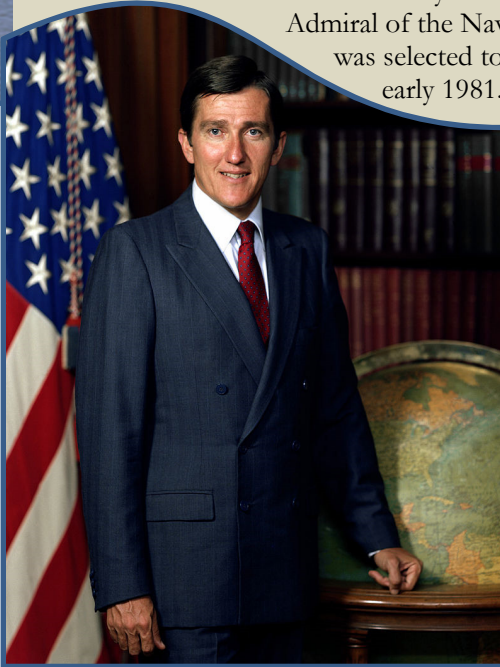




### Secretary of the Navy (1981-1987) John F. Lehman, Jr., Ph.D., Receives the Admiral of the Navy George Dewey Award

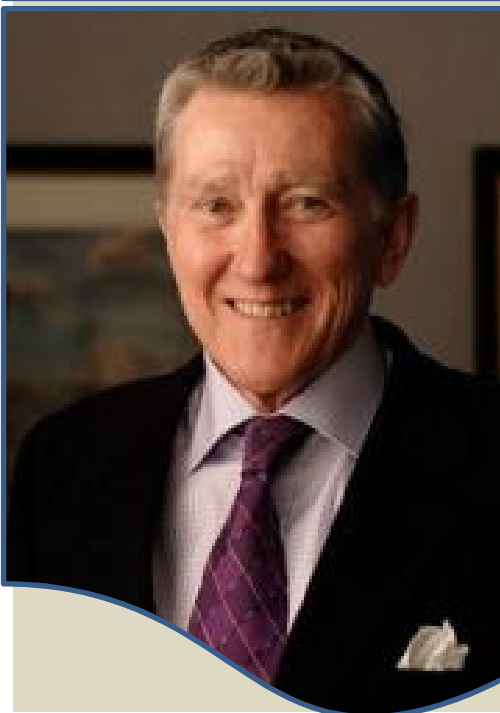
Former Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman has been selected by the Naval Order to receive the 2014 Admiral of the Navy George Dewey Award. Born on 14 September 1942 in Philadelphia, Dr. John Lehman was selected to become the 65th Secretary of the Navy by President Ronald Reagan and took office in early 1981. He assumed that position with a powerful background. Earning a bachelor's degree from St. Joseph's University, BA and MA degrees from Cambridge University, and a PhD in International Relations from the University of Pennsylvania, he became an investment banker, founded the Abington Corporation, a consulting firm, and remained its President until 1981.



From 1969 to 1974, Dr. Lehman served as Special Counsel to Dr. Henry Kissinger on the National Security Council and also served on the board of trustees at the University of Pennsylvania-supported Foreign Policy Research Institute and was Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1975 until 1977.

Dr. Lehman also had a military career, first in the Air Force Reserve and, after leaving the Air Force in 1968, he joined the U.S. Navy Reserve and became a Naval Aviator who rose to the rank of Captain.

As Secretary of the Navy, Dr. Lehman envisioned and completed a transformation of the Navy unlike anything since WW II. Capturing his vision of galvanizing the American public and their Congress to confront the Soviet Union at sea in forward areas around the globe, he pressed for, with the support of President Reagan, creation of a 600-ship Navy, to enhance the 530-ship Navy that was declining in numbers. He envisioned more aircraft carriers with advanced aircraft embarked and other supporting ships that would bring to an end the Cold War with the Soviets and preserve America's defense and economic strength into the 21st century. Finding themselves unable economically to compete with a 600-ship U.S. Navy and such other technological advances as the proposed "star wars" defensive missile system, the Soviets were ultimately forced to withdraw from head-to-head aggressive competition with the US. America stands free and the leader among nations today – due to a large extent because of the leadership and foresight of Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman, Jr. Secretary Lehman's enduring legacy is a United States Navy second to none.



In recent years, former Secretary Lehman has been chairman of the equity investment firm, J.F. Lehman Company, and a member of the Heritage Foundation and the Foreign Policy Institute among other organizations. First cousin of the late Grace Kelly, he is Chairman of the Princess Grace Foundation-USA, a public charity.

Because he was unable to attend this year's Annual Congress, the Naval Order proudly conferred the Admiral of the Navy George Dewey Award upon former Secretary of the Navy Lehman in September at a meeting of the New York Commandery.

Submitted by Doug Smith



**Commander General's Report to the Order**

In anticipation of events associated with our Annual Congress this fall, our issue features an article about former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman who is receiving this year's Admiral of the Navy George Dewey Award. Secretary Lehman will not be able to attend our Congress to receive the award so I have the honor of

presenting it to him at a New York Commandery meeting where Secretary Lehman has been a long-time and distinguished Companion. We will report the highlights of that ceremony during the Annual Congress in Newport.

I hope each of you is able to attend the exciting Annual Congress that the Newport Commandery has planned for us 29 October through 1 November. They have tours to appeal to all manner of interests and a superb line up of speakers that take advantage of the expertise at the nearby Naval War College.

In addition to the usual business considered at each Congress, this year we will conduct an off-year election for a new Commander General Elect; discuss and vote on several proposed amendments to the Naval Order's Constitution; explain a number of needed changes to the Order's Operations Manual; and report on the progress of our Strategic Plan.

In addition to the news from our various reporting Commanderies, this issue also will highlight a brief biography of the Naval Order's most distinguished early founder, Admiral of the Navy George Dewey, hero of the Spanish-American War who was one of our first Commanders General.

You will find a very interesting article in this issue on the online availability of the Nimitz Graybook by our Historian General Doug Smith, news about the Naval History and Heritage Command, a story from the recent D-Day ceremonies at Normandy, and, as always, unique information about the history of Navy medicine and your own health by our Surgeon General, Tom Burden.

We recently submitted requests to the Naval Order Foundation for funding for the first two projects created under the auspices of our new project management process, markers for the battleship Mikasa (a favorite project undertaken by Admiral Nimitz after World War II), and support for the sailing of a full-size, operating replica of Marquis de La Fayette's transportation to the USA in 1780, the French sailing ship Hermione. Thanks to the work of our Projects Director, Captain Kent Siegel, other projects are in various stages within the project system and will be announced when appropriate. Meanwhile, the Order and the Foundation continue to refine their roles where the two organizations intersect.

Finally, having shepherded four issues of the newsletter as Commander General, I want to thank Marcy Weiss for her fine job of gathering and editing each issue. Many of you have had contact with Marcy as she exhibits her trademark tact and shares her wisdom with each contributor. She is suggesting full color issues and we will be discussing cost vs benefit of that proposal at the upcoming Congress.

Have a pleasant autumn as the seasons change once again. And see you at the Congress in Newport!

**CAPT Vance H. Morrison, USN (Ret.)**  
**Commander General**



**A very warm welcome to our newest Naval Order of the United States members. We are glad you are aboard.**

**Charleston Commandery**

LTJG Michael Carlos Pereira, USNR

**Florida First Coast**

CAPT Ryan Curtis Tillotson, USN

**Massachusetts Commandery**

Monica Ruth Pattangall

**National Capitol Commandery**

Dr. Mary Jamia Jacobsen

Maj Matthew Thomas Kralovec, USMCR

Mr. Robert Edward Morin

CMC (SW) Kenneth Gerald Mutzabaugh, USN

**New Orleans Commandery**

Col Joseph Albert Bekeris, III, USMC (Ret)

CAPT Douglas Hugh McDonald, SC, USN (Ret)

**New York Commandery**

ENS Kevin Douglas Berto, USCGR

Chief Mate Matthew Michael Bonvento, USMS

Dr. Jan D. Galla, M.D.

3 A/E Connor Brian McGowan, USMS

Mr. William James McShane

1stLt Robert James Palisay, USMC (Ret)

**Newport Commandery**

Mrs. Edna Mary Wardwell

**Philadelphia / Delaware Valley**

ATC (EAWS) Theodore Jon Peterson, USN (Ret)

**San Francisco**

Mrs. Geraldine Rae Bell

CPT Jonathan Wilson Graves DeFabio, AK ARNG

Mr. Peter G. Engler

CAPT George Oliver Fowler, SC, USN (Ret)

**Texas Commandery**

Mr. Thomas Robert Paul Crnkovic

Ms. Lisa Anne Simmons

It was a typical late June day, just a tad too warm, not quite enough of a breeze. The church began to fill early in expectation of a stirring sermon and the always moving hymns attendant to Charleston's annual Carolina Day celebration. On this date, 28 June, in 1776, 300 men under Colonels William Moultrie and William Thomson, in an unfinished fort of sand and palmetto logs, valiantly repelled the attacking forces of 11 British warships commanded by Commodore Sir Peter Parker in South Carolina's first battle in the war for American independence.

By 1775, the gulf was widening between Britain and its American colonies. As the capital of South Carolina, Charles Town was a center for revolutionary activity, and even hosted an event similar to the Boston tea party, where South Carolinians dumped British imported tea into Charles Town harbor. William Moultrie, local owner of a rice plantation and some 200 slaves, had been elected a member of the provincial Congress, and in June of 1775, was made Colonel of the Second South Carolina Regiment.

Anticipating the coming conflict, a company of Moultrie's Regiment was ordered to secure the strategic location of Sullivan's Island at the mouth of the Charles Town Harbor in December of 1775. When Colonel Moultrie arrived on the island and assumed command in March 1776, he found men and slaves at work using thousands of palmetto logs and sand to build a fort sufficient to contain 1000 men. Major General Charles Lee, sent by General Washington to command Charles Town's patriot forces, took one look at the fort and said the British cannons would cut it apart. Colonel Moultrie replied, "And then we will lay behind the ruins and prevent their men from landing."

At 11 a.m., June 28, 238 years ago, nine British Ships of War carrying some 2,300 soldiers and 100 guns attacked 300 men in a half-built fort, firing non-stop for nearly 10 hours. It was certain defeat. But wait! To the amazement of the patriots, the soft, spongy palmetto logs absorbed the volleys every time and the smoke cleared on an astonishing upset. The patriots had lost 12 men, and by late evening Parker

and the British sailed north in stunning defeat.

What Moultrie and his American patriots gave us that day was a victory against amazing odds. What they taught us was the importance of boldness – of having the boldness to shed our fear, or our complacency, or whatever is holding us back from doing what we know is right or necessary, in order to prevail as a nation, and as individuals.

The first Carolina Day was celebrated on June 28, 1777. Today, the Palmetto Society and the South Carolina Historical Society continue that commemoration of South Carolina's victory in our battle for liberty. A church service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church is followed by a parade of 32 heritage societies, led by the Charleston Police Pipes and Drums, marching from Broad Street down Meeting to the Battery Park.

2013 was the first year of participation by the Charleston Commandery, at that time represented by three companions marching proudly behind the Ladies' Benevolent Society. This year 22 Charleston companions, led by our NOUS flag bearer, joined in the parade and wreath-laying ceremony, following up with Bloody Marys at the Carolina Yacht Club in memory of our late Commander, Tommy LeMacks, who always loved a parade!

**Submitted by Hartley Porter**



The First Coast Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States again participated in this year's 2014 Battle of Midway Commemorative Dinner as a sponsor, hosted by the Mayport Council Navy League of the United States.

Over 600 hundred guests honored Battle of Midway Veterans, as well as former POW's, WWII, Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf War Veterans, as well as twelve Wounded Warriors and active duty personnel who were in attendance at the 17th commemoration of the U.S. naval victory at Midway during a memorial dinner held June 7 at the World Golf Village Renaissance Resort in St. Augustine. It is widely regarded as the most important naval battle of the Pacific in WWII.

The event paid homage to veterans who fought so valiantly at the Battle of Midway. Approximately one month after the Battle of Coral Sea and six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy decisively defeated the Imperial Japanese Navy and turned the war to America's favor.

The guest speaker for the annual event was Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans, and Strategy Vice Admiral Michelle Howard. VADM Howard was selected to receive her 4th Star and promotion to Vice Chief of Naval Operations in a ceremony and Change of Command in June at the Pentagon. We are fortunate to have an officer of ADM Howard's experience and proven leadership move into the number two position for the Navy and a pioneer as the first female 4 star in the US Navy.



Sponsors award- VADM Howard, 1<sup>st</sup> Coast Commandery Commander J. Michael McGrath, VADM Fox, NLUS Area President John Vargo

Also in attendance was Vice Admiral Mark Fox, Deputy Commander, CENTCOM. VADM Fox made a presentation to the essay winners of this year's essay contest and addressed the Battle of Midway Veterans at the Sponsor's Reception. Also attending the gala event were Rear Admiral Ricky Williamson, Commander, Navy Region South-east, NAS

Jacksonville and Rear Admiral Charles Richard, Commander, Sub Group 10, Kings Bay, Ga.

Howard remarked what a great honor it was for her and the events sponsors to recognize those who truly represent the Navy core values of honor, courage and commitment. "We are in the presence of the defenders of American freedom, democracy and the American way of life," she said during her speech.

"We cannot be offered a more precious opportunity to express to the Midway veterans what their contributions mean to us." ... "To be able to honor these Battle of Midway veterans is a privilege," she said. "The biggest part of this event is being able to talk to the veterans and say thank you for your service."

Other highlights of the event was a special Full Service Color Guard presentation by members of all six services, including the Merchant Marine and a moving six person POW/MIA table by those same service members. According to Howard, this was a night to remember the sacrifices these veterans made for us 72 years ago.



Battle of Midway Veterans and Sponsors at the 17th commemoration of the U.S. naval victory at Midway during the annual memorial dinner held June 7 at the World Golf Village Renaissance Resort in St. Augustine.

**First Coast Summer Social** – The First Coast Commandery held its summer social hosted by Companion Tony Ross and his wife Sharon at their lovely home in Jacksonville Beach, Florida on Saturday, 19 July 2014. Companions brought a wide range of delicious dishes that were shared by all. Many thanks to the Ross' for hosting and to the Seller's for helping with the logistics! Those attending included Commandery Commander J. Michael McGrath and his wife Gloria, Vice Commander for Programs RADM George Huchting, Companion Captain Ryan Tillotson, USN and his wife Amy, Companion Tony Ross and his wife Sharon, Companion Charlie Sellers and his wife Colette, Past Commandery Commander John O'Neil and his wife Carol, Companion Mike Manko and his wife Pat, Companion Richard Streeter and his wife Alexa, and Companion Bill McLoughlin and his wife Marge.

**Naval History coming to Jax** – A major milestone was reached recently in the efforts of the Jacksonville Historic Naval Ship Association (JHNSA) team to bring the ex-USS *Charles F Adams* (DDG-2) to Jacksonville as a museum ship.

The Jacksonville City Council overwhelmingly approved a lease to the group for mooring the ship at a prominent berth in the Downtown area of the City. The JHNSA has been working for a number of years to make the project a reality and it is hoped that with the recently final touches to the Donation Application (DONAPP) to the Navy and this commitment by the City of Jacksonville that the ship will soon be released to the group for refurbishment and display next year. This is a major milestone and CFA will even provide a significant backdrop for the long Naval historical relationship with the city and a destination for tourism in Jax at the 'Shipyards' site. The ship will provide a focal point for the Navy's historical ties to Jacksonville as well as a place where veterans' groups can hold reunions and the public can tour and be part of the history. There are many things planned including a STEM based education program for students. Visit the website at [www.ussadams.com](http://www.ussadams.com).



USS Charles F Adams (DDG-2) is planned to soon be a museum ship in Jacksonville

**No-Dough Dinner** – The First Coast Commandery is again planning to host a No-Dough Dinner at the Mayport USO this year. Held on Sep 8, the annual event supports sailors, marines and their families with the USO staff using the resources NOUS provides them to procure the food and cook the dinner. The Commandery helps the USO folks set up and put out the salads, desserts and cold drinks. Our active duty Sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen and their families will begin being served at 5 PM and we are done by 7PM. In the past months, the numbers of active duty and their families participating in the dinner has been increasing - a sign of the times. It is an honor for the Commandery to help those who continue to serve and their supporting families.

**Upcoming events** - The First Coast Commandery always looks forward to the Fall Season and the opportunity to remember the events at Pearl Harbor during our annual Pearl Harbor Day Memorial Dinner. This year's event will be held on 7 Dec at the Queen's Harbour Yacht and Country Club. If interested in attending please contact the Commandery.

The 'First Coast Gang' will also be 'Ringing the Bells' for the Salvation Army at a local supermarket in Jax. The annual effort has been a great success, and is a testament to the commitment of our late Companion, VADM Mike Kalares who initiated the tradition of support here in Jax.

Submitted by CAPT Bob Whitkop, USN(Ret)

Pearl Harbor Remembrance Dinner - Planning is well underway for the 73rd Pearl Harbor Remembrance Dinner which will be held at the Naval Postgraduate School on Friday, 5 December.

A reception at the historical Old Del Monte Hotel will proceed the dinner with holiday music provided by the Navy CID choir, Defense Language Institute, Monterey.

The Chesty Puller Battalion/Monterey County-Naval Sea Cadet Corps and the Navy choir will be "guests" of the mess. The theme is "What Did We Learn and Must We Learn Again!"

Attending Pearl Harbor survivors will be recognized for their service and contributions then and today some 73 years later! Additional dinner details can be found at [nps.edu/pearlharbor](http://nps.edu/pearlharbor).



### Crossing the Bar

Commandery Companions were saddened to learn of the passing of LIFE Companion Commander Clarence L. "Spud" Lambing, USN (Ret.), who died 13 July 2014. "Spud" is the reason the Monterey Bay Commandery in here; he help charter the Commandery. Joining the

Naval Order in June 1994, his positive leadership and support of our maritime national history will be truly remembered as the first Commander of the Monterey Bay Commandery. If pictures could be shared, "you would see" Colonel Bremmer, USMC (CG 1993-94) along with Captain Brooke with "Spud" here in Monterey when the Commandery's "flag" was broken.

Spud was born in Twin Rocks, PA. He joined the Navy during World War II, and had a career of 30 years, with over 5,000 flight hours, retiring at the rank of Commander. He was a Naval Aviator. He flew in the South Pacific during World War II, and was on the original crew of the nuclear aircraft carrier I as well as other ship and shore duties. Following retirement, he started a second career of 17 years at Applied Technologies in Sunnyvale, CA.

He started a third career on the Monterey Peninsula volunteering in a variety of organizations. Among his many involvements were the Navy League of the United States, Sons of the American Revolution, Shriners, Pacific Grove Methodist Church, Monterey Maritime Museum, and Hospital on the Hill (part of Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula) where he worked over 5,000 volunteer hours. He was an active member of the Masons, receiving the Hiram Award, one of their highest honors.

He is survived by the love of his life, his wife of 67 years, Jane Williams Lambing; son, Dave Lambing (Sally Emerson); and three grandchildren, Colin, Elyse, and Daniel.

Submitted by Captain Ken Johnson, USN (Ret.)

## National Capitol Commandery Holds Its Annual Business Meeting and Symposium

On Saturday morning, 13 September, the National Capitol Commandery conducted its annual business meeting and symposium at the Rosslyn Holiday Inn, Rosslyn, Virginia. After the brief business meeting, fellow companion Dr. Judy Pearson chaired the symposium which had as its theme the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. This was followed by lunch.

The symposium speakers were three fellow companions and a guest speaker. Those in attendance saw an excellent presentation produced by the Naval Historical Foundation. The first presenter was Mr. Rick Ector of the Atlanta Commandery. Together with Mr. Richard Frank, he provided an overview of the battle through the use of a fantastic software package produced by his non-profit company Envisioning History (for more visit [www.envisioninghistory.org](http://www.envisioninghistory.org)). Mr. Ector demonstrated the utility of this free capability in providing scholars with a unique perspective in support of their historical research.

Mr. Frank supplemented Mr. Ector's presentation on the effectiveness of the US Navy's Pacific submarine force, giving his assessment that over 100,000 Japanese soldiers lost their lives to

US submarines. This loss had tremendous consequences on the Japanese ability to defend their islands' defensive barrier. It was an insight that has not been presented.

Fellow National Capitol (NAT) Commandery companion, Captain Keith Young USN Ret., presented the operational history of the fleet submarines, USS *Darter* and *Dace* as it pertained to their successful sinking of two Japanese cruisers and damaging a third just prior to Leyte Gulf.

Captain Young was followed by another NAT companion, Dr. Edward Marolda. Dr. Marolda gave an insightful talk on the impact the Battle of Leyte Gulf had on US Navy post-war strategy. Dr. Marolda's thesis stated that the US Navy did not fully appreciate that Leyte Gulf had completely changed the concept of naval warfare. The navy was still rooted in the battle between fleets and not exerting naval power ashore.

With lunch, those in attendance were treated with an excellent production specifically created by the Naval Historical Foundation for the NAT commandery. It was Admiral Holloway's reminiscence about his participation in the Battle of Surigao Strait. His oral history was accompanied by photos and video. Admiral Holloway recalled his time as a young lieutenant serving in the USS *Bennion*, DD-662, as the ship's gunnery officer.



Left to right: Captain Keith Young USN Ret; Dr. Edward Marolda, PhD; NAT Commander, Captain John Rodgaard USN Ret; Mr. Rick Ector and Mr. Richard Frank of Envisioning History.

The commandery was honored to have as its guests, Major General Delfin Lorenzana, formerly of the Philippine Air Force and Colonel Orlando Suarez of the Philippine Army. Colonel Suarez is currently the head of the Philippine Defense Staff at the Philippine Embassy.

This was the second year that the commandery has combined its annual business meeting with a 'mini' symposium. All those in attendance feel this format should continue.

**Submitted by John Rodgaard**

Good Grief it is Fall already. Fall is one of the prettiest times of the year here in the San Francisco Bay area. If you ever plan to visit we recommend you choose this time of the year. We especially hope to see many of you here in October to join in the Fleet Week activities.

**Countdown to *USS America's* (LHA 6) Arrival in San Francisco**

By the time you receive this newsletter, Fleet Week in California will be the center of attention as we welcome the newest addition to the US Navy Fleet. The committee in charge of this awesome privilege has worked uncounted hours preparing for the arrival. We sincerely hope we will be seeing many of you here for this exciting and rare event. This aviation centric assault ship is designed to support the USMC's current generation of aircraft, the MV-22 Osprey and the F-35B Joint Strike Fighter, and to support Marines across the spectrum of military operations. Her MOTTO is '*Bello Vel Pace Paratus*', '*Prepared in War or in Peace*'. Her missions will be to strike in wartime, be a deterrent in peace and lead humanitarian and disaster relief in times of need. She is sailing along the rugged shores of South America, offering a taste of American friendship and technology to the people of our sister nations. She will be our flagship for 21st Century ops.

Our meetings for this past quarter were stellar. In June CAPT Sandy Lockwood, USN, Ret, shared his remarkable family life growing up in then Colonial Philippines. In July we enjoyed time with CAPT Pat Maloney, Port Captain of the *USS Jeremiah O'Brien*. August brought two very well informed FBI Special Agents, from the San Francisco bureau. Special Agents Matt Sung and Zach Karem led us through their world of counter terrorist operations. Despite the need to protect sensitive information, they managed to keep the Companions at attention. The monthly meetings at Capp's Corner continue to keep the Commandery in fine condition. Every luncheon fills the small historic pub to the gunnels. As always any companion who finds they are in the San Francisco Bay area on the 1st Monday of the month are invited to join us. Visit our Facebook page for a Calendar of events, changes in meeting day due to a holiday, and notice of other Naval events in California.

**San Francisco Companions Outreach**

It is well known that Companions of the Naval Order spread their skills and knowledge beyond the Order. In this newsletter we cast a spotlight on Life Member, Companion Sgt Vince Rios, USMC (Ret) of the San Francisco Commandery. Vince is the publisher and editor of a neat little newsletter for the A-1-5 Marines called, what else, The Scuttlebutt. This is a very well done outreach to a special group of Marines. If you are a Marine and don't subscribe to this little gem you need to send Vince an email at [vrmarine@msn.com](mailto:vrmarine@msn.com). I am sure he will give you all the intel you need to become a subscriber. The newsletter will arrive the old fashioned way, in your actual mailbox, no wimpy web version for these tough guys. If you get a hold of the current issue you will also see an amusing letter to the editor by another favorite Companion in San Francisco, John Egan, USMC. In future we plan to highlight those Companions from our Commandery who spend time with us, but also reach out to a bigger world.

Submitted by Kathleen Mero

**Naval Order Companions have Major Roles in the Commissioning of *USS America* (LHA 6).**

**The Ship** - The LHA 6 is characterized as an aviation-centric amphibious assault ship. It is capable of handling Marine Corps aircraft, the MV-22 Osprey and the F-35B VTOL Joint Strike Fighter across the full spectrum of military operations. It can also accommodate CH-53K Super Stallion, UH-1Y Venom, AJH-1Z Viper, and MH-60S Seahawk aircraft.



The *USS America* (LHA 6) establishes a new class of ship, the America Class LHAs. It replaces the Tarawa Class of amphibious assault ship. It has the flexibility to operate in the traditional role as the flagship for an Expeditionary Strike Group. The *USS America* is 844 feet long, has a displacement of 45,700 metric tons, and has two marine gas turbines and two shafts. It has a compliment of 65 officers, 994 enlisted and, 1,700 Marines. This is the fourth United States vessel named after our country.

**The Commissioning** - The *USS America* (LHA 6) was commissioned in San Francisco, Saturday 11 October 2014. The ship's official sponsor is Mrs. Lynne Pace who will preside at the ceremony. General Peter Pace, USMC (Ret.), former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and a recipient of the Naval Order Distinguished Sea Service Award will be present. Participating will be Honorable Ray Mabus, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Jonathan Greenert, Chief of Naval Operations; General Joseph Dunford, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Admiral Harry B Harris, Jr, Commander, US Pacific Fleet; Captain James A Lovell, Jr, USN (Ret) NASA Astronaut; Senator Dianne Feinstein; the Honorable Edwin M Lee, Mayor City and County of San Francisco; Honorable Bill Horn, Supervisor, County of San Diego, and other dignitaries, as well as up to 8,000 or more family of crew and citizens from around the country.

The commissioning events coincide with San Francisco Fleet Week. The U.S. Navy Blue Angels will perform their air demonstration over San Francisco Bay after the commissioning ceremony.

This is the first time a U.S. Navy Carrier will be commissioned in San Francisco. San Diego will be the ship's home port.

**The Commissioning Committee** -Rear Admiral Thomas F. Brown III, USN (Ret) is the Commissioning Chair and RADM Douglas M. Moore Jr, SC, USN (Ret) is the Deputy Chair. Of the 25+ Committee members, 20 are Companions of the San Francisco Commandery.

Submitted by Bob Hansen

## Nimitz' "Graybook" Now On-Line

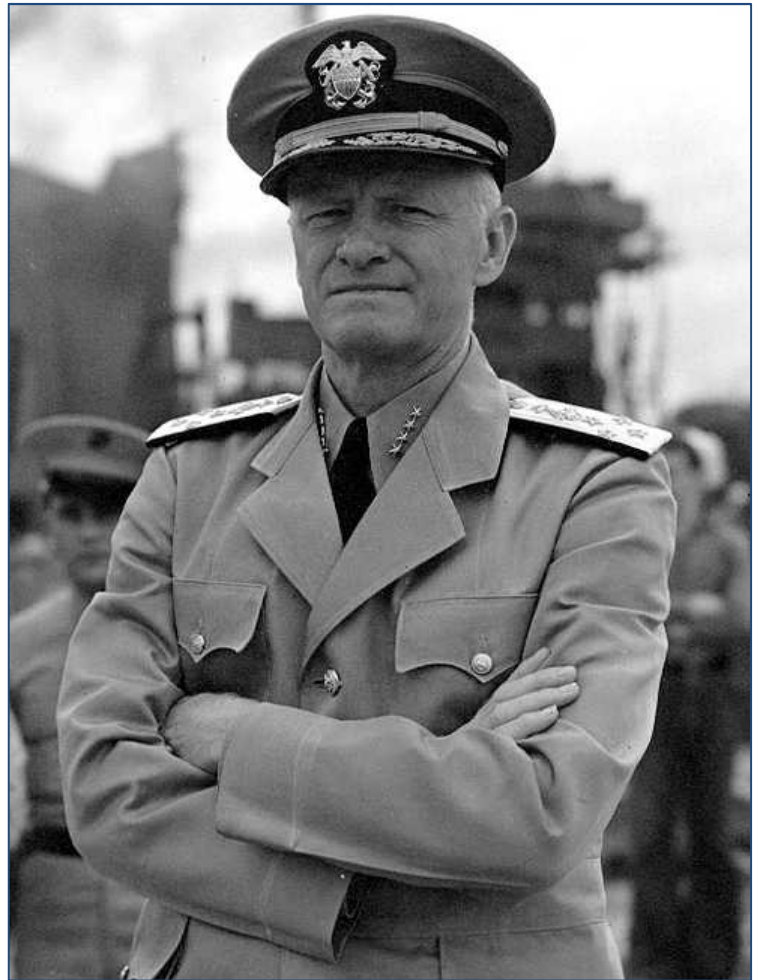
To many Americans, 24 February is a date with no special significance. This year that changed, in large part as a result of the actions of the Naval Order of the United States.

Monday, 24 February 2014, marked the 129<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz' birth. That date was selected for the ceremony at the Naval War College in Newport, RI, announcing the availability on-line to access Fleet Admiral Nimitz' "Graybook," or ship's log and diary for World War II in the Pacific. This monumental event provided access by all Americans to over 4,000 pages of the most accurate source available for what actually happened in the Pacific during those tumultuous years and the decisions responsible for the great naval victory there.

As your Historian General, I was proud to represent the Naval Order at this auspicious event, which was credited as being possible and getting its start due to an initial contribution of \$5,000.00 from the Naval Order of the United States while under the inspired leadership of Commander General CAPT Ken Johnson, USN (Ret.) some five years ago. As we all know, Ken got the ball rolling for a series of tributes to Fleet Admiral Nimitz that continued under Commanders General CAPT Greg Streeter, RADM. Doug Moore, and CAPT Vance Morrison and culminated with the dedication of the Nimitz Statue at the *USS Missouri* site on Ford Island in Pearl Harbor.

The program narrator, Companion CAPT John Jackson, Keynote Speaker, U.S. Naval Academy Professor Emeritus Craig Symonds, and President of the Naval War College RADM "Ted" Carter, USN, all acknowledged the role of the Naval Order in making digitization of the "Graybook" possible. The twenty-eight banker's boxes that house the over 4,000 pages that comprise the "Graybook" were so important in Admiral Carter's opinion that he broke them free from long-standing bureaucratic turf wars and pressed to completion of this long-overdue project. The product was so enlightening on leadership techniques, relationships between key wartime commanders, the decision processes in harm's way, and strategic assessments and reassessments that Adm. Carter took 200 copies of the Graybook DVD with him to the recent all-Admirals' Conference in Washington, D.C., where he gave a copy to each Flag Officer in attendance.

According to Companion John Jackson "Nimitz took over the Fleet, whose elderly battleships squatted in the mud at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Had the battleships confronted the Japanese armada at sea, the American ships probably would still be there, rusting in Davy Jones' locker, victims of the six Japanese aircraft carriers. But from the shallow waters of Pearl Harbor most would be raised and modernized. The Japanese had launched two attacks, but balked at a third that could create more significant mayhem by destroying the Fleet's fuel supply and repair depots. Fortunately, they missed the Fleet's aircraft carriers, prime targets that were at sea."



"I've seen the collection and it's really a national treasure," said CAPT Henry Hendrix, director of the Naval History and Heritage Command. [Its contents] clearly reveal what Nimitz thought was important, which gives the reader a great deal of insight into how his experiences both operationally and at the Naval War College informed and influenced the prosecution of the war."

Fleet Admiral Nimitz is still loved and venerated in Hawaii, too. Companion Daniel Martinez, Historian of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument/*USS Arizona* Memorial reports that the entire story on Admiral Nimitz' Graybook was published on the front page of the Honolulu newspaper, and that many in the state expressed their satisfaction that the Nimitz statue and Graybook have, after all these years, afforded him his rightful recognition for his superb leadership and decisions in World War II.

Naval Order Companions can be rightfully proud of their part in preserving this iconic part of World War II history and can access the Graybook at [www.usnwc.edu/graybook](http://www.usnwc.edu/graybook). It is the most authoritative source on the Pacific War available anywhere – available thanks to the donations by NOUS Companions and support by every Commandery in the Naval Order.

Submitted by Dr. Doug Smith





# NAVAL HISTORY & HERITAGE ★ COMMAND ★

WASHINGTON – Substantial progress in the multistage processing and remediation of the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) archival holdings and facilities now allows for an initial return to public access of the Naval Archives announced officials with NHHC May 20, 2014.

While its staff and a team of contractors completes processing the 6.6 thousand cubic feet that remain of the more than 26 thousand cubic feet of paper-based documents and records, public access to ship and aviation histories –the most frequently requested records--will again be available beginning June 2nd. Overall access to all collections is expected late in 2014 following other processing and storage remediation projects still underway.

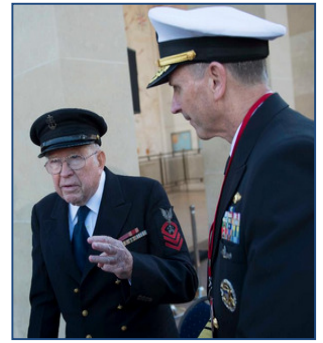
“The Navy is following through on the commitment to preserve its history and serve the American public by providing access to the official records that tell the story of our past,” said Vice Adm. Scott Swift, director, Navy Staff. “We still have challenges ahead, but we’re at a point where we can balance access with continuing restoration efforts.”

This critical stage of the archives processing centered on assessing, preserving, organizing, digitally cataloging, and storing the backlog of approximately 12 million pages of paper records. The process also allowed archivists to identify, and, where possible, conserve records at-risk from mold and avoidable deterioration. Mold remediation continues for those collections evaluated as contaminated. Similar projects during the past three years focused on preserving and processing more than 15,000 reels of at-risk microfilm that contained operational records from the Cold War, principally from the Asia-Pacific theater of operations.

“It’s been a long time coming, and our History and Archives division has worked through sequestration, hiring freezes and staff member departures, furloughs, government and contractor shutdowns, and numerous facility challenges to wrap up this first phase,” said Capt. Henry Hendrix, Ph.D., director, Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC).

Chief of Naval Operations, ADM Jonathan Greenert, completed a five day visit in France this weekend with the Chief of Staff of the French Navy ADM Bernard Rogel.

Greenert was invited to France by Rogel to attend D-Day commemoration ceremonies, visit naval facilities and discuss cooperative efforts between the two navies.



“Our two nations share an important relationship that goes back many wars,” said Greenert. “From carrier operations to professional exchange programs to global operations, we continue to grow and strengthen the interoperability between our navies.”

Earlier this year, the Harry S. Truman Carrier Strike Group (HST CSG) and French Navy Task Force 473 concluded five weeks of combined carrier strike group operations in the U.S. 5th Fleet Area of Responsibility (AOR). The two strike groups operated together in the northern Arabian Sea and the Arabian Gulf to enhance regional maritime security and stability. “ADM Rogel and I took the watch two weeks apart in 2011, so we’ve been together now for over three years, working on different matters,” said Greenert. “We’ve grown our relationship through exchange of liaison officers and hope to increase cooperation as we look toward the future,” said Greenert.

In Cherbourg, France, Rogel welcomed Greenert with a full-honors ceremony followed by visits to the Cherbourg Naval Shipbuilding Facility and the Maritime Prefecture Residence. At the end of the day, Greenert and Rogel traveled to Utah Beach for a D-Day commemorative ceremony.

While at Utah, in a special naval specific tribute before the main ceremony, Greenert laid a wreath in honor of D-Day at the U.S. Navy Memorial in Ste Marie Du Mont. Greenert was joined by Sailors from USS Oscar Austin (DDG 79) at the ceremony whose crew were on hand to participate in demonstrations supporting the anniversary events.

Afterwards, Greenert joined Secretary of the Army John McHugh, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Ray Ordierno and other senior U.S. and French military leaders at a ceremony at Utah Beach. During the ceremony, approximately 10 Legion of Honor medals were awarded to veterans.

On Friday, Rogel and Greenert joined 18 heads of state including the presidents of the United States and France, along with many senior military leaders, veterans and thousands of supporters at the American Cemetery in Colleville sur Mer to honor the first day of Operation Overload, or D-Day.

“There is no better place to be reminded of the sacrifice and to pay our respects than on the beaches of Normandy,” said Greenert. “On June 6, 1944, a generation was faced with a daunting mission – to place the collective notion of freedom and democracy above all else.”

**Press Release, June 10, 2014; Image: US Navy**

## Notes on Our Future Electronic Communications

### Marine Corps History Division Casualty Database



US Marines who were wounded, killed, deemed a prisoner of war or missing during past wars are now represented in a Casualty Database.

The History Division's online database contains a casualty card which includes member's unit, service number, casualty type, and date of death. These digitized casualty cards cover World War II, the post war period 1946-50. It also includes data on war dogs, trained military dogs that served in combat.

The Korean War cards are scheduled to be complete and released in late summer and Vietnam in the fall. To access the database visit: [mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/Pages/Frequently\\_Requested/Casualty-Databases.aspx](http://mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/Pages/Frequently_Requested/Casualty-Databases.aspx).

You can request a copy of the original card at [tohistory.division@usmc.mil](mailto:tohistory.division@usmc.mil) or by writing to United States Marine Corps History Division, Attn: Reference Branch, 3078 Upshur Avenue, Quantico, Virginia 22134. We offer this piece of information to illustrate the value of immediacy on our facebook pages.

Items such as this very important one can be posted the same day they are announced on a well-managed facebook site. As our own web site becomes more interactive we will be able to store important information of use to our companions. We can become the primary source of military information for our companions.

**Submitted by Kathleen Mero  
Electronic Communications Committee**

A documentary video produced by the American Society of Marine Artists (ASMA), the nation's largest and oldest not-for-profit educational organization dedicated to marine art and history.

"From the late 1970s, I have been working to promote an understanding of the War of 1812 within and outside of the Navy. By now, I have read many of the books on that war and edited the documents which the Navy published in its War of 1812 series, but this artistic production goes further.

From a visual point of view, "The War of 1812 Illustrated," the ASMA's new video documentary on the Naval War of 1812 is a brilliant, original, and exciting educational tool. Produced with the help of sponsors, grants, and the cooperation of the U.S. Sea Services as a public service, the video is already on-line at: [The-Naval-War-of-1812-Illustrated.org](http://The-Naval-War-of-1812-Illustrated.org). This will reach younger people for whom the visual electronic world is everything.



This documentary conveys a balanced view of this nearly forgotten war through original art, music and a carefully-crafted voiceover. Its voice-over asks questions about the war and provides answers that show the relevance today of that conflict of 200 years ago. It demonstrates in many ways that today's Navy is still fighting similar battles to defend our nation and keep the seas free for the world's commerce. The War of 1812 taught us lessons about the value of preparedness and the need for constant readiness to keep the sea-lanes open.

This documentary shows the way to reach the younger generation through vivid maritime art portraying battles fought on the high seas, the Great Lakes, and the shallow water bays and sounds that form our coastlines.

I believe this video should be made known to organizations like the Naval Order of the United States, Navy League of the United States, and other Sea Service non-profit organizations. In their hands, it will help awaken the American people to the importance of the War of 1812 Bicentennial and can teach future generations about what the Navy has done for over 200 years and will continue to do with their support."

**Submitted by William S. Dudley, Ph.D.**

On October 11, 2014 the *USS America* (LHA-6) will be commissioned in San Francisco. The San Francisco Commandery played a key role in organizing the ceremony. Following is from the Naval Historical Center on the significance and ceremony surrounding a commissioning ceremony.

The act of placing a ship in commission marks her entry into active Navy service. At the moment when the commissioning pennant is broken at the masthead, a ship becomes a Navy command in her own right, and takes her place alongside the other active ships of the Fleet.

This ceremony continues a tradition some three centuries old, observed by navies around the world and by our own Navy since December 1775, when *Alfred*, the first ship of the Continental Navy, was commissioned at Philadelphia. Once in commission, the commanding officer and crew are entrusted with the privilege, and the responsibility, of maintaining their ship's readiness in peace, and of conducting successful operations at sea in time of war.

No written procedure for commissioning was laid down in our Navy's early days, but the act of commissioning was familiar, derived from established British naval custom. Commissionings were simple military ceremonies. The prospective commanding officer came on board, called the crew to quarters, and formally read the orders appointing him to command. He then ordered the ensign and the commissioning pennant hoisted; at that moment the ship went into commission and the first entry in the ship's deck log recorded this. Due the lack of early ship's logs, we thus cannot know exactly when many of the Navy's first ships were first commissioned; all that can sometimes be known is when a particular first put to sea.

The commissioning pennant is the distinguishing mark of a commissioned Navy ship. A commissioning pennant is a long streamer in some version of the national colors of the Navy that flies it. The American pennant is blue at the hoist, bearing seven white stars; the rest of the pennant consists of single longitudinal stripes of red and white. The pennant is flown at all times as long as a ship is in commissioned status,

except when a flag officer or civilian official is embarked and flies his personal flag in its place.

Earlier American commissioning pennants bore 13 white stars in their blue hoist. A smaller 7-star pennant was later introduced for use in the bows of captains' gigs, and was flown by the first small submarines and destroyers. This principle even carried over into the national ensign; bigger ships flew the conventional flag of their time, while small boats used a 13-star "boat flag" which was also flown by early submarines and destroyers since the standard Navy ensigns of that day were too big for them. The 13 stars in boat flags and in earlier pennants doubtless commemorated the original 13 states of the Union. The reason behind the use of 7 stars is less obvious, and was not recorded, though the number 7 has positive connotations in Jewish and Christian symbology. On the other hand, it may simply have been an aesthetic choice on the part of those who specified the smaller number.

Until the early years of this century flags and pennants were quite large, as is seen in period pictures of naval ships. By 1870, for example, the largest Navy pennant had a .52-foot hoist (the maximum width) and a 70-foot length, called the fly; the biggest ensign at that time measured 19 by 36 feet.

The biggest commissioning pennant now has a 2.5-inch hoist and a 6-foot fly, while the largest shipboard ensign for daily service use is 5 feet by 9 feet 6 inches (larger "holiday ensigns" are flown on special occasions).

Submitted by MCCS Bob Hansen, USN (Ret)



## Normandy Beaches

On 24 June, companions of the National Capitol Commandery, CAPT John Rodgaard and his wife Judy Pearson, PhD, visited Normandy's Beaches. It had been 20 years since John had visited the Normandy Beaches with his father Arnold, who had landed on Omaha Beach with his medical unit, the 5th Evacuation Field Hospital on 13 June 1944. They spent three days visiting the beaches to commemorate John's father and two of his English uncles who were also there. One uncle was on the Royal Navy light cruiser HMS Neptune, whilst the second was in the Royal Artillery and landed on Gold Beach on 6 June.

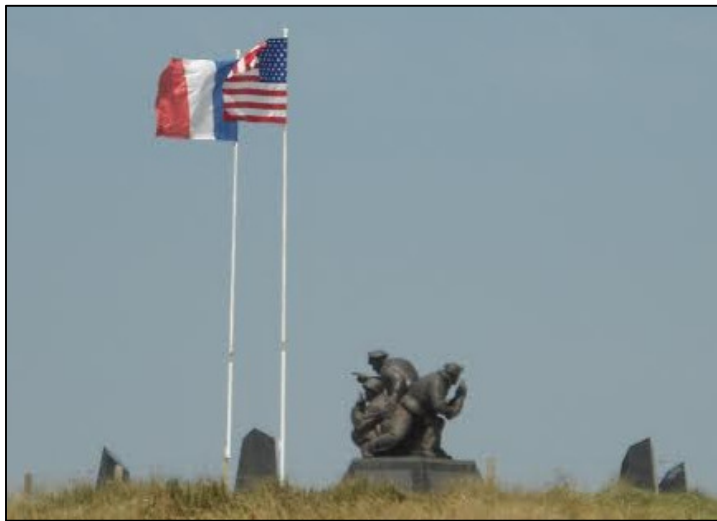


Photo Credits: John Rodgaard

It was with considerable pride that both felt when they saw the monument on Utah Beach erected by the Naval Order to commemorate all US Navy personnel who lost their lives during Operation Neptune/Overlord and the follow-on campaigns that lead to the liberation of Europe.

They can report that the monument looks great and it is in excellent shape. What was really good to see was the wayside marker and that fellow companions, CAPT Greg Streeter, USN Ret and CDR Dan Felger, USN Ret, were recognized for their leadership in raising the funds for the monument.



Submitted by John Rodgaard

**Hospital Corps: Pharmacist's Mates in World War I** At the start of 1917 the Hospital Corps counted 1,700 men in its ranks. A concerted effort to recruit and train new personnel enabled the corps to reach its authorized strength of 3.5% percent of the Navy and Marine Corps, or 6,000 men. But as these plans came to fruition, the United States entered World War I in April. By the end of 1918, the corps would peak at about 17,000.

The massive war increase in Hospital Corps strength necessitated additional schools to train the newcomers. Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, IL was established in January 1913. Wartime schools were created in Minneapolis at the University of Minnesota, in New York at Columbia University, and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. A school for Naval Reserve Force hospital corpsmen was set up at Boston City Hospital. Other crash-course schools for shipboard personnel were conducted at a number of other civilian hospitals. Hospital corpsmen who were needed to serve as medical department representatives on small vessels such as destroyers were trained at the Pharmacist's Mate School at Hampton Roads, Virginia, the forerunner of the Independent Duty Hospital Corpsman School.

Hospital corpsmen were assigned to the multitude of duty types and locations needed to support a Navy involved in a world war. Naval hospitals were opened and staffed. Ships and aircraft squadrons were given medical support. At sea, the dangers of the new war were ever present. When the troop transport USS *Mount Vernon* was torpedoed by a German U-boat, Pharmacist's Mate First Class Roger Osterheld contended with more than 50 casualties, over half of whom were killed.

Naval training facilities and shore establishments needed hospital corpsmen as well as did occupation forces in Haiti and other bases around the world. But World War I provided the Hospital Corps a role that would afford it some of the most gruesome and dangerous challenges it would ever face: duty with the Marine Corps.

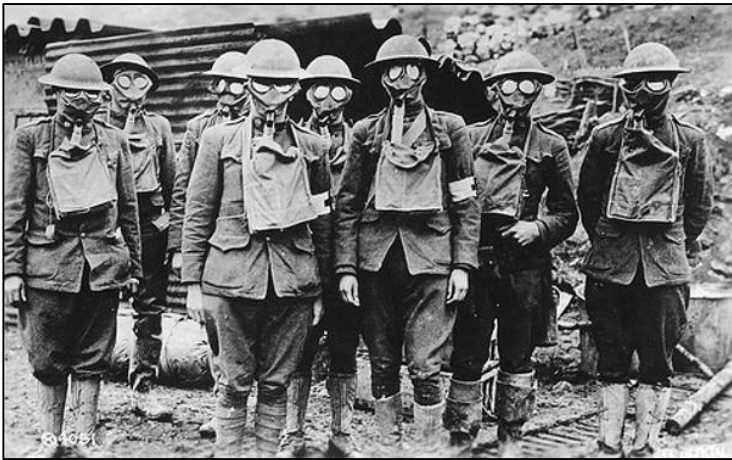
Assignment to Marine Corps units was not completely new. Hospital corpsmen had been serving with Marine occupational forces in Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo at the outbreak of the war and had seen other similar service. It was the change of the Marine Corps' role to one of expeditionary forces in a large-scale ground war that altered what hospital corpsmen would do. Sick call and preventive medicine were continuous roles that remained unchanged. Facing artillery, mustard gas, and machine gun fire, however, were new experiences.

Two to four hospital corpsmen were assigned to each rifle company. A first or second class petty officer would act as the company hospital corpsman and the others as platoon hospital corpsmen. In the trenches and more fixed locations, *postes de secours* or company aid stations were established by these contingents. A battalion aid station would have from five to seven hospital corpsmen and a chief. The senior Chief Pharmacist's Mate and six to eight more hospital corpsmen would serve

Continued on next page...

at the regimental aid station.

These hospital corpsmen lived and worked in arduous battle conditions. In one occurrence, a predawn mustard gas attack on the 6th Marines at Verdun in April 1918 had devastating consequences: 235 of the 250 in one company succumbed to the gas and had to be evacuated. The two company hospital corpsmen worked furiously to treat these patients despite their own gas injuries. One died and the other was permanently disabled. Assaults on German positions offered hospital corpsmen further chances to show their commitment. Their performance in woods well known to Marines would cause the 5th regiment's commanding officer to write, "There were many heroes who wore the insignia of the Navy Hospital Corps at the Bois de Belleau."



In all, some 300 hospital corpsmen, doctors, and dentists served with the 5th Marine Regiment, the 6th Marine Regiment, and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, assigned to the Army's 2nd Infantry Division. Their professionalism and heroism were reflected in some of the statistics they compiled. During their time in Europe, in the bloody engagements such as Meuse-Argonne and Belleau Wood, they treated over 13,000 casualties. Eighteen of their own were killed and 165 were either wounded or injured by mustard gas.

A heritage of valorous service with the Marines was born. Two hospital corpsmen received the Medal of Honor. Other decorations to hospital corpsmen included 55 Navy Crosses, 31 Army Distinguished Service Crosses, 2 Navy Distinguished Service Medals, and 237 Silver Stars. A hundred foreign personal decorations were granted to Navy hospital corpsmen, and 202 earned the right to wear the French Fourragère shoulder aiguillette permanently. Their 684 personal awards make the Hospital Corps, by one account, the most decorated American unit of World War I.

Following the war there was an inevitable decrease in the strength of the armed forces. Despite the loss of hospital corpsmen, there were still missions to perform. Nicaragua was added to the list of occupational duties to which the Marines and their hospital corpsmen were assigned in 1927. Ships and naval

hospitals still required Hospital Corps staff. Dedicated members of the Hospital Corps remained in the service, doing what they loved, despite the lack of advancement opportunity. In the years between the wars, time in rate from pharmacist's mate second class to pharmacist's mate first class was 8 years.



### Hospital Corps: Pharmacist's Mates in World War II & Korea

World War II became the period of Hospital Corps' greatest manpower, diversity of duty, and instance of sacrifice. Between 1941 and 1945, the ranks of this small organization swelled from its pre-war levels of near 4,000 to over 132,000 personnel. This increase came to fulfill new responsibilities with new

technologies at new duty stations. In the face of great adversity, the Hospital Corps would cement its reputation for effectiveness and bravery.

The Navy's fleet expanded to thousands of ships and the Marine Corps grew from a few regiments to six divisions. A two-ocean war produced horrific numbers of casualties. The Hospital Corps would have to grow to meet the needs of casualty collection, treatment, and convalescence. To educate the influx of new sailors, Hospital Corps Training School at Portsmouth, VA was augmented by a temporary school at Naval Hospital Brooklyn, NY. The school at Great Lakes was recreated in 1942, and others were started at Farragut, ID and at Bainbridge, MD in 1943. Specialized schools were opened to train pharmacist's mates for independent duty and for service with the Marines. Additionally, courses were established to instruct personnel on new equipment and techniques in dozens of developing medical fields.

Women entered the Hospital Corps in World War II as WAVES. A separate Hospital Corps Training School was established for women at Bethesda, MD in January, 1944.



Shore-based duty sent Hospital Corps personnel to hospitals and dispensaries in the United States and abroad. Advance base hospitals on newly-captured Pacific islands formed a crucial link in the chain of evacuation from battle sites. Those facilities in Hawaii or England received casualties from their respective fronts. Stateside hospitals watched over wounded service personnel as their recuperation continued. Hospital corpsmen made the treatment of American casualties possible at each of these by providing technical support and direct patient care.

Duty on surface ships afforded hospital corpsmen numerous challenges and abundant environments in which to face them. Hospital ships required the services of personnel in much the same way as shore-based hospitals, except that those on ship were afloat and subject to attack. Other classes of vessels, such as landing ships, tank (LSTs) and patrol craft, escort and rescue (PCERs) became large floating clinic/ambulances which required additional Hospital Corps personnel.

Combatant ships and transports in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean theaters took casualties from ships, aircraft, and submarines throughout the war, necessitating the service of well-trained hospital corpsmen. Casualties could be staggering on attacked ships. In one example, the aircraft carrier USS Bunker Hill sustained 392 killed and 264 wounded when it was hit by two kamikazes.

Role of submarine hospital corpsmen developed into one of great importance. Hospital corpsmen treated 549 survivors of air or sea calamities, U.S. and enemy alike. In one case, three Sailors were seriously wounded, the submarine's C.O. wrote, "the chief pharmacist's mate is particularly commended for his quick and efficient action in caring for these three wounded shipmates...He has been recommended for promotion and the Bronze Star Medal."

The most dramatic accomplishments of submarine hospital corpsmen were three who had to do surgery while submerged. Pharmacist's Mate First Class Wheeler "Johnny" Lipes performed a successful appendectomy aboard the USS Seadragon on 11 September 1942. Lipes, who had been a surgical technician, used improvised instruments made from mess deck utensils and instructed assistants as the procedure went on in the officers' wardroom. PhM1c Harry Roby performed the same act on the USS Grayback as did PhM1c Thomas Moore aboard USS Silversides, both in December 1942.

Approximately 300 hospital corpsmen sat out all but the early days of the war when they were captured by the Japanese who invaded the Philippines. In prisoner of war camps and huddled in POW "hell ships", they endured malnutrition, disease, torture, and brutality. One hundred thirty-two hospital corpsmen died as prisoners during World War II, a death rate almost 20 percent higher than among other American POWs.

Hospital corpsmen served on the beaches not only in the island

campaigns of the Pacific, but in Europe as well. Teams of Navy medical personnel formed aid stations with beach battalions at Sicily and Normandy, treating Army and allied wounded under fire. Hospital corpsmen ensured the survival of these casualties until they could reach hospitals in England.

Of all the hospital corpsmen in World War II, Fleet Marine Force personnel endured, perhaps, the most grueling side of war. As they swarmed numerous beaches in the Pacific, they became targets themselves as they braved fire to reach downed comrades. At Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Saipan, Tinian, Kwajalein, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, hospital corpsmen bled and died, often in greater numbers than the Marines for whom they cared. Hospital Corps casualties in the 4th Marine Division at Iwo Jima, for example, were 38 percent. Pharmacist's Mate First Class Ray Crowder made notes of his combat experiences in his diary:

*Most of the men who had been wounded previously were hit again...I was hit by a piece of shrapnel in my leg but I overlooked it until later. As soon as I could get my wits together...I began to do what I could for the guys. Two of the men were screaming with shock. Darkness had already fallen and I couldn't see what I was doing. All that I could do was to feel the blood and try to get a pressure bandage put over it to stop the bleeding.*

Pharmacist's Mate Second Class John H. Bradley's heroism with the 28th Marines on Iwo Jima is typical of acts repeated by hospital corpsmen throughout the war. On seeing a wounded Marine, Bradley rushed to his aid through a mortar barrage and heavy machine gun fire. Although other men from his unit were willing to help him with the casualty, Bradley motioned them to stay back. Shielding the Marine with his own body, the hospital corpsman administered a unit of plasma and bandaged his wounds. Through the gunfire, he then pulled the casualty 30 yards to safety.

PhM2c Bradley was awarded the Navy Cross for his valor, but he is not usually remembered for this act. Days later, he and five Marines were captured in Joe Rosenthal's photograph of the second flag raising on Mount Suribachi. The image was reproduced more than perhaps any photo in history. It was the theme for the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, VA and made Bradley the first U.S. Navy Sailor to appear on a postage stamp. His likeness as a dedicated American serviceman is the most famous in the Hospital Corps' history.

Members of the Hospital Corps treated some 150,000 combat casualties during the war. This does not include thousands of others, those plagued by disease and injured in the line of duty, who were aided by their medical shipmates. The cost of this service was high: 1,170 hospital corpsmen were killed in action and thousands more were wounded. But their valor in doing their jobs was great. Hospital corpsmen earned 7 Medals of Honor, almost half of those awarded to Sailors in the war. In addition, they earned 66 Navy Crosses, 465 Silver Star Medals,



A Navy Corpsman in Iwo Jima treats a Marine with a severe chest wound. Life giving plasmanate flows from the bottle attached to the M1 rifle at right. *still image from USMC combat camera film*

and 982 Bronze Star Medals. The Medal of Honor recipients are listed below; those marked with an asterisk represent posthumous awards.

- HA1/c Robert E. Bush, 5th Marines, Okinawa, 2 May 1945
- PhM2/c William D. Halyburton, Jr., 5th Marines, Okinawa, 10 May 1945(\*)
- HA1/c Fred F. Lester, 22nd Marines, Okinawa, 8 June 1945(\*)
- PhM1/c Francis Pierce, Jr., 24th Marines, Iwo Jima, 15-16 March 1945
- PhM2/c George E. Wablen, Co. F, 26th Marines, Iwo Jima, 3 March 1945
- PhM3/c Jack Williams, 28th Marines, Iwo Jima, 3 March 1945(\*)
- PhM1/c John H. Willis, Co. H, 27th Marines, Iwo Jima, 28 February 1945(\*)

### A New Hospital Corps:

Massive reorganization of the armed forces took place after World War II. A new Department of Defense was established, and the Army-Navy Medical Service Corps Act removed commissioned allied health and medical administration officers from the Hospital Corps. This law also provided for a separate Dental Technician rating, which remained a component of the Hospital Corps until 1972. Women in the Hospital Corps had previously been WAVES, or members of the Women's Reserve, U.S. Naval Reserve. New legislation permitted women to enlist in the Regular Navy, and HM1 Ruth Flora became the first hospital corpsman to do so on 12 July 1948

In April 1948, the Navy changed the names and insignia of the Hospital Corps. The new titles were hospital recruit, hospital apprentice, hospitalman, hospital corpsmen third, second, and first class, and chief hospital corpsman. The red Geneva cross, which had marked corpsmen for 50 years, was replaced in the rating badge with the original mark of the winged caduceus. The rates of senior chief and master chief hospital corpsman were added in 1958.

### Hospital Corpsmen in Korea:

As part of a United Nations force, Marines were committed to the Korean peninsula when South Korea was invaded by its northern neighbor in the summer of 1950. Within the first year, hospital corpsmen had participated in the dramatic landing at Inchon and the frigid retreat from the Chosin Reservoir.

By the summer of 1951, a stalemated line of opposing forces took static positions. For the next two years, the war would be reminiscent of World War I, with bunkers, trenches, raids and artillery fire. The slow war of attrition was nonetheless lethal. In late March 1953, 3,500 Chinese Communist Forces soldiers attacked three outposts—Reno, Vegas, and Carson—of 40 Marines and one hospital corpsmen each. Out of this fighting came two Medals of Honor and numerous other decorations. In the Nevada Cities Outpost battles, most of the hospital corpsmen who were involved at the small unit level were either killed or wounded.

Although only one Marine division was involved in the war, the Hospital Corps lost 108 killed in action. Disproportionate to their numbers was their heroism. In Korea, hospital corpsmen earned 281 Bronze Star Medals, 113 Silver Star Medals, and 23 Navy Crosses. All five enlisted Navy Medals of Honor were awarded to Navy Hospital Corpsmen serving with the Marines.

### In the next issue: Hospital Corps History, Part 5 (Viet Nam to Present)

#### Acknowledgements:

NAVMED P-5004, Wikipedia.com, Mark Flowers – WWIIGyrene.com, HMCS (FMF) Mark T. Hacala, USNR

## From the “Doc” – What’s Your Number? Type 2 Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus type 2 (formerly noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus or adult-onset diabetes) is a metabolic disorder that is characterized by hyperglycemia (high blood sugar). The classic symptoms are excessive thirst, frequent urination, and constant hunger. Type 2 diabetes makes up about 90% of cases of diabetes, with the other 10% due primarily to diabetes mellitus type 1 and gestational diabetes. Obesity is thought to be the primary cause of type 2 diabetes in people who are genetically predisposed to the disease.



Type 2 diabetes is initially managed by increasing exercise and dietary changes. If blood sugar levels are not adequately lowered by these measures, medications such as metformin or insulin may be needed. In those on insulin, there is typically the requirement to routinely check blood sugar levels.

Rates of type 2 diabetes have increased markedly since 1960 in parallel with obesity. As of 2010 there were approximately 285 million people diagnosed with the disease compared to around 30 million in 1985. Long-term complications from high blood sugar can include heart disease, strokes, diabetic retinopathy where eyesight is affected, kidney failure which may require dialysis, and poor blood flow in the limbs leading to amputations.

Among the tests your physician may order to determine your risk for type 2 diabetes is a test named *hemoglobin A1c* or simply *A1c* for short. The *A1c* has become a valued test because it measures the amount of glucose in your blood over the most recent 2-3 month period, thereby giving a more consistent picture of your risk level for diabetes. Far more important than a single fasting blood glucose reading is the number of hours a day our blood sugar spends elevated over the level known to cause complications, which is roughly 140 mg/dl (7.7 mmol/L).

If you have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes or are at risk of developing it, talk to your physician about an A1c test and “know your number”.

*Acknowledgements:* NAVMED P-5004 Wikipedia.com  
HMCS (FMF) Mark T. Hacala, USNR.

Submitted by Tom Burden



## In Memoriam

RADM Frank H. Anderson, DC, USN (Ret) (Certificate # 5367)  
New Orleans Commandery  
Joined November 15, 1979  
May 24, 2014

Mr. James E. Hester (Certificate #8468)  
Monterey Bay Commandery  
Joined May 5, 2005  
May 26, 2014

CDR Clarence L. Lambing, III, USN (Ret) Certificate #7176  
Monterey Bay Commandery  
Joined June 20, 1994  
July 13, 2014

CAPT Edward L. Leech, USN (Ret) (Certificate # 7748)  
San Francisco Commandery  
Joined February 1, 1999  
April 14, 2014

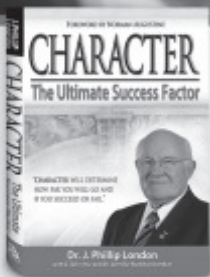
CAPT A. Scott Miller, USN (Ret) (Certificate #5990)  
National Capitol Commandery  
Joined October 15, 1987  
October 28, 2013

LtCol Thomas A. Richards, USMC (Ret) (Certificate #7144)  
Hampton Roads Commandery  
Joined March 1, 1994  
June 18, 2014

CAPT John R. Wheeler, MSC, USN (Ret) (Certificate #4963)  
Massachusetts Commandery  
Joined September 28, 1972  
June 23, 2014

CAPT Kenneth R. Wiley, USN (Ret) (Certificate # 5492)  
San Diego Commandery  
Joined December 6, 1981  
June 4, 2014

## MAKE A COMMITMENT TO CHARACTER



*“Jack London’s book should  
be required reading.”*

—Norman Augustine

**Dr. Jack London, CACI Executive  
Chairman and Chairman of the Board  
and a Navy veteran, shares his 40 years  
of character-driven leadership experience**

in his new book, *Character: The Ultimate Success Factor*.  
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Available online at Amazon and Barnes & Noble. To  
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[info@characterthebook.com](mailto:info@characterthebook.com). *All royalties from the sale  
of the book will be donated to CAUSE, the wounded  
warriors support organization.*

*Dr. London is a recipient of the Admiral  
of the Navy George Dewey Award.*

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## 2014 NOUS CONGRESS – UPDATE AND TEAR OUT TOUR REGISTRATION FORM

As we head into the final stages of Congress preparation, rest assured, Newport is ready for you! We have received numerous requests as to unique places to visit while in Newport, enthusiasm is high, tour guides are prepared and your host Commandery team is ready.

One item to be made aware of is the unannounced closure of the company offering the shuttle service from and to T.F. Green Airport as originally published; Cozy Cab. This company had been in business many years and still remains but they no longer offer shuttle service.

The following pertains to your best choice of connection between T.F. Green Airport in Warwick, RI (AKA Providence) and Newport.

Orange Shuttle - (401) 841-0020, [www.newportshuttle.com](http://www.newportshuttle.com)  
\$25.00 one way. Approximately a 45 minute ride.

<u>Orange Cab Office</u>	<u>T.F. Green Airport</u>
3:30am 3:00pm	5:00am 4:30pm
6:00am 4:00pm	7:30am 5:30pm
8:30am 5:30pm	10:00am 7:00pm
10:00am 6:30pm	11:30am 8:00pm

11:00am 8:00pm	12:30pm 9:30pm
12:30pm 9:00pm	2:00pm 10:30pm
1:30pm 10:30pm	3:00pm 12:00am

The Honorable John Lehman, former Secretary of the Navy will be in town to accept the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey Award at a luncheon on Friday, 31 October and General James Mattis, USMC, will be presented the Distinguished Sea Service Award at the banquet on Saturday, 1 November.

The majority of those companions that have already registered will be arriving on 28 October and departing on 2 November. Some have chosen to extend their stay to enjoy the City by the Sea to the maximum, especially those who have not traveled here since the days of Officer Candidate School in the early 60's. For your convenience, the Convention and Visitors Bureau operates from the building almost adjacent to the Marriott Hotel and they are a great bunch of volunteers that will guide you for additional opportunities for touring.

As of this writing, we are trying to offer an event onboard the new 200ft, steel hull, SSV OLIVER HAZARD PERRY that has been under construction for over a year and plans to be commissioned in July, 2014. The event is tentative but we are optimistic that we will be able to offer it during your visit.

Please get your registrations in to avoid the last minute rush and to save a little cost associated with late registrations. We are at approximately one third of the anticipated attendance and the rooms will go quickly henceforth.

See you soon, George Wardwell

### NOUS 2014 Annual Congress - Naval War College and Museum Tour, Naval Station Newport Clearance Information - Newport, Rhode Island - 31 October 2014

Companion's Last

Name \_\_\_\_\_

First

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Middle

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth

(Month/Day/Year) \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest Last

Name \_\_\_\_\_

First

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Middle

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security

Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth

Month/Day/Year \_\_\_\_\_

**Please note that, except for persons with valid United States uniformed services (active duty or retired) identification, all visitors must have completed and submitted this form in advance and must produce two forms of photo identification at the gate, or they will not be admitted to Naval Station Newport.**

AUTHORITY: Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. §552(A)(7)), 10 U.S.C. §301, Department Regulation and Executive Order 9397.

PURPOSE: To gather personal information and verify the identity of individuals requesting access to Department of Defense (DOD) installations.

ROUTINE USES: The information is used for the purpose set forth above and may be: \*Used to conduct a complete background check \*Forwarded to Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies for their use, when determined necessary and \*Used as a basis for summaries, briefings, or responses to other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

DISCLOSURE: Voluntary, not adverse action can be taken against individuals for refusing to provide information about them. However, falsification of information or failure to provide all the requested information could lead to rejection of application.

**PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITH YOUR CONGRESS REGISTRATION FORM IN ORDER THAT WE CAN PROVIDE THE NAVAL STATION SECURITY DEPARTMENT A LIST OF ATTENDEES.**

**TUESDAY 10/28**

1400 – 1800 Courtesy Early Registration

**WEDNESDAY 10/29**

0900 – 1800 Registration Desk/Greeters

*Luncheon individually arranged*

1300 – 1400: Investment Committee

1400 – 1500: Finance Committee

1500 -- 1600: Membership/Retention/Commandery Support/Development Committees

1600 – 1700: Site Committee

1500 – 1630 Tour Surface Warfare Officers School

1800 – 1930: Hospitality Suite

*Dinner individually arranged*

2100 – 2300: Hospitality Suite

**THURSDAY 10/30**

0900 – 1800: Registration Desk

0730 – 0930: General Council

0930 – 1130: Naval Order Foundation Board

1000 -- 1130 Optional Tour #1 - Newport Historical Society Walking Tour

*Luncheon individually arranged*

0930 – 1230: Optional Tour #2 - Spouses Mansion Tour

1300 – 1325: General Session – Opening Ceremonies  
CG calls 2014 Congress to order  
Presentation of the Colors, National Anthem and Invocation  
Tolling of the Bell for Companions deceased since last Congress

1325 – 1330: Administrative remarks by Congress Host

1330 – 1515: Credentials Committee Report  
Commander General’s Report  
Recorder General’s Report  
Membership Report  
Registrar General’s Report

1515 – 1530: BREAK

1530 – 1630: National Investment Committee Report  
National Finance Committee Report  
Financial Review/Audit Committee Report  
National Awards Committee Report  
Site Committee Report  
President Naval Order Foundation Report

1800 – 1930: Commander General’s Welcoming Reception

*Dinner individually arranged*

2100 – 2300: Hospitality Suite

**FRIDAY 10/31**

0730 – 0830: Continental Breakfast

0830 – 0900: General Session reconvenes  
Administrative remarks by Congress Host  
0900 – 0945: Newport, the Navy and the Naval War College: An illustrated Historical overview  
**Professor John Hattendorf**

0945 – 1000: BREAK

1000 – 1045: The War of 181

**Professor Kevin McCranie**

1045 – 1100: BREAK

1030 – 1200: Optional Tour #3 Scenic Overview Tour  
1100 – 1145: “Rhode Island’s Naval Hero: Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the War of 1812”,  
**Stanley Carpenter**

1145 – 1200: BREAK

1200 – 1230: “Capt. Cook’s Ships in Rhode Island: The Smallest State with the Largest Number of Ships Associated with the Royal Navy Officer Who Explored More of the World than Anyone in History”

**Dr. D. K. Abbass, Ph.D., Director, RI Marine Archaeology Project**

1245 – 1400: Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey Award Luncheon  
Speaker: TBA

1415 – 1700: Tour of Naval War College Museum

*Dinner individually arranged*

1800 – 1930: Hospitality Suite

**SATURDAY 11/1**

0730 – 0830: Continental Breakfast

0830 – 0845: General Session Reconvenes  
Administrative remarks by Congress Host  
0900 – 0945: Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz-Newport’s influence on him and other important leaders in preparation for the battle in The Pacific  
**Mr. Chester Lay, Grandson of Admiral Nimitz**

0945 – 1030: “Slave Trade and Privateers in Colonial Rhode Island”  
**Mr. Keith Stokes**

1030 – 1045: BREAK

1045 – 1130: Ancient Naval History  
**Professor Michael Pavkovic**

1200 – 1330: LCDR Lee Douglas Award Luncheon  
Speaker: Douglas Awardee

1345 – 1500: “A Strategic view of the future of the Navy in Newport”  
**Admiral James Hogg, USN Ret.**

1830 - 1930: Cocktail reception/light hors d’oeuvres  
1930 – 2200: Distinguished Sea Service Award Banquet  
Speaker: DSSA Awardee

2200: Congress officially concludes

2230 – 2400: Hospitality Suite



2014 NATIONAL CONGRESS REGISTRATION  
 NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND  
 30 OCTOBER 2014 THROUGH 01 NOVEMBER 2014

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Service: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Last) (First) (MI)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Number) (Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Commandery: \_\_\_\_\_ Spouse/Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

Name Badge: \_\_\_\_\_ Name Badge: \_\_\_\_\_

Arrival Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FEES AND PAYMENT

Reservations	Cost	# of Attendees	Total
General Registration for Companion and Spouse/Guest Includes Banquet, Commander General's Reception, Luncheons, Continental Breakfasts, Refreshments, Hospitality Suite, tax & gratuities	\$265.00*		
Commander General's Reception Non-registered Guest	\$40.00		
Lee Douglas Luncheon #1 Non-registered Guest	\$45.00		
Dewey Award Luncheon #2 Non-registered Guest	\$50.00		
DSSA Award Banquet Non-registered Guest	\$60.00		
Tour #1-Discover Colonial Newport Walking Tour	\$10.00 PP		
Tour #2-Spouses Breakers Mansion	\$34.00 PP		
Tour #3 Scenic Overview of Ocean Drive	\$25.00 PP		
Tour #4 General Tour of Naval War College Museum	FREE		

\* Per person. Price is \$290.00 per person after 01 Sept 2014

**Total Enclosed:** \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: "NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES 2014 CONGRESS" AND MAIL TO GEORGE WARDWELL, 1 HICKORY AVENUE, MIDDLETOWN, RI 02842

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

**THE MARRIOTT HOTEL** Address: 25 America's Cup Avenue, Newport, RI 02840 Phone: 401-849-1000

HOTEL RESERVATION LINK may be found at [www.navalorder.org](http://www.navalorder.org) ATTENDEE CODE: NOUNOUA

PLEASE REGISTER & BOOK YOUR HOTEL ROOMS EARLY!



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<b>Naval Order Rosette lapel pin</b>	_____	<b>\$15</b>	_____
Naval Order Cross Lapel Pin (NEW ITEM)	_____	\$10	_____
Naval Order Tie, Silk	_____	\$20	_____
Naval Order Tie Bar	_____	\$8	_____
Naval Order Cufflink Set	_____	\$15	_____
Naval Order Blazer Patch	_____	\$20	_____
Naval Order Flag (3'x5') two sides	_____	\$85	_____
Naval Order Banner (3'x5') one side	_____	\$50	_____
Naval Order Burgee (12"x18") one side	_____	\$15	_____
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- NOUS Ball Cap 'eggs' 05/06	_____	\$15	_____
- NOUS Ball Cap 'eggs' Flag Officer	_____	\$16	_____
Pima Cotton Golf Shirt XXL	_____	\$40	_____
NOUS Golf Shirt – black, white, navy – specify size S M L XL XXL	_____	\$38	_____
NOUS Golf Shirt, polyester, light blue - <b>Close out, \$22 dollars, shipping included</b>	_____	\$22	_____
'Navy Heroes of Normandy' DVD	_____	\$5	_____
Challenge Coin (commemorating 100 years of Naval Aviation)	_____	\$5	_____
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*Naval Order Blazer Patch with Crest	_____	\$25	_____
*Neck Ribbon for Large Medal (worn with formal attire only)	_____	\$15	_____
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<b>Totals</b>			_____