was recently awarded the American Association of Museums' (AAM) 20th Annual Excellence in Exhibition Competition Award. The new \$30 million center is one of four winning entries out of the 33 AAM received this year.

Opened on 9 March 2007, the \$30 million, 63,500-square-foot USS *Monitor* Center represents the culmination of a recovery effort that saved a rapidly deteriorating Union warship from oblivion. Following her famous March 1862 duel with CSS *Virginia*, the *Monitor* slipped below the surface of the stormy Atlantic on 31 December 1862 off Cape Hatteras.

Discovered in August 1973, the *Monitor* wreck site was designated by the National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as the first National Maritime Sanctuary. In 1987, the Mariners' Museum was designated by NOAA to be an official repository for records and artifacts related to the Union warship. Over time, divers recovered some 1,200 artifacts from the wreck site. Finally, a decision was made to recover the warship itself as the iron hull was rapidly succumbing to the Atlantic's salty waters. The recovery effort teaming the Navy, NOAA, and the museum proved successful, but much conservation work has yet to be completed. Half of the new facility is dedicated to slowly leeching salts from the hull and other components so that they may be stabilized for future display. A two-level catwalk enables visitors to view the conservation process.

The other half of the center offers state-of-the-art interpretation, telling the story of *Monitor* and *Virginia* and their crews. Immersion exhibits take visitors inside the wooden frigate *United States* and the Gosport Shipyard where the hulk of USS *Merrimack* was converted to CSS *Virginia*. Inside the Battle Theater, visitors experience the great battle in a 13-minute high-tech presentation that gives the sensation of the concussion of cannons.

Additional exhibits enable visitors to tour a replica and cutaways of the innovative Union ironclad and tell the story of the recovery effort. The fabrication of the replica is a good case study of a strong public-private partnership as over 100 employees of Northrop Grumman's Newport News sector built 22 sections at the shipyard with materials donated by the U.S. Navy.

Fittingly, the Mariners' Museum hired former U.S. Naval Academy historian Craig L. Symonds as the chief historian for the new USS *Monitor* Center. With his guidance, the USS *Monitor* Center, along with the National Civil War Naval Museum in Columbus, Ga., will evoke interest in the naval aspects of this epic conflict, which will soon mark its 150th anniversary.

The Florida Aquarium and the Confederate Blockade Runner

Underwater archaeologists from the Florida Aquarium in Tampa have located the first Confederate blockade runner ever found in that state. After two years of searching and more than 100 man-hours of underwater data collection, principal inves-



The new Monitor Center at The Mariners' Museum at Newport News, Va.

tigator John William Morris was able to say, "With all the data we've collected and historical records we've researched, I can say with confidence this is the *Kate Dale*."

The *Kate Dale* was one of three blockade runners owned by James McKay, considered the father of maritime industry in Tampa. Measuring more than 80 feet in length, the *Kate Dale* was a sailing vessel used to gather goods from McKay's warehouse located near Lowry Park and ship them to foreign countries for cash to bring back for the Confederate Army. The story from there is as murky as the waters in the Hillsborough River.

The *Kate Dale* will remain in its current location while more research is done on its fascinating story.

"It depends who you talk to as to whether James McKay was a sympathizer for the Confederate Army or a spy for the Union," said Tom Wagner, spokesperson for the Florida Aquarium. "I relate him to a kind of Tampa Rhett Butler who was using both sides for capital gain."

Research will continue as the pieces of the puzzle come together to form as complete a picture as possible about the historical significance of the wreck. Union records indicate a battalion of Union soldiers were sent to the Hillsborough River to set fire to both the *Kate Dale* and the *Scottish Chief*, another McKay-owned blockade runner.

The program's goal is a three-part project that encompasses the search for and discovery of what lies at the bottom of our local waterways, building an educational curriculum around the discoveries, and using the discoveries to re-create shipwreck exhibits at the Florida Aquarium.

The Edward S. Miller Research Fellowship in Naval History.

The Naval War College Foundation intends to award one grant of \$1,000 to the researcher who has the greatest need and who can make the optimum use of the research materials for naval history located in the Naval War College's Archives, Naval Historical Collection, Naval War College Museum, and Henry E. Eccles Library. Further information on the manuscript and archival collections

and copies of the registers for specific collections are available on request from the Head, Naval Historical Collection (e-mail: evelyn.cherpak@nwc.navy.mil). The recipient will be a Research Fellow in the Naval War College's Maritime History Department, which will provide administrative support during the research visit. To apply, submit a detailed research proposal that includes a full statement of financial need and comprehensive research plan for optimum use of Naval War College materials, curriculum vitae, at least two letters of recommendation, and relevant background information to Miller Naval History Fellowship Committee, Naval War College Foundation. For information, contact the chair of the selection committee at john.hattendorf@nwc.navy.mil. Employees of the U.S. Naval War College or any agency of the U.S. Department of Defense are not eligible for consideration; EEO/AA regulations apply.

Clark G. Reynolds Award Established

The North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) announces the establishment of the Clark G. Reynolds Award to be presented to the author of the best paper by a graduate student delivered at its annual conference. The prize will consist of assistance in publishing the essay in *The Northern Mariner*, the journal cospon-

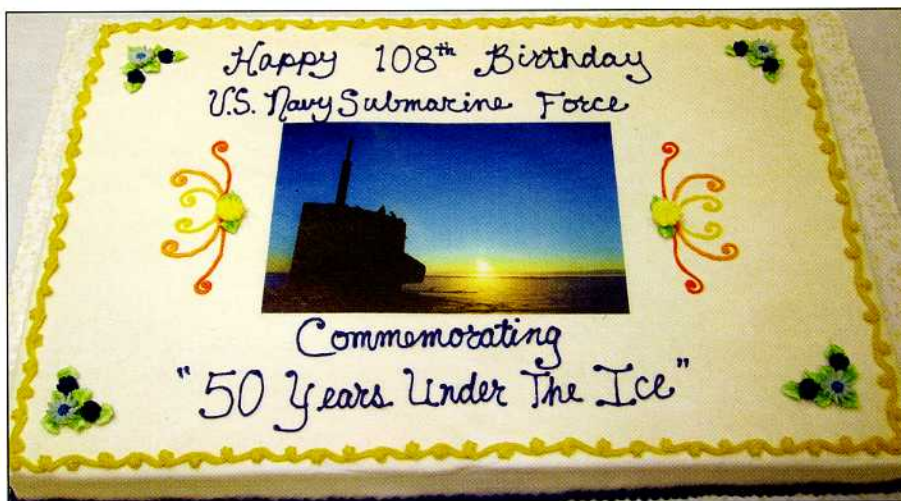
sored by NASOH and the Canadian Nautical Research Society, membership in NASOH, a handsome plaque, and the author's choice of 10 books published by the University Press of Florida.

Penn State Honors Navy Heroes

Erie, Pa., serves as the homeport for the brig *Niagara*, a reproduction of one of Oliver Hazard Perry's ships at the Battle of Lake Erie. Erie also is home to a campus of the Pennsylvania State University—a school that was once headed by Dr. Irvin Kochel, who began a tradition of naming dorms and dining halls for the ships and leaders of the famous battle. In 1968 he named the first campus dorm for Perry. Kochel's successors have added to the campus flotilla with the newest dorm slated to be named for the sloop *Trippe*.

Last 18 January at Penn State's main campus in State College, Pa., the university's board of trustees named Lt. Michael P. Murphy a Distinguished Alumnus of Penn State. Lieutenant Murphy was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallantry and bravery serving as a United States Navy SEAL. He died in service to his country in Afghanistan in June 2005. He earned dual bachelor's degrees in

Sweet Success!



On 10 April 2008, the Naval Submarine League and the Naval Historical Foundation again collaborated to sponsor a successful submarine history symposium. With the 50th anniversary this summer of the trans-polar cruise of USS *Nautilus* (SSN 571) the topic of "50 Years under the Ice" offered a retrospective of that historic cruise and under ice operations conducted to the present. The symposium, hosted at the U.S. Navy Memorial, concluded with the cutting of this commemorative cake.

political science and psychology in 1998 from Penn State's College of the Liberal Arts.

Naval Aviation Museum Foundation Honors NHC Historian

Robert J. Cressman of the Naval Historical Center's Naval Warfare Division has earned the 2008 Admiral Arthur W. Radford Award for Excellence in Naval Aviation History and Literature. The award was presented at the Foundation's annual symposium held last May at the National Museum of Naval Aviation located at Pensacola, Fl.

Cressman, who spends much of his time updating or creating new entries for the *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, was singled out for this honor due to his writings about some of the Navy's most famed aircraft carriers. Titles include *That Gallant Ship USS Yorktown (CV 5)*, and *USS Ranger: The Navy's First Flattop from Keel to Mast*. He also co-wrote books on *USS Enterprise (CV 6)* and the battle of Midway.

Army Moves Forward with Museum Plans

In 2007, Secretary of the Army Peter Green and Army Chief of Staff Gen. George W. Casey, Jr., reaffirmed their commitment to proceed with the project to construct a National Museum of the United States Army at Fort Belvoir in Northern Virginia.

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP, New York, NY, has been designated as "the highest qualified firm for possible design" for the proposed complex. This represents the first phase of the joint public/private partnership between the Army and the Army Historical Foundation to create a 156,000 square foot museum complex. Construction will commence in 2010 with an opening date presently scheduled for 2013.

The museum will be the premier museum for the Army and the only museum to tell the comprehensive story of the U. S. Army from the earliest days of the colonial militia to the present. State-of-the-art exhibits and programs are planned for a projected 750,000 visitors a year.

Call for Papers

The 2009 Annual Conference of the North American Society for Oceanic History, Steamship Historical Society of America and National Maritime Historical Society

"Ports, Forts and Sports: Maritime Economy, Defense and Recreation through Time and across Space," the 28th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) co-sponsored by the National Maritime Historical Society and Steamship Historical Society of America, will be hosted by the California Maritime Academy in Vallejo, Calif., 14-17 May 2009. The Conference Program Committee invites proposals for papers and sessions exploring all fields of study related to saltwater or navigable freshwater environments. Suggested areas of research include, but are not restricted to, archeology and anthropology, arts and sciences, history, and/or museum exhibitions. Proposals that identify the unique characteristics and influence of maritime economy, defense and recreation in the Pacific and other ocean regions are especially encouraged. The Program Committee welcomes the submission of individual papers and full sessions, preferring panels with three papers and a chair. Proposals should include a brief abstract of 500 words for each paper, plus a one-page abstract for proposed panels, and a brief bio of 200 words for each participant, including chairs. Graduate students are strongly encouraged to submit proposals for presentations. Accommodations for PowerPoint presentations will be provided; however, any other requirements, including audio-visual equipment, special outlets, or accommodations for disabilities should be included in the proposal. Scholars interested in chairing sessions are welcome to send a brief bio to the Program Committee Co-chairs. Please note that all participants must register for the conference. Specific questions may be directed to Program Committee Co-Chair, Bill Thiesen at thiesen@earthlink.net. The deadline for submissions is 1 December 2008. Send or email submissions to the two Program Committee Co-Chairs: Victor T. Mastone at victor.mastone@state.ma.us, or James M. Allan at jallan@stmarys-ca.edu.

UPCOMING SYMPOSIA AND CONFERENCES

Historic Naval Ships Association Annual Meeting, Patriots Point, Charleston, S.C., 26-29 October 2008, www.hnsa.org

Steam Back Into History ...



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www.navyhistory.org

The Thornton D. and Elizabeth S. Hooper Foundation Offers \$50,000 Challenge Grant for NHF members in 2008!

During 2008, Naval Historical Foundation members will have an opportunity to double the impact of their contributions on behalf of the Cold War Gallery as the Thornton D. and Elizabeth S. Hooper Foundation offers to match member contributions dollar for dollar.

For those members who choose to be exceptionally generous, the Foundation will credit you with the total contribution (your contribution plus the match) for recognition purposes.* For example, William H. White, who recently donated \$5,000 to support the project, will be recognized on the Cold War Gallery's donor recognition wall at the \$10,000 (Commanding Officer) level. Likewise, a member donating \$12,500 between now and the end of the year would be credited with a \$25,000 (Squadron Commander) contribution on the gallery's donor wall and other media.

Please act now! Send your check to Naval Historical Foundation, 1306 Dahlgren Ave., Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374—Attn: David Winkler. Please make your check payable to the "Naval Historical Foundation" and write "Hooper Match" in the comment section. Thank you!

Central Gallery Installation to Start!

Using funds provided through a Navy \$3 million contract with the Naval Historical Foundation, the consortium of representatives from the Naval Historical Center, Naval Historical Foundation, Design and Production Inc. (Lorton, Va.), Museum Design Associates (Boston, Mass.), and consultants representing various naval warfare communities have finalized designs for the central entrance hall of the Cold War Gallery.

*For tax-deduction purposes you can claim only what you directly contribute.



Designed to provide Cold War context, the hall will feature one major artifact—a Trident C-4 missile that is being provided and installed with the assistance of a generous aerospace company. Poised over a polar projection map of the world, the missile will symbolize the gravity of the super-power confrontation that the world faced in the latter half of the 20th century.

Below the missile will be displayed a timeline of world events that occurred between 1945 and 1991—many involving the U.S. Navy. Besides providing a historical overview, the space will serve as a dramatic backdrop for official ceremonies and receptions.

To provide a short media presentation of how the Navy played a critical role in the Cold War, a Ready Room Orientation Theater is also being installed. Featuring briefing chairs and fixtures off the recently decommissioned USS *John F. Kennedy* (CV 67), the theater will take visitors back in time as they are briefed for a Cold War mission.

Finally, as visitors exit the Ready Room Orientation Theater, they will be able to view the donor recognition wall, which will acknowledge the generous support provided by corporations, individuals, and grant-making foundations.

Individual Donor Spotlight:

David T. Leighton

By James L. Holloway III

Recently David T. Leighton made a generous contribution to the National Museum of the United States Navy, which earned him a spot in the Fleet Commander's Circle. His generosity should be no surprise. For decades, he had made significant contributions to the shaping of our Navy.

In the 1960s, Leighton was moving up in the Rickover hierarchy, taking over as head of the surface ship nuclear power program. At that time, *Enterprise* was the only nuclear-powered carrier, the product of CNO Adm. Arleigh Burke's wisdom and tenacity. But the program had stalled. Two conventional carriers, *America* and *John F. Kennedy*, were constructed in the wake of *Enterprise*.

Rickover had charged Leighton with getting the CVAN program back on track with a four-reactor design. The breakthrough would be the *Nimitz* class. In the fall of 1964, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara visited the Bettis Laboratory in Pittsburgh, and Rickover showed him the mock-up of a reactor capable of 70,000 shaft horsepower, designed to serve as a single-reactor propulsion plant for a destroyer. This reactor had twice the power of an *Enterprise* reactor. McNamara asked Rickover if two of them could power an aircraft carrier. Before anyone else could answer, Leighton responded with a loud "yes," and McNamara then turned to the CNO, saying, "Send me a memo on this on Monday."

The proposed letter responding to SECDEF McNamara's query if the Navy would like a two-reactor carrier was a shock! The letter said in essence: "No. The Navy wants the four-reactor carrier that we have been planning as the follow-on to the eight-reactor plant." This response would have ended the Navy's nuclear carrier program with *Enterprise*. Responsibility for drafting the reply to McNamara had been preempted by the Naval Material Command whose four-star admiral had not consulted the Office of Naval Reactors

in preparing the reply. Leighton immediately prepared a separate memo without reference to the Naval Material Command's draft, for Adm. David McDonald, the CNO, to sign. This version basically stated, "Yes, Secretary McNamara, the Navy thinks your proposal of a two-reactor carrier is the way to go, and we stand ready to move ahead as soon as you give it the OK."

In July 1967 the CNO, then-Adm. Thomas Moorer created the Office of the Nuclear-Powered Carrier Program and named me Program Coordinator in OPNAV and Program Manager in the Naval Material Command. Again Leighton and I joined forces. As far as the CNO was concerned, the carrier program and its nuclear-powered escorts were his first priority. Leighton, who had been responsible for the original design of the two-reactor power plant of the *Nimitz*, was now the de facto senior engineer building a program to construct *Nimitz* Class carriers on virtually an annual basis. The program results were impressive. It was the Navy's biggest naval shipbuilding program ever, in terms of investment, outside of the World War II years, and certainly more complex than any surface ship program ever before attempted.

Of note, David T. Leighton was not the only member of his family to have made a true contribution to naval aviation. His uncle, Bruce G. Leighton, Naval Aviator #40, flew the Navy's first seaplane, taking the craft up to a height of 50 feet before crashing back down. Assigned in the 1920s to the Bureau of Aeronautics, he assisted in the development of the first air-cooled engine. He also is credited with the development of dive-bombing tactics. Leaving the Navy in 1928, he worked for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and eventually oversaw manufacturing operations in China. In 1941, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, he recruited Navy pilots and mechanics for service with Gen. Claire Chennault's squadron,

which was operating in China at the eve of America's entry in World War II. Recalled to active duty during World War II and promoted to captain, Bruce Leighton supervised field offices monitoring aircraft production in the western half of the United States.

On the other hand, his father, Rear Adm. Frank T. Leighton, had a more conventional naval career, serving on a variety of surface combatants in the decades leading to World War II. After commanding two destroyers, his seagoing career was capped with a two-year tour as CO of USS *Louisville* between 1938 and 1940. After the outbreak of World War II he was promoted to Flag Rank and assigned as Commandant, Eighth Naval District in New Orleans. Sadly, stomach cancer claimed the senior Leighton at the apex of his career.

Meanwhile, the Leighton contribution to the nation's scientific legacy is set for at least one more generation. David T. Leighton Jr. is a professor in Notre Dame's Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering. His research interests are in the areas of fluid mechanics and separation processes. His brother Tom is a professor of applied mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has served as the head of the algorithms group at MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory since 1996. He also cofounded Akamai Technologies in 1998.

Corporate Donor Spotlight: The Babcock & Wilcox Company

The Naval Historical Foundation is pleased that the Babcock & Wilcox Company has agreed to join the Fleet Commander's Circle (1 Star) to support the Cold War Gallery project of the National Museum of the United States Navy.

The company's willingness to partner on a project dedicated to tell the Navy's history should be no surprise. The company has a strong relationship with the Navy dating back to the 19th century. In 1856, Stephen Wilcox patented the first water tube boiler. Eleven years later, he and his partner George Babcock establish Babcock, Wilcox & Company to manufacture and market their boilers. As the 19th century came to a conclusion, the company enjoyed much success in the

commercial sector. For example, Babcock and Wilcox (B&W) boilers powered electrical generating facilities used in New York's first subway system. But it was with the Navy where B&W truly established its renown.

It should be noted on this centennial of the Great White Fleet that President Theodore Roosevelt's battleships were powered by B&W boilers. As the 20th century continued, the Navy repeatedly turned to B&W for its steam-generation needs. During World War II, the company played a critical role in the allied war effort, delivering 4,100 marine boilers for combat and merchant ships. At the signing of the surrender ending the war, 95 percent of the ships present at Tokyo Bay were powered by B&W boilers.

The company continued to produce boilers for the Navy during the Cold War. As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the transpolar cruise of USS *Nautilus*, it should be pointed out that B&W designed and fabricated many of the components for the Navy's first nuclear-powered submarine. In 1966, the company initiated the design and fabrication of components for *Nimitz*-class aircraft carriers.

The relationship between the Navy and the Babcock & Wilcox Company, a component of McDermott International, Inc., continues today with the manufacture of components for the Virginia class submarines and the design of components for the next class of nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.



Generous Cold War Gallery Campaign Supporters (\$1,000 and up)

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*(Bold represents 2008 contributors)

MUSEUM HOSTS WOUNDED WARRIORS



Wounded service members from Walter Reed Army Medical Center take aim on a World War II anti-aircraft gun on display at the museum. NHF staff members Kirsten Arnold and Laura Waayers and Yellow Ribbon Fund volunteers hosted 10 Iraqi War veterans and their families on 28 June 2008. The tour also included the display ship Barry, and lunch was served in the future Cold War Gallery. The Yellow Ribbon Fund is a nonprofit organization that assists service members and their families while they are receiving treatment at Bethesda National Naval Medical Center and Walter Reed. The NHF and the Yellow Ribbon Fund intend to build on the success of this program by scheduling the museum as a venue for additional visits.



At the June 2008 Annual Meeting of the Naval Historical Foundation, John Maloney was recognized as the 2007 Naval Historical Foundation Volunteer of the Year. In addition to transcribing oral histories, Maloney has served as a long-time docent for the National Museum of the United States Navy and has led numerous school and veterans groups on tours of the various exhibits.



Naval Historical Foundation book sales continue to raise funds for Navy Museum programs as well as the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society. The book sales, held at the Navy Yard Town Centre Food Court, have become a popular event at the Washington Navy Yard. Office Manager Frank Arre organizes the sales of mostly naval and maritime history books that are donated by members of the Foundation who arrange to have the books shipped to the Foundation or picked up by a member of the NHF staff. If you have books that you would like to donate, contact Frank Arre at farre@navyhistory.org or (202) 678-4333. The next sale is scheduled for 10-11 September.



News from the Naval Historical Center

Under the stewardship of Acting Director Edward J. Marolda, the Naval Historical Center had a productive first half of 2008.

Great White Fleet Centennial

In support of the Secretary of the Navy, the Center assigned Michael Crawford to coordinate Great White Fleet centennial activities. He oversaw the preparation and publication of *The World Cruise of the Great White Fleet: Honoring 100 Years of Global Partnerships and Security*. Copies can be obtained through the Government Printing Office website at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/actions/GetPublication.do?stocknumber=008-046-00245-2>.

Meanwhile, an NHC-designed exhibition presenting images of the historic round-the-world cruise is now being displayed at the Seabee Museum in Port Hueneme, Calif. The Hampton Roads Naval Museum has installed an exhibition entitled "The Steel Navy" to mark the buildup of the powerful battleship fleet under President Theodore Roosevelt.

Both Secretary of the Navy Donald C. Winter and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Gary Roughead have taken numerous opportunities to commemorate the



Secretary of the Navy Donald C. Winter addresses an audience at the New Zealand Embassy

December 1907 to February 1909 epic cruise. Events have ranged from a gala kickoff in December 2007 on board USS *Theodore Roosevelt* in Norfolk, Va., to mark the departure of the Great White Fleet from Hampton Roads, to the centennial of the fleet's arrival at Seattle and other northwest ports. In June, Winter presented a copy of *The World Cruise of the Great White Fleet* to New Zealand's ambassador to the United States and in return received a painting of USS *Connecticut* arriving at Auckland Harbor in August 1908.

Other Commemorations

The Center and the Naval Historical Foundation are involved in planning for the 2011 commemoration of the 100th anniversary of naval aviation. A strong supporter

of this effort is the Foundation's Chairman of the Board, Adm. James L. Holloway III, who, as a Lieutenant Commander, helped plan the 50th anniversary of naval aviation.

The Center and USS *Constitution* are engaged in preparations for the bicentennial of the War of 1812. To ensure the historic ship is ready for the event, the Naval Historical Center's Repair Detachment Boston is replacing the spar deck, cat heads, and some planking, and lowered the cap rail to its appropriate 1812 configuration. During the past year, crew members visited schools in Florida and California as part of the "Old Ironsides across the Nation" educational outreach program. In the past year the ship has been toured by two million American and foreign visitors.

Publications

Recent publications from the Naval Historical Center highlight the scholarship of the professional staff and their efforts to bring the Navy's history and heritage to various audiences. Those works recently released include Edward J. Marolda's *The U.S. Navy in the Korean War* (Naval Institute Press) and Robert J. Schneller's *Anchor of Resolve: A History of U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/Fifth Fleet* (GPO). Sarandis Papadopoulos coauthored *Pentagon 9/11* (GPO), a publication of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Dr. Schneller's *Blue & Gold and Black: Racial Integration of the U.S. Naval Academy* (Texas A&M Press) and John Darrell Sherwood's *Black Sailor, White Navy: Racial Unrest in the Fleet during the Vietnam War Era* (NYU Press) cover important issues in modern naval history. Rounding out the new releases are *Interpreting Old Ironsides: An Illustrated Guide to USS Constitution*, edited by Charles Brodine, Michael Crawford, and Christine Hughes, and a *Visitor's Guide to the Naval Historical Center* by Senior Publications Editor Sandra Doyle. The Navy's Chief of Information announced that the Center's *Naval Aviation News* had received two Merit Awards and been named the CHINFO Magazine of the Year for 2007.

To mark the 50th anniversary of America's involvement in the Vietnam War, the Center has begun a new series of 14 commemorative booklets, to be edited by Marolda and Doyle and supported by the Foundation. Marolda's *The Approaching Storm: Conflict in Asia, 1945-1965* and Sherwood's *Nixon's Trident: Naval Power in Southeast Asia, 1968-1972* are due out soon.

Records Management, Collection, and Dissemination

As part of an ongoing project to preserve and improve access to records maintained by the Navy's archives, the Center has overseen the digitization of thousands of classi-

fied messages; paper records relating to the Vietnam War; over 50,000 aviation, ship, and deck log records; and a number of out-of-print Center publications, including documentary editions on the Quasi-War with France and the Barbary Wars. The Center's Naval Warfare Division is working with other naval commands to determine if surface ship deck logs should be archived electronically, as is now being done by the submarine force.

The Center's Naval Reserve Combat Documentation Detachment 206 continues to deploy teams to U.S. and overseas sites to document current naval operations in the Global War on Terrorism and other vital activities. On a recent deployment, Det. 206 members gathered historical information at the Naval Special Warfare Center in San Diego, Calif.

The Center's website (<http://www.history.navy.mil/>), which registers 2.6 million hits each month, continues to serve the many consumers of naval history. Items recently posted include 59 new or revised entries for the *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* and out-of-print Naval Historical Foundation publications.

Museum Update

There have been several developments with the Navy museums administered by the Director of Naval History. The Navy recently established the Puget Sound Naval Museum, Bremerton, Wash., which, together with the Naval Undersea Museum, Keyport, Wash., comprises the United States Navy Museum of the Northwest. The Seabee/CEC Foundation gifted the Navy Department \$10 million to fund construction of a new, state-of-the-art Seabee Museum, to be located on the perimeter of the Port Hueneme, Calif., base and thus be accessible to the public.

Secretary of the Navy Approves Advisory Subcommittee Nominees

Secretary of the Navy Donald C. Winter has approved the addition of

retired Adm. Paul Reason, Rear Adm. William J. Holland, Dr. Charles Chadbourn, Dr. Jack London, as well as retired Marines Lieut. Gen. Ron Christmas, and Brig. Gen. Clifford Stanley to the Secretary of the Navy Advisory Subcommittee on Naval History. Current members include Dr. John Hattendorf (chairman), Mr. Robin Pirie, Dr. James Reckner, Dr. Carol Reardon, Mr. Fred Rainbow, Capt. William "Spence" Johnson, Dr. William Stearman, Capt. Channing Zucker, and Ms. Christine Hughes.

Advisory Subcommittee Chair Receives Honor

The aforementioned John Hattendorf has earned the Dartmouth Medal of the American Library Association award for the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History* as a "current reference work of outstanding quality and significance."

Naval Historical Center Awards

The Naval Historical Center announces the recipients of the 2008

Rear Admiral John D. Hayes Predoctoral Fellowship, Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper Research Grants, and Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller Prize in Naval History

Katherine Epstein, a graduate student at Ohio State University, has been named the recipient of the Naval Historical Center's Rear Admiral John D. Hayes Predoctoral Fellowship for 2008. Epstein is to receive the \$10,000 fellowship to support research and writing of her dissertation, "Beneath the Surface: British and American Torpedo Development, 1866-1914." For this dissertation, which is being directed by Professor Geoffrey Parker, Epstein proposes to analyze and compare the adoption and integration into two navies of the new and transforming technology of the automobile torpedo. She will approach the topic from a variety of perspectives, ranging from the performance capabilities of the torpedoes themselves to the strategic vision of a hegemonic navy (the British) on the one hand

and a navy aspiring for greater international status (the American) on the other. The impressive record Epstein established at Yale University (Phi Beta Kappa) and Cambridge University (M. Phil.) augurs well for the production of an outstanding contribution to naval history.

The Naval Historical Center has awarded two Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper Research Grants for 2008 in the amount of approximately \$2,500 each. One of the grants has been awarded to Dennis L. Noble, an independent scholar of Sequim, Wash., in support of his study of the U.S. Navy's cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard in interdicting undocumented immigrants by sea. The other grant has been awarded to Michael T. Sturma of Murdoch University, Murdoch, Australia, in support of his study of unrestricted submarine warfare in the Pacific during World War II.

Director of Naval History (Acting) Edward J. Marolda has selected Douglas Ford as this year's recipient of the Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller Prize in Naval History for the best scholarly article on U.S. naval history published during 2007, for his article "U.S. Naval Intelligence and the Imperial Japanese Fleet during the Washington Treaty Era, c. 1922-36" [*Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 93, no. 3 (Aug. 2007): 281-306]. Intensive research in the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Navy's General Board allowed Ford to unravel the myriad reasons why the Navy failed to identify important doctrinal and technological innovations developed by the Imperial Japanese Navy by the 1930s. Such intelligence failures, a function of poor attaché training and support as well as Japanese operational security, encouraged Navy planners to focus on quantitative rather than qualitative solutions to the Japanese threat. Ford produced a lively, well written, and thought-provoking article, packed with detail and insight. Ford teaches in the School of English, Sociology, Politics and Contemporary History at the University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, United Kingdom.

Connecting with the Fleet



PC2 Leigh Ann Vaughn, HMCS Jose M. Negron were among this year's Stennis Center Leadership Award winners who visited the Naval Historical Center on 25 July 2008 to learn more about their naval heritage. Assigned to the Pre-Commissioning Unit of George H.W. Bush, these two outstanding Sailors met with the new Director of Naval History, Jay A. DeLoach, who presented them with 2009 Naval Historical Foundation calendars in appreciation for their efforts to help place the Navy's newest aircraft carrier in commission.

Photo Quiz Answers provided by David T. Leighton (from page 6)

From left to right the people in the picture are:

Lt. Cdr. Willis C. Barnes (EDO), who was in charge of advanced nuclear plant designs. He later retired as a Rear Admiral.

Robert Panoff (civilian) was Project Officer for several different submarine propulsion plant designs and was the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory Project Officer.

Howard K. Marks (civilian) was in charge of the design of mechanical and fluid systems for all naval nuclear plants, as well as the Shippingport civilian power plant after Milton Shaw left Naval Reactors. Howard died years ago, after he retired.

Milton Shaw (civilian) was in charge of the nuclear plants for the carrier Enterprise, the cruiser Long Beach, and the Shippingport civilian power plant. He left Naval Reactors about 1961 and worked in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development for a while before becoming the Head of the AEC Office of Reactor Development. Before he died he was a private consultant.

I.H. (Harry) Mandil (civilian) was in charge of all reactor designs. He left Naval Reactors in 1964 with Bob Panoff and Ted Rockwell (on travel the day the picture was taken). Those three cofounded MPR, an engineering consulting firm. Panoff and Mandil have since passed on. Rockwell has retired from MPR. He is the author of several books including *The Rickover Effect: How One Man Made a Difference*.

Jack C. Grigg (civilian) was in charge of Electrical and Instrumentation and Control Systems for all Naval Reactors plants. I worked for him from August 1953 to September 1954 on the Electrical and Control Systems for the sodium-cooled reactor in the USS Seawolf (SSN 575) and its land prototype built at West Milton, N.Y.

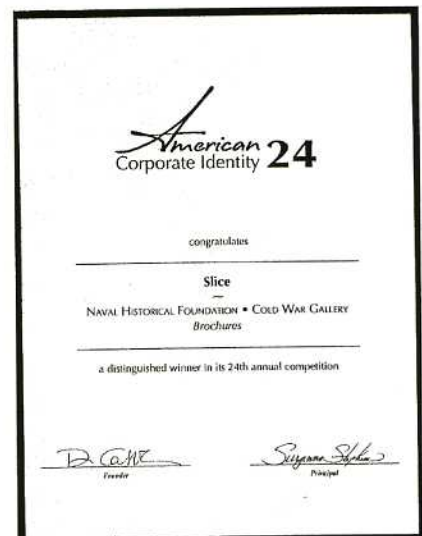
I am shown sitting next to Grigg. At that time I was a Lieutenant Commander (EDO) and was Project Officer for the nuclear plants for the two-reactor submarine USS Triton (SSRN 586) and the two-reactor frigate USS Bainbridge (DLGN 25) and was Laboratory Officer for the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory. In 1962 I resigned my commission as a Commander in the Navy and continued to work directly for Admiral Rickover until retirement from the Senior Executive Service in 1980.

Capt. James Dunford (EDO) handled officer assignments, training, and liaison with other Navy organizations.

Rear Adm. H.G. Rickover (EDO). He was promoted to Vice Admiral in 1958, was forced to retire in 1964 at age 64 because of age limits, and was immediately called back to active duty by special act of Congress. He fully retired from government service in 1982 as an admiral, and died in 1986.

COLD WAR GALLERY PROSPECTUS EARNS NATIONAL AWARD

Slice Inc., recently earned an American Corporate Identity Award for a promotional booklet about the National Museum of the United States Navy Cold War Gallery project. As the graphics design firm that handles the layout of the Navy's *All Hands* magazine, Slice Inc. had familiarity with naval heritage and earned a contract with the Naval Historical Foundation in the Spring of 2007 to produce a prospectus that would illustrate the envisioned Cold War Gallery to potential contributors.



Working with the Foundation's Capital Campaign Public Affairs Subcommittee led by James A. Noone, Slice Inc. developed a booklet that featured a center section fold-out that showed the floor plan for the new exhibits. Subsequently, Slice Inc. has developed a web version of this document that can be viewed at the Naval Historical Foundation's www.navyhistory.org website. To view the online prospectus, click on the Cold War Gallery logo. Be sure to click on the yellow portions on the floor plan as that will reveal digital renditions of the interior spaces. Additional support for this project is most welcome! Contact David Winkler at dwinkler@navyhistory.org with any questions.

News from the Foundation



Photo courtesy Bob Kamm

National Maritime Historical Society (NMHS) Chairman Ronald Oswald presents to William H. White the organization's first Rodney N. Houghton Award for writing the best feature article in the NMHS journal *Sea History*. His article featured HMS Pandora, her trials and tribulations, and the recovery of the mutineers from the HMS Bounty. White, a long-time NHF member, has expanded the article into a book due out next spring under the title *When Fortune Frowns*.

NHF Members Are Writing!

A write-up of the loss of USS *Serpens* (AK 97) by **Lawrence Brennan** was featured in the November 2007 edition of *Universal Ship Cancellation Society Log*.

Martin J. Bollinger's *Stalin's Slave Ships: Kolyma, the Gulag Fleet, and the Role of the West* will be published this fall with the Naval Institute Press.

The Naval Institute Press has published two of **William R. Braisted's** books, both titled *The United States Navy in the Pacific*, covering the periods 1897 to 1909 and 1909 to 1922.

"John Paul Jones (1747-1792): More Than a Man for His Time" written by **Joseph Callo** was featured in the 2007 *Trafalgar Chronicle: Year Book of the 1805 Club*.

"The Great White Fleet Sailor" by **Michael J. Crawford** was featured in the winter 2007 edition of *The Log*.

A. Jay Cristol, author of *The Liberty Incident: The 1967 Attack on a U.S. Navy Spy Ship*, was profiled in the 2 January 2008 edition of the *Dow Jones Daily Bankruptcy Review*.

NavCivGuide, an important reference work compiled by **Thomas J. Cutler**, will be published this fall by the Naval Institute Press.

"The Strategic Concept Underlying the Great White Fleet" by **John Hattendorf** was featured in the winter 2007 edition of *The Log*.

Henry J. Hendrix wrote "Roosevelt Wields His Big Stick" for the *Naval Institute Proceedings* for the December 2007 edition that marked the centennial of the Great White Fleet's departure.

"Building a Small Surface Warship: Mission Impossible?" was the title of a **William J. Holland Jr.**

article published in the *Naval Institute Proceedings* in February 2008. His "Fitting Submarines into the Fleet" piece was featured in the June 2008 edition of that publication.

Andrew C.A. Jampoler's book entitled *The Last Lincoln Conspirator: John Surratt's Flight from the Gallows* will be published by the Naval Institute Press in October 2008.

Charles A. Larson coauthored "The Sculpin's Lost Mission," which was published in the February 2008 *Naval History*.

J. Phillip London discusses Abu Ghraib and his company CACI in *Our Good Name* published in June 2008. Visit www.ourgoodnamethebook.com.

In a February 2008 *Naval History* article, "A Gentlemanly Mutiny," **Ty Martin** wrote of a time when most of her officers requested orders off *Old Ironsides*.

Norman Polmar provided an overview of submarine history in "From One-Man Submersible to High-Tech Behemoth" in the February 2008 *Naval History*.

In "T.R., The Mastermind," **James Reckner** looked at President Roosevelt and the Great White Fleet. The article was published in the winter 2007 edition of *The Log*.

In "In the Wake of Bounty, a Voyage of Recovery," featured in the winter 2007-2008 *Sea History*, **William H. White** told of the aftermath of the famous mutiny.

David F. Winkler has had his dissertation republished by the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies at Dalhousie University under the title *Preventing Incidents at Sea: The History of the INCSEA Concept*.

James E. Wise Jr. coauthored *The Silver Star: Navy and Marine Corps Gallantry in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Conflicts* with Scott Barron for publication this November with the Naval Institute Press. Wise previously published *Sole Survivors of the Sea* for the Naval Institute Press Bluejacket series.

Cold War Book Gains Accolades

Aircraft Carriers at War: A Personal Retrospective of Korea, Vietnam, and the Soviet Confrontation by James L. Holloway III recently earned the former Chief of Naval Operations additional honors and praise. First, his book was runner-up to William Still's *Crisis at Sea: The United States Navy in World War I* (see William Dudley's review, Summer 2007 *Pull Together*, p. 19) for the Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt Naval History Prize presented in June 2008 by the New York Council of the Navy League of the United States. Then, for his many articles and other writings including this book, he received the Navy League of the United States Alfred Thayer Mahan Literary Achievement Award to be presented this fall in Kansas City, Mo. In addition, the book has received numerous favorable reviews, including a one in the Spring 2008 *Naval War College Review* by John Hattendorf that concluded: "In short, Holloway's combination of memoir and history with an explanation of his professional judgments makes this a book that deserves to be read widely, by people both inside and outside the Navy." Fittingly, the book has been selected for the CNO's Navy Professional Reading Program—one of only five books added since the list was promulgated in 2006.

Future Marine wins Naval History Prize at Naval Academy's Annual Awards Event



Midshipman First Class Walter H. Haydock, commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps just days after the ceremony depicted here, is congratulated by his father and by Mrs. Ingrid Beach (widow of long-time Naval Historical Foundation director Capt. Ned Beach) during the May 2008 Prizes and Awards Ceremony for the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Midshipman Haydock's History Department Honors Thesis on American counterinsurgency operations in the Philippines in the early 1900s earned him the Naval Historical Foundation's Capt. Edward L. Beach Jr. Naval History Award. That prize is named in honor of the World War II submarine hero and noted author of both fiction and nonfiction works, including *Run Silent, Run Deep*.

NHF Mourns Loss of Director Philip J. Coady Jr.

The Naval Historical Foundation was saddened to learn of the loss of one of its leaders last 30 June with the passing of Rear Adm. Philip J. Coady Jr. who succumbed to pulmonary fibrosis at age 66. A director at the Foundation since 1998, Coady had spent 32 years on active duty as a Surface Warfare Officer.

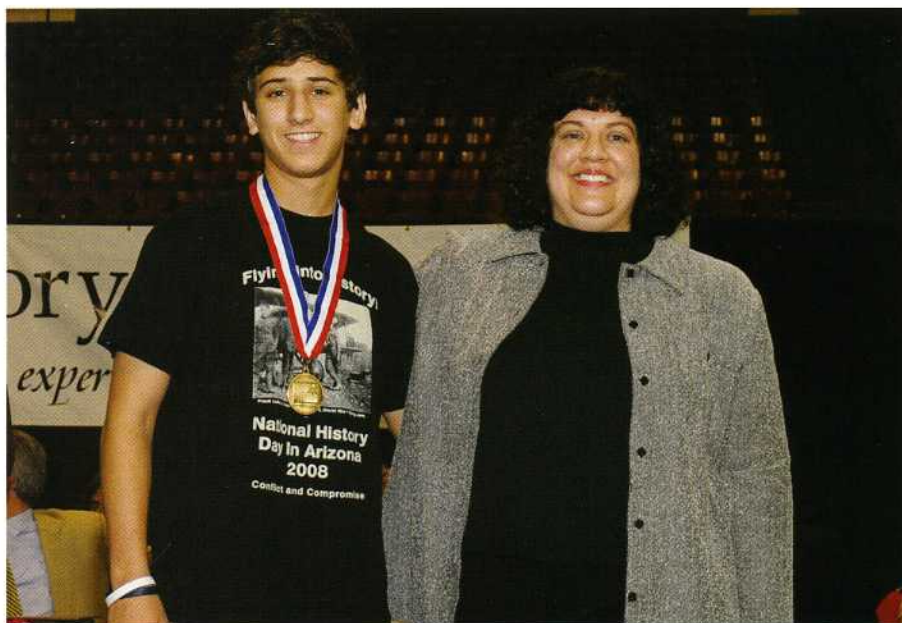
Born in Boston, Coady graduated from Tufts University and elected not to follow his father's footsteps into the Boston banking community. Instead, he graduated from Officer Candidate School and served in junior officer billets on ships off Vietnam. In 1971, he received a master's in business administration from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif. In 2006, he received a distinguished alumni award.

He went on to command the destroyer *Connolly* and cruiser *Antietam*. Promoted to Rear Admiral in 1989, he commanded the *Kitty Hawk* Battle Group in the Persian Gulf in 1993. Retiring in 1995, he became president and chief executive of the Navy Mutual Aid Association in Arlington, Va. Tragically, he was diagnosed with lung cancer soon after retiring from the association in 2005.

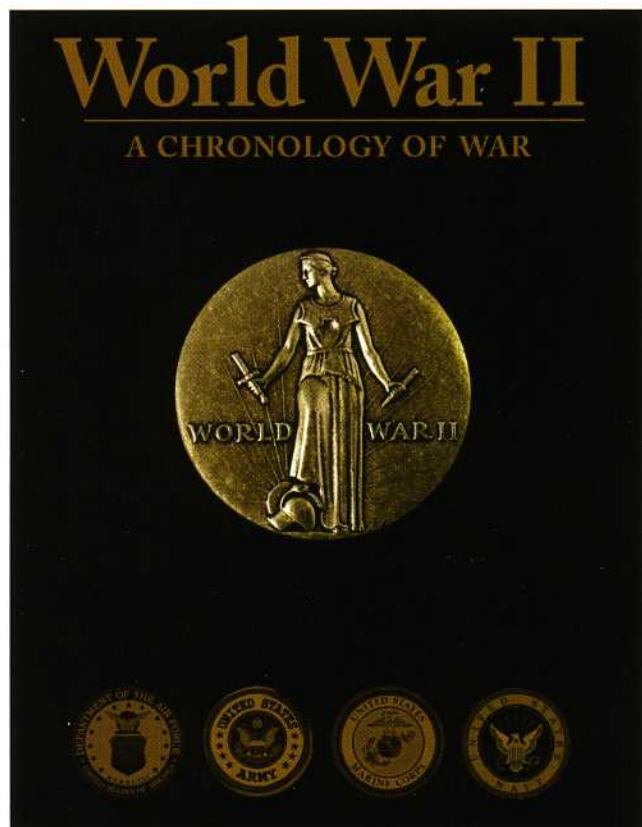
As a nonsmoker who contracted this deadly disease, he became an eloquent advocate for others who shared his plight by serving as the chairman of the Lung Cancer Alliance, a nonprofit organization in Washington, D.C. As the organization's spokesperson, he fought for funding to battle the disease, countering arguments that the simple solution is to prevent smoking. He pointed out that every year the disease afflicts 20,000 nonsmokers.

Survivors include his wife of 43 years, Judith Greene Coady of Annandale, Va.; three children, Meredith Coady Pardo of Scituate, Mass., and Adrienne Sullivan and Philip J. Coady III, both of Falls Church, Va.; three sisters; and six grandchildren.

History Prize named for former Executive Director Ken Coskey



Naval Historical Foundation historian Kirsten Arnold congratulates 10th grader Adam Sherman for winning the Captain Ken Coskey Naval History Special Prize during the June 2008 National History Day Awards Ceremony at the University of Maryland campus. Mr. Sherman, who attends Desert Mountain High School in Scottsdale, Arizona, won the NHF-sponsored \$500 prize for his Senior Individual Exhibit titled "Prelude to Pearl Harbor: The Panay Conflict and President Roosevelt's Compromise." This year's prize was the first to be officially named for career naval aviator and long-time Foundation Executive Director Ken Coskey. Still active as a volunteer for the foundation, it is expected that Coskey will personally present the prize for many years to come.



A new World War II chronology will make for an outstanding gift this holiday season. World War II: A Chronology of War resulted as a collaborative project between the four service historical foundations.

Ever Think About a Bequest?

Every so often the Foundation is notified by an executor of an estate of a bequest to the Naval Historical Foundation. Such gifts are welcome because they enable the Foundation to sustain projects that contribute to the promotion and preservation of our naval heritage.

Members are requested to please consider the Naval Historical Foundation as a beneficiary of their will, trust, or retirement plan. It's a way to be remembered and allow future generations to have an appreciation for those who served the nation on the high seas. For individuals who would like to support a particular Foundation program such as oral history, research support, or museum programs, restricted gifts are welcomed. Before making such a gift, consultation should be conducted with the Foundation to agree on terms for such a gift.

Not all bequests are monetary. In recent years the Foundation received a variety of non-monetary offers ranging from a deceased admiral's car ash trays to works of art. In the case of non-monetary contributions, consultation with the Foundation is always advised. Often, the Foundation will recommend another repository that will allow for better public access for the item in question. Recent items that have been well received have been books. As noted elsewhere in this edition of *Pull Together*, Naval Historical Foundation books sales have provided funds to support U.S. Navy Museum educational outreach programs and also the Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society. Frank Arre welcomes inquiries about this program and can be reached at (202) 678-4431 or farre@navyhistory.org.

Members and other potential donors should seek professional counsel for the best information regarding their particular circumstances. For more information about how the Naval Historical Foundation could benefit from a gift, a donor or his or her adviser should contact the Foundation's Executive Director, Todd Creekman at (202) 678-4457 or tcreekman@navyhistory.org.

This is Latch: The Story of Rear Admiral Roy F. Hoffmann, by Weymouth D. Symmes, Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., Missoula, Mont., 2007. 529 pp., Appendix, Glossary, Sources, and Index. ISBN: 978-1-57510-137-8, \$29.95.

Reviewed by Kirk Ferguson

Raised in Montana, the author served in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam War, two years on board USS *Ticonderoga* (CV 14) and one year on Swift boats. Symmes is a retired bank senior vice president and is on the board of the Admiral Roy E. Hoffmann Foundation, which is dedicated to supporting the needs of combat wounded in the ongoing Global War on Terrorism.

The subject of this book was born on 18 November 1925, in Crystal City, Mo. At the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hoffmann was working as a soda jerk in a local drugstore. A month before he graduated from Crystal City High School, a member of the class of 1943, he enlisted in the Naval Reserve with a sense of patriotic pride. While still in high school, Hoffmann had taken a battery of military aptitude tests that qualified him to receive a commission through the Navy's V-12 Training Program. After graduation Hoffmann received orders to attend Missouri Valley College, in Marshall, Mo., where he majored in chemistry and physics.

In the spring of 1945, when it came time to attend flight school, Roy couldn't pass the eye exam, so he was transferred to the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) program at Notre Dame, in South Bend, Ind. He graduated from NROTC in June 1946 and received a commission as an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Ordered to USS *Quick* (DMS 32), a high-speed destroyer-minesweeper, Hoffmann deployed to the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) where he became involved in minesweeping operations to clear mines from the Inland Sea of Japan and Tokyo Bay.

Caught in the massive drawdown of all U.S. military forces in the wake of the end of World War II, Hoffmann was deactivated in 1947 and eventually he went to work for the St. Joseph Lead Company, in Bonne Terre, Mo.

Hoffmann met Mary Linn Thompson and they were married on 1 January 1950. Their world changed

when the North Koreans invaded South Korea. Recalled to active duty, Hoffmann reported to the minesweeper USS *Pirate* (AM 275) at Yokosuka, Japan, on 2 September 1950 and was underway the next day.

During preparations for the Wonson amphibious assault on 12 October 1950, *Pirate* hit a Soviet-made mine. In five minutes, the ship was gone. Incredibly, only six Sailors were killed and 43 were wounded. Hoffmann, who had been at his General Quarters station on top of the pilothouse, was hurled into the air by the force of the explosion and landed on top of the Executive Officer on the open bridge. Hoffmann had a head wound that bled profusely. He slipped over the side of the ship into the cold 56-degree water and was picked up by shipmates in a raft.

After he recovered from his injuries, Hoffmann reported to USS *Harry E. Hubbard* (DD 748) as the Gunnery Officer and made two deployments back to Korea. Following these two combat tours he received orders to Illinois Tech, on the south side of Chicago, as the NROTC Naval Ordnance and Ballistics Instructor.

Following shore duty at Illinois Tech, Hoffmann spent several years at Newport, R.I. First he served as Aide and Flag Secretary to DESFLOT TWO, then as the Executive Officer of USS *Lloyd Thomas* (DDE 764) and Commanding Officer of USS *Cromwell* (DE 1014), and then he attended the Naval War College as a student and a staff member. Between his XO and CO tours he reported to BUPERS as a Destroyer Placement Officer for the Atlantic Fleet.

One of the junior officers embarked in *Cromwell* would later become the Director of Naval History. This officer, William S. Dudley, recounted a three-month cruise to South America in 1961.

On 26 January 1966, Hoffmann became the Commanding Officer, USS *Charles F. Adams* (DDG 2), a guided missile destroyer, at the U.S. Naval Base, Charleston, S.C. After two successful deployments to the Mediterranean Sea, Hoffman was promoted to captain and received orders to take command of the Surface Surveillance Force, Vietnam, Task Force 115 (nicknamed Operation Market Time). With his radio call sign "Latch," Hoffmann had over 3,500 sailors and more than 180 patrol boats, ships, and aircraft under his direction. The primary objective of

Operation Market Time coastal patrol forces was to prevent the enemy from strengthening its forces in South Vietnam through seaborne infiltration of supplies and munitions.

Hoffmann arrived at his new command in Cam Ranh Bay, South Vietnam, on May 11, 1968, and pursued an aggressive program to carry out his mission. In the aftermath of a particularly vicious combat operation on 11-12 February 1969, Hoffmann was awarded a Silver Star Medal. He later received the Distinguished Service Medal for his tour of duty from May 1968 to May 1969.

Symmes then discusses Hoffmann's tours in command of USS *Sierra* (AD 18) and USS *Leahy* (DLG 16). After a successful deployment to the Mediterranean, Hoffmann left *Leahy* on 11 September 1972 and reported to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, at the Pentagon, as Head, Current Plans Branch, and reported to the Deputy CNO for Operations.

The 1973 Flag Selection Board chose Hoffmann for promotion to Rear Admiral. With this advancement, he became the Director of Surface Warfare. On 1 July 1974, he relieved as Commander Mine Warfare at the U.S. Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. In July 1975, the Mine Warfare Force was reorganized into the Mine Warfare Command with Rear Adm. Roy Hoffmann reporting directly to the CNO and Fleet Commanders for all matters concerning mine warfare worldwide. In June 1976, Hoffmann assumed the additional duties of Commandant Sixth Naval District. Relieved of Mine Warfare Force on 31 May 1978, Hoffman continued as Commandant Sixth Naval District until August 26, 1978, when he was relieved and at the same time retired from active duty.

Commander Ferguson is a retired Surface Warfare Officer with 25 years of service during which he commanded a squadron of 20 Strike Assault Boats on the northern Mekong River and adjoining canals in 1970, and commanded USS *Flint* (AE 32). He is a Life Member of the Naval Historical Foundation, the Naval Order of the United States, the Surface Navy Association, and the U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation.

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today as the Naval Historical Foundation's Vice President.

DeLoach graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy with a bachelor of science degree in marine engineering and was commissioned an Ensign. He entered training and service in submarines and experienced the Cold War firsthand as he made 10 deterrent patrols on the USS *Kamehameha* (SSBN 642) in the Mediterranean, USS *Patrick Henry* (SSBN 599) in the South China Sea, and USS *Lewis and Clark* (SSBN 644) in the northern Atlantic. He served as Engineer Officer in the latter two ships.

After his tours at sea, DeLoach was assigned as the Sonar Transducer Branch Chief at Naval Sea Systems Command from 1987 to 1989. During this period DeLoach earned a master of arts degree in management and supervision from Central Michigan University in 1987.

Upon completing active duty, he affiliated with the Navy Reserve and served in a broad spectrum of assignments, including Naval Intelligence, OPNAV N87 Submarine Warfare staff, Navy Recruiting, COMSEVENTHFLT staff, and Naval Sea Systems Command Inspector General. He served as the Reserve Force Director for 44 reserve units reporting to the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and as the Commanding Officer of NR COMSEVENTHFLT Detachment 111. He was also the commanding officer of the Submarine Squadron SIX Reserve Detachment and the OPNAV Detachment Site-R.

Among the various awards his units received under his command are the Capt. Leo V. Bilger Award for excellence in mission effectiveness and a CNO Letter of Commendation. He completed two extended active duty assignments with the Joint Staff J7 working on joint doctrine and professional military education initiatives. DeLoach played an instrumental role in furthering the integration of the Submarine Force's Reserve Component with the Active Component into a surge-ready force. Under DeLoach's direction, the Submarine Force's Reserve Component has continued to lead this transformation to the new model of warfighting wholeness. In his role as implementer of a visionary memorandum of understanding between the Submarine Force Active Component and the Reserve Component, DeLoach pioneered many key initiatives that have since been adopted Navy-wide.

During this period he continued to advance his education. In 1993, DeLoach earned a master of engineering degree in nuclear engineering from the University of Virginia and was promoted to Commander. In 2003 he earned a master of arts in national security and strategic studies from Naval

War College. He subsequently taught the Joint Maritime Operations course as a Naval War College adjunct professor.

On 25 February 2003, then Captain DeLoach was nominated for appointment to the rank of Rear Admiral (lower half) while serving as commanding officer, Naval Reserve, Commander, Seventh Fleet Detachment 111, Fort Worth, Texas. On 3 September 2003, DeLoach was promoted to Rear Admiral in a ceremony held at the Navy Memorial in Washington, D.C.

His flag assignments included Deputy Commander, Submarine Forces, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Director of the Submarine Reserves; Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Resources, Requirements and Assessments (OPNAV N8R); and Vice Chairman, National Naval Reserve Policy Board.

Before coming to the Naval Historical Center he served as a Senior Staff member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in Washington, DC. In September 2003, DeLoach experienced a unique honor: he was appointed an honorary Chief Petty Officer by Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Terry Scott.

Speaking to a Naval Historical Center and Naval Historical Foundation audience gathered in the National Museum of the United States Navy's future Cold War Gallery on 15 July, he stated, "I have always loved history and this is a job I have always wanted. At the Naval Academy I wanted to major in history, but the need at the time was for engineers, particularly nuclear engineers, and that is what I became. But my first love has always been history."

As the new Director of Naval History, DeLoach is developing a vision statement that he calls the *2008 Roadmap for Naval History*. During his 15 July talk at the future Cold War Gallery, DeLoach exclaimed, "The central theme of the roadmap is putting out historical products with a purpose. These products must be accurate and relevant, world-class history for a 21st century Navy, and reflect the Navy's one message, many voices, philosophy." Understanding that the Naval Historical Center serves multiple audiences, DeLoach sees as a priority greater coordination and outreach by the Naval Historical Center to provide support to the highest levels of the Navy headquartered in the Pentagon as well as the Navy's operational forces and Marines Corps.

As a relatively young retired flag officer, DeLoach envisions a tour of at least eight years as the Director of Naval History, which would provide continuity. With his potentially longer tenure, DeLoach will have an outstanding opportunity to make a mark on naval history.