



THE PIONEER ORGANIZATION FOR
NATIONAL DEFENSE IN THE
UNITED STATES

The
NAVY LEAGUE
of the
UNITED STATES

is the civilian arm of the United States Navy. It believes in a navy second to none, as an assurance of our security in war and of our prosperity in peace.

During its existence the Navy League of the United States has had occasion to contribute much toward our naval preparedness and today as never before there is a need for this civilian support. Organized in 1902 by a group of patriotic citizens, the Navy League is a non-partisan group whose only interest is the national security which our Navy provides.

For 42 years its program has been designed to secure the fullest civilian co-operation with the Navy. The League will probably be of even greater importance after the war and it has a present project to build its membership so that it may continue to be effective when victory is won. Its immediate activities include:

1. All possible aid and assistance to the officers and men of the naval service supplementary to that extended by the government and the authorized Relief Agencies in the hope of lessening the sacrifices they are called on to make.





2. A neighborly hand and spirit for their families, to the same end.
3. An active support to the American Merchant Marine, so that American ships will be available to sail the seas that the Navy is now freeing.
4. The co-operation in the training program of Naval R. O. T. C. units by providing private boats of the Navy League members for instruction in practical seamanship.

This basic training is proving invaluable to these young men in learning to discharge their duties as naval officers more effectively.

5. The inspiration of American youth and of Americans in general with the principles that the Navy has always so splendidly represented, and is now fighting to preserve and permanently safeguard.
6. The maintenance of an adequate naval force after victory, with the strength and efficiency needed to preserve our national defense.
7. The preparation and distribution of information relative to the naval service, through the magazine "Sea Power" and other channels.

"Sea Power" is a monthly magazine published for the purpose of disseminating timely





news and items of interest about the United States Navy. It devotes articles each month to the activities of the Navy League and in that way serves as the official organ of the Navy League. A twelve months' subscription to "Sea Power" is included with all memberships in the Navy League.

In 1922 the Navy League instituted Navy Day (the birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt, October 27). Its purpose has always been to stimulate public interest in the Navy and in all that concerns the Navy, and to specialize in the actual needs and conditions of the Navy.

The Navy League has no connection with any business or political organization. **It is not a relief or welfare organization.** There are adequate organizations for this latter purpose in connection with our sea-going forces. It is a patriotic association to promote adequate sea power, both naval and merchant, in war and in peace for the security of the United States.

The Navy League has Local Councils in many cities. Members are desired whose ideas are in accordance with the principles here expressed and the policies here described.

"Tell the men to fire faster, and don't give up the ship. Fight her till she sinks." — Capt. James Lawrence

IF YOU CAN'T JOIN THE NAVY
JOIN THE NAVY LEAGUE





Mills Building
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

*Officers of the Navy League
of the United States*

President:

SHELDON CLARK, Chicago, Ill.

Honorary President:

HON. CHARLES EDISON, Llewellyn Park, N. J.

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Judge Advocate:

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Secretary:

E. M. COLLINS, Washington, D. C.

National Chairman of Councils:

FRANK A. HECHT, JR., Chicago, Ill.



**THE NAVY LEAGUE
OF THE
UNITED STATES**

INCORPORATED 1903

WASHINGTON, D. C.



**THE CIVILIAN ARM
OF THE NAVY**

The Navy League of the United States

THE Navy League of the United States is an organization of civilians determined to keep war out of the United States. It recognizes that, in this world as it is, adequate armaments are necessary to secure peaceful respect for American policies and interests, and it believes that, for our prosperity of today for the future of our country, for the maintenance of our rights and ideals in the world, and for the utmost prolongation of peace, our Navy should be second to none.

The pioneer organization in the United States for national defense, the Navy League is non-partisan, non-political and was founded for the purpose of promoting a more general knowledge of the Navy by men who had experienced the devastations of war and were firm in the belief that an adequate Navy was the surest, best and cheapest insurance of peace.

The League has no connection with any business or political organization of any kind and is not pro-anything nor anti-anything, but is just plain American, and it insists that, whatever else the Congress may do or leave undone, it shall not fail in its duty, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to provide such a Navy as will insure this country against the horrors of war in the homeland.

In addition to specializing in information about the actual condition and needs of the Navy and the Merchant Marine, the Navy

League stresses the reasons why the Navy must be ever ready, ever alert for instant action whether such action may call for diplomacy, humanity or force; reasons why, in the final analysis, our Navy must be inferior to no other Navy in the world.

Our people may know much of the victorious Navy of war times, but little of its share in the victories of peace; of the prestige that its armed strength gives to our statesmen in their conduct of diplomacy; of the protection it gives to our exports which we cannot consume and must market abroad; of the insurance that it gives the entire people that this vast business by which we live shall not collapse in time of war; and of the great value of the Navy as an industrial asset. The Navy has played no small part in the progress of America to its present state of influence, and the Navy League emphasizes this unity with every interest and activity of the national life.

In all matters having to do with national efficiency, the Navy League will be found on the side of progress. While the primary purpose of the League is to work for a strong and efficient Navy as our first line of defense, we cannot in the interests of national peace, overlook other elements that make for preparedness, and which have some relation to naval matters.

The Navy League rejects the fatuity of disarmament by example. Living in a world of reality, the League would foster the instrument of its security while looking forward to the realization of the ideal not yet attained when the only security needed by mankind shall rest in the hearts and minds of men and nations.

NAVY DAY

Navy Day was inaugurated in 1922 by the Navy League of the United States and its observance is sponsored annually by the League.

October 27th was selected because it is the anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt, so much of whose life was devoted to establishing a sound naval policy for the United States of America. It will be remembered that President Theodore Roosevelt first achieved a national reputation by writing a naval history of the War of 1812, a work of such merit that it was incorporated into Clowe's Royal Navy, a monumental history of the British Sea Service. Later, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and finally as President, Roosevelt bent his tremendous energies to impress upon the American people the necessity for an adequate Navy, and endeavored through his leadership to realize this ideal.

October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded in 1775 by the Continental Congress.

In addition to paying a deserved tribute to the sea heroes of the Nation and recalling the splendid part the Navy has played in making and keeping us a Nation, the Navy Day observance has proved a valuable means of fostering a better understanding of the Navy and its work. Such information, in a country where government is by public opinion, is essential to the formation of correct judgments affecting naval policy, and in this work of information the Navy Day observance has played a considerable part.

RECEIVED FROM

Mr. Forrest C. Allen,
801 La. St.,
Lawrence, Kans.

**NAVY LEAGUE
OF THE UNITED STATES**

THE MILLS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

THE SUM OF \$10.00 FOR MEMBER DUES FOR ONE YEAR IN THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES (\$1.80 OF WHICH IS FOR AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MAGAZINE SEA POWER.)

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

DATE

Jan. 31, 1945'

PER

E. J.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

FORREST C. ALLEN

IS A MEMBER OF THE
NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

E. M. Collins

SECRETARY

DUES EXPIRE January 1946

**Navy League
of the United States**

Constitution and By-Laws

**As Amended to
November 3, 1944**



**THE MILLS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.**

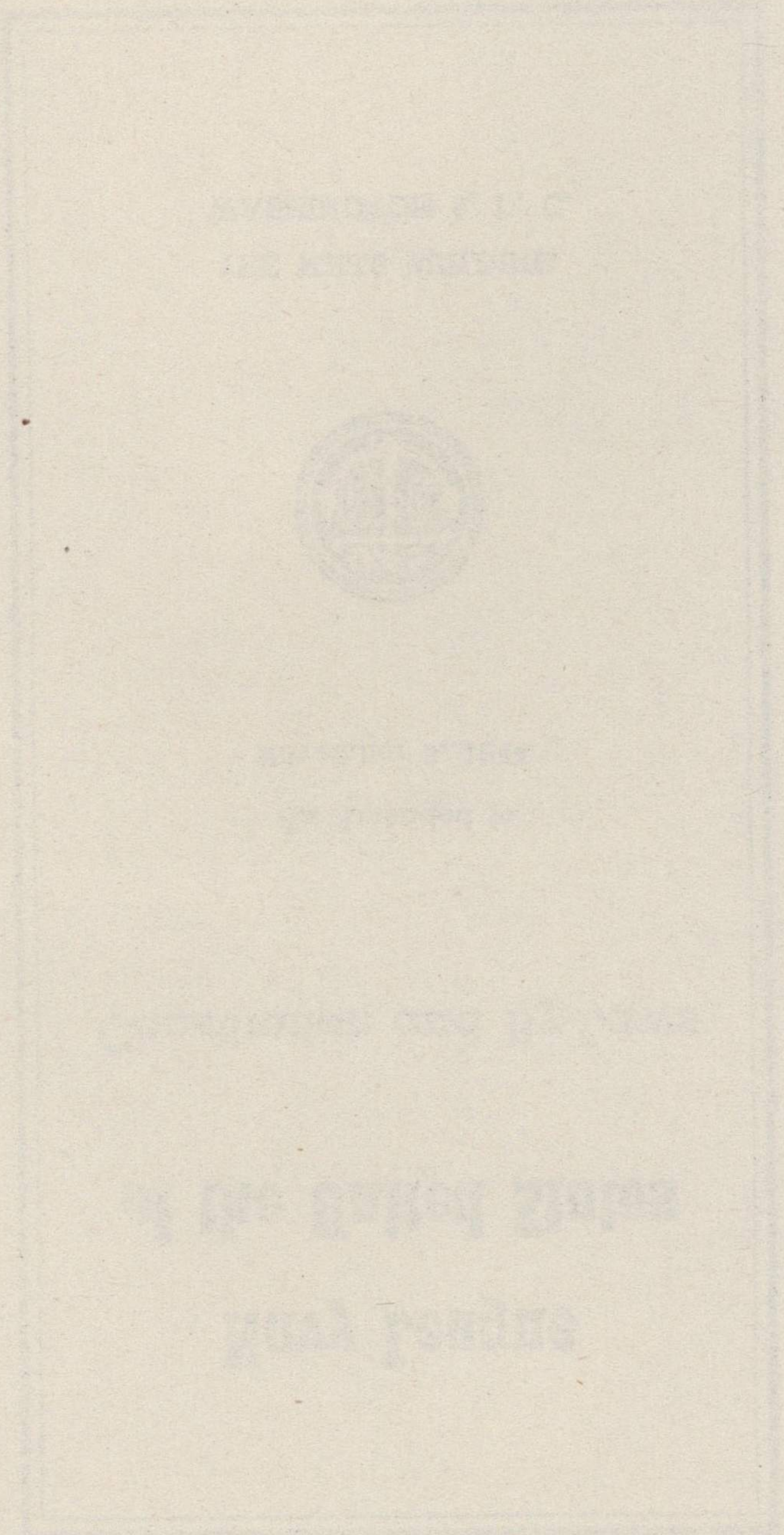
**Navy League
of the United States**

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**As Amended to
November 3, 1944**



**THE MILLS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.**



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

Navy League of the United States

(Incorporated 1903)

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

POLICY

The League shall be strictly "non-partisan," and neither its name nor its influence shall ever be used, directly or indirectly, in connection with party politics.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The object and purpose of the League shall be to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, information as to the conditions of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve or develop their efficiency. No declaration of the policy of the League shall be made without the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

The control and management of the property and affairs of the League shall be vested in a Board of not less than twenty-

three Directors, who may adopt and amend by-laws and regulations for its government, and who may confide the prosecution of the objects and purposes of the League, under prescribed regulations, to such persons as they may select in any section of the United States, in the territories thereof, in any islands under its jurisdiction, and in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and may to that end grant a commission to five or more such persons.

ARTICLE IV

EXPENDITURES

No money shall be authorized to be expended, and no contract or obligation incurred of any kind or nature, and no authority given to incur any obligation involving the payment of money, in the name or on behalf of the League, beyond the money actually in hand, appropriated and set aside for the purpose.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall not be amended unless the amendment has been approved by the Board of Directors and subsequently confirmed by a two-thirds vote at an Annual Meeting in the call for which notice of the proposed amendment has been included.

November 3, 1944.

Navy League of the United States

REVISED BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. MEMBERSHIP. To be eligible for membership one must be a citizen of the United States and of good repute, as evidenced by the endorsement of at least one member of the League in good standing or who may otherwise qualify to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee and who pays such dues as may be called for under the by-laws of the League.

SECTION 2. Commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps, whether in the Regular or Reserve establishments, are not eligible for membership while on active duty. Commissioned officers while on inactive or retired status are eligible to membership but said membership will be suspended if and when officer is on active duty.

SECTION 3. ASSOCIATE. To be eligible for an associate a citizen must indicate his interest in the aims and purposes of the League in such form and in such method as may be stipulated by the Executive Committee from time to time and who shall pay such dues as may be provided for under the by-laws of the League.

SECTION 4. SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers shall be any person or corporation who wishes to subscribe to the magazine SEA POWER.

SECTION 5. FEES AND ANNUAL DUES.

- (a) Life Members (one payment)....\$100
- (b) Members (annual payment)..... 10
- (c) Associates (annual payment).... 5
- (d) Subscribers (annual payment).... 3

SECTION 6. RIGHT TO VOTE AND HOLD OFFICE. Only members are eligible to vote or to serve on the Board of Directors or on the Executive Committee or as officers.

SECTION 7. RESIGNATIONS. Resignations of members shall be made in writing to the Secretary or to the Secretary of a League Council, in which latter case the resignations shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the League.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. TERM OF OFFICE. The officers of the League shall be elected for a term of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. All honorary officers shall be elected and serve for such period as the board of directors may designate. The board of directors shall consist of not less than 23 and not more than 96.

SECTION 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND MEETINGS. The Board of Directors shall hold

a general meeting immediately after the Annual Meeting, and by a majority of votes elect officers of the League to hold office for the ensuing fiscal year, or until their successors are elected, and transact such other business as may come before them. Upon call by the President, the Directors will hold such other meetings as may be necessary to direct the affairs of the League. Upon written request to the President by any two other members of the Executive Committee, he shall call, within three weeks, a meeting of the Executive Committee or of the Board of Directors, as may be requested; and should the President fail to call such meeting so requested within the prescribed time, the requesters may issue such call, reciting such failure, and any meeting held pursuant to such call shall be a legal meeting, and its acts and proceedings as valid and binding as though such meeting had been called by the President. Six of the Directors shall constitute a quorum. A copy of the minutes of each meeting of the Board of Directors shall be sent to each member of the Board.

SECTION 3. There shall be elected by and from the Board of Directors a President, such Vice-Presidents as the directors may determine, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and a Judge Advocate or counsel and such other officers or representatives, including such honorary officers as may in the opinion of the Board of Directors be advisable. These officers shall receive no salary or other compensation. There shall be a secre-

tary who shall be appointed pursuant to Section 7 of Article II of these by-laws.

SECTION 4. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The board of directors may from time to time fix the duties and authorities of the officers and authorize the appointment from its members of representatives to act in such capacity as may appear to the Board necessary or desirable for the promotion of the objectives of the League, including the establishment of the office of Regional Vice-President in each Naval District and further and additional representatives in each Naval District or State as the circumstances may require or permit, to further the objectives and purposes of the League.

SECTION 5. THE PRESIDENT shall be the chief executive of the League and shall preside at the Annual Meeting, at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for by the By-Laws and shall have power and authority to sign contracts, deeds, and other legal documents on behalf of the League.

SECTION 6. VICE-PRESIDENTS. Each Vice-President shall have such duties and authority as the board of directors or executive committee may from time to time designate, and in the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President in term office present shall perform the duties and exercise the

authority of the President unless the Board of Directors or Executive Committee shall otherwise provide in assignment of duties and authorities.

SECTION 6 (a). EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT. The President shall have the authority to appoint an Executive Vice-President at a salary to be approved by the Board of Directors. The Executive Vice-President shall be under the authority and direction of the President and removable at his discretion.

SECTION 7. TREASURER, ASSISTANT TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

(a) **TREASURER.** The Treasurer, selected from the Board of Directors, shall be a member of the Executive Committee, and shall be responsible for the custody and disbursement of all funds of the League and the custody of all property of the League. The Treasurer shall report to the President and the Executive Committee as to the financial condition of the League, quarterly or oftener, in his discretion, and shall annually at the annual meeting of the League, submit a certified statement of the condition of the League.

(b) **ASSISTANT TREASURER.** The Assistant Treasurer, selected from the Board of Directors, shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the Treasurer in his absence.

(c) **THE SECRETARY.** The Secretary shall be appointed annually by the President, with the consent and approval of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, and shall serve during the will of the President. The Secretary shall receive such compensation and have such duties and authority as may be designated by the President with the consent and approval of the Board of Directors and, subject to the further action of the said Board or Committee, will keep all records of the meetings of the League, its Board or Committee, and have custody of the League's seal and records.

(d) The officers and employees shall be required to furnish such bond and in such amount as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time, said bonds to be purchased at the League's expense.

SECTION 8. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OTHER COMMITTEES. There shall be appointed by the President, with the consent and approval of the Board of Directors:

(a) An Executive Committee of which the President shall be Chairman, and which shall have not less than five and not more than fifteen members, all of whom must be directors of the League. This Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors when the Board is not in session, subject to ratification by the Board at its next meeting. Records of all meetings of the Executive Committee shall be kept and

read at the directors meetings following each meeting of the said committee. Records of all meetings of the Board or committees will be sent to the persons entitled to notice of said meeting.

(b) Such other committee or committees as the Board of Directors may from time to time deem advisable, said committee or committees to have such powers and duties as the Board of Directors may provide.

The Executive Committee and any other committees which may be established shall hold their meetings at such time and subject to such provision for notice as the Board of Directors, or in the absence of action by the Board, the respective committees, shall determine. The quorum of each committee will be designated by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 9. VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. If for any cause a vacancy shall occur in the Board of Directors, the President shall have the power to fill such vacancy. The director so elected shall serve for the unexpired term of the director whose place he is taking.

ARTICLE III

ACCOUNTS

SECTION 1. THE FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year shall begin on November first of each year and end with October 31st following.

SECTION 2. STATEMENTS. Members, associates and subscribers shall be sent statements for their membership dues for one year in advance from the first day of the month in which they originally joined and if said statement be not paid within sixty days of its date then the members' rights and privileges shall cease until the said indebtedness has been discharged.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. THE ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS. State and Local Councils of the Navy League of the United States may be organized in accordance with the "*Outline of Local Navy League Councils*" approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

ANNUAL MEETING

SECTION 1. CALLING AND HOLDING THE ANNUAL MEETING. The President shall fix a date on which the annual meeting shall be held, such date being within two months after October 31 each year

SECTION 2. ALL MEMBERS MAY ATTEND. Upon notice from the President, the Secretary, or such other officer as the President may designate, shall notify all members of the time and place of the said annual meeting and also notify the said members of the matters to be considered at said meeting. Voting at the annual meeting, although

limited to members, may be in person or by proxy.

SECTION 3. REPORTS. The President, Treasurer and Secretary shall submit their annual reports for consideration at the annual meetings.

ARTICLE VI

SEAL

The seal of the League shall be circular in form, containing in the center an American eagle perched upon a fouled anchor, encircled by the words, "Navy League of the United States."



The Navy League of the United States



*The Pioneer Organization for
National Defense in the United States*



FOUNDED: *November 20, 1902.*

Pursuant to the call issued by Jarvis B. Edson, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the *Naval Order of the United States* for the formation of a "society to insure the United States against the possibility of being invaded", the Navy League of the United States was organized at the New York Yacht Club.

Present at this meeting were: Jarvis B. Edson, a naval veteran of the Civil War representing the Naval Order of the United States; Washington Irving, an officer of the New York State Naval Militia, representing the Association of the Naval Militia of the United States; C. W. Rushenberger, representing the Naval Academy Alumni of Philadelphia; and J. D. J. Kelley, an editorial writer of the New York Herald, representing the Naval Academy Alumni of New York.

INCORPORATED, January 2, 1903, under the laws of the State of New York.

The original incorporators, whose names appear on the "Certificate of Incorporation", were: J. W. Miller, Jarvis B. Edson, Washington Irving, Jennings S. Cox and Herbert L. Satterlee. At the meeting of these incorporators, January 15, the following were duly elected as additional incorporators: G. B. Satterlee, Alfred Ely, Allen S. Apgar, Aaron Vanderbilt, J. D. J. Kelley, John Vander Poel, Charles H. Loring, William Butler Duncan, Jr., J. Frederic Tams, Henry E. Rhoades, T. C. Wood and Robert S. Sloane.

FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

January 15, 1903:

At this first meeting of the original incorporators, the Chairman announced that the twelve men just elected, together with the five originally named in the certificate of incorporation would constitute the Board of Directors of the League until the first annual election.

FIRST OFFICERS: *January 23, 1903:*

President, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy

Vice President, Hon. William McAdoo

General Counsel, Herbert L. Satterlee

Secretary, George B. Satterlee

Honorary Vice Presidents:

John J. McCook

J. Pierpont Morgan

Robert M. Thompson

Frank W. Hackett

John W. Weeks

Irving Scott

Perry Belmont

The Navy League of the United States, first suggested in 1901, had its roots in the Civil War because it was founded by men some of whom served in the Navy during that war but who resigned during the stagnation of promotion that existed between the close of the Civil War and the beginning of the Spanish War. Most of them returned to the Service during the Spanish War and were connected with the Naval Militia both before and after that war.

Inspired by love for the Navy and for their Country, having a first hand knowledge of the horrors of war and believing that, owing to our geographical position, war could come to us only across the sea and that, therefore, an efficient and adequate Fleet was the best defense against invasion and the surest, best and cheapest insurance of peace, they founded the Navy League to urge the creation and maintenance of such a Fleet.

President Theodore Roosevelt contributed a part of the Nobel Peace Prize money given to him to the Navy League and was the first President to endorse the organization. His letter follows:

“WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1903.

“My dear General Tracy:

“It seems to me that all good Americans, interested in the growth of their Country and sensitive to its honor, should give hearty support to the policies which the Navy League is founded to further. Furthermore, there is a special need in a matter of such importance to all of us, which is yet not the special business of any of us, that a society should be formed to watch with a jealous eye the general interest.

“No district is specially concerned in adding to the strength of the Navy—no public man has any pressure of concrete interests brought to bear upon him in its behalf.

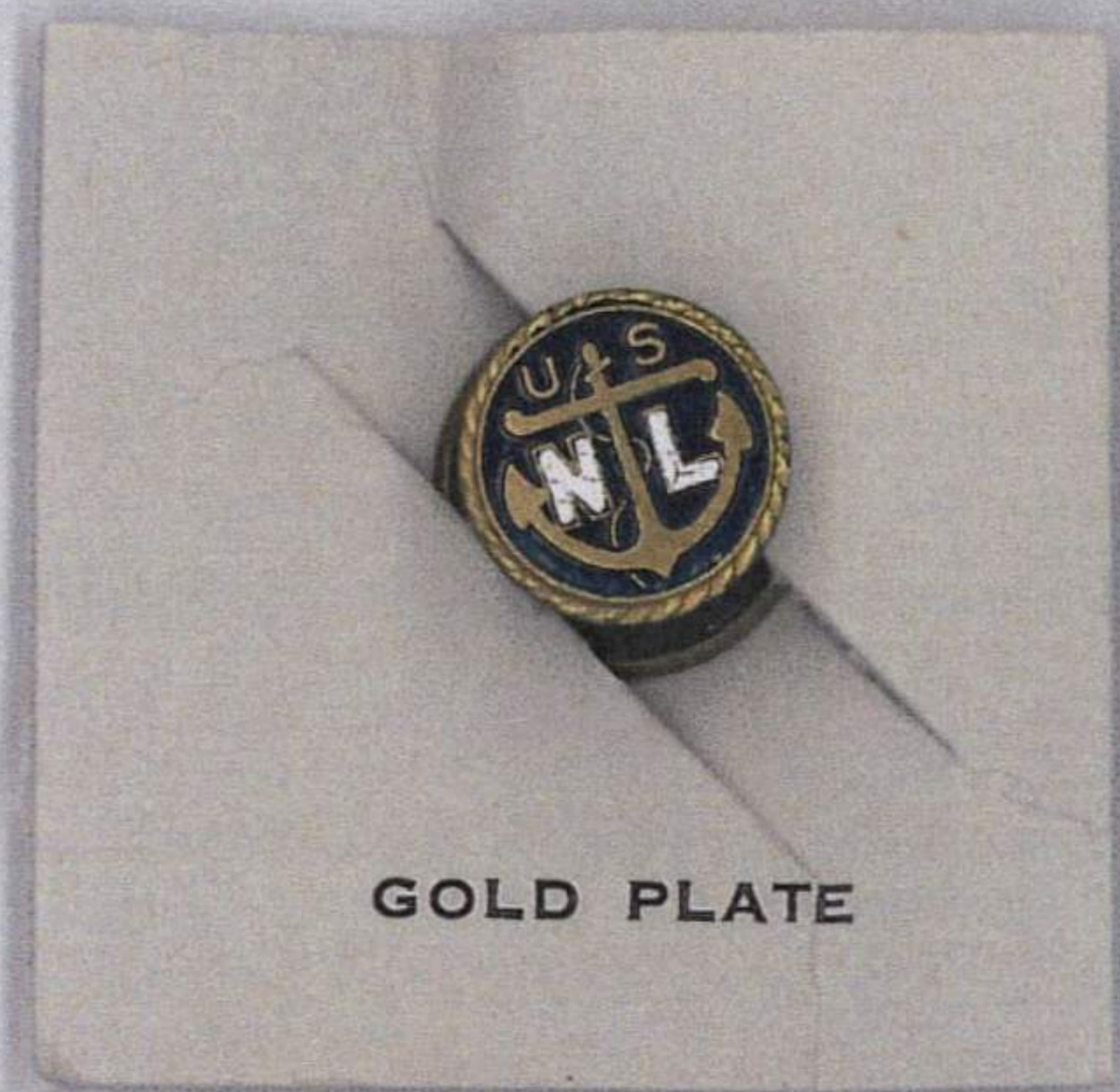
“For the building and maintaining in proper shape of the American Navy, we must rely upon nothing but the broad and far-sighted patriotism of our people as a whole; and it is of great importance that there should be some means by which this patriotism can find an effective utterance. Your society offers just the means needed.


“I congratulate the Country because it has been formed.

“Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

“Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy,
President of the Navy League,
New York, N. Y.”





GOLD PLATE

"KEEP OUR NAVY THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"



This Is Your NAVY

A Monthly Information Letter
Exclusively for Members of The
NAVY LEAGUE

Published by the Regional Office of the Navy League of the United States, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

Volume I

April 1945

Number 3

AMPHIBIOUS MEDICINE:

Modern warfare brought it into being. Eight corpsmen hit the beach with each infantry company (one corpsman to every 25 men). They are experts in control of hemorrhage, splinting, and use of plasma. Two medical officers and eight corpsmen, with stretcher bearers and jeep ambulances, set up battalion aid stations as soon as the beachhead is expanded. This unit is followed by the field hospital of five medical officers and 70 corpsmen with life-saving surgical equipment. It goes into operation before the area is out of range of enemy guns. All this is linked to an evacuation program involving landing craft and planes. Result: 98 out of every 100 wounded recover. In the Normandy invasion all but 3/10 of 1% of the wounded reaching England survived.

SEA GOING CRADLES:

The ARD (Auxiliary Repair Dock) is an aesthetic monstrosity, but the ponderous mobile hull can belly down under a crippled destroyer, pump itself dry and cradle its ailing occupant until repairs are completed. The ARD, born of the war in the Pacific, has saved countless ships damaged in battle which otherwise might have been out of action for months and might not have even stood the strain of a return trip to the states.

MOPPING UP:

This operation is one of the forgotten but tough jobs of the war. Look at Guam. Invaded 21 July 1944, declared "secure", (Navy term for completely in our possession) in early August 1944. But it wasn't until 17 February 1945 that a day went by without an armed Jap being killed on the island. The score to date: 18,002 dead Japs, 4,242 of these killed after the island was "secure".

QUOTES OF THE MONTH:

Navy Pilot over the Bonins: "I've got four already--and 30 more cornered."

Admiral Halsey: "If we let the Japs negotiate a peace now and we do not demand absolute and unconditional surrender, we will be committing the greatest crime in the history of our country. They will merely use the peace, as Germany did before them, to build up for another war."

British pilot to CO of USS SARATOGA after landing on her huge flight deck: "Sir, I feel as if I had landed in your state of Texas."

Material Herein Not for Publication Except with the Express Authority of the Regional Vice-President
of the Navy League (Ninth Naval District).

ARMY TO GET YOUNG MEN:

As a result of an agreement between the Army and Navy, all Selective Service inductees 18 to 20 years old, inclusive, will be acquired by the Army until 15 June, with the exception of inductees who qualify and are earmarked for special Navy programs such as radio technicians and combat aircrewmen. The arrangement was made in order to satisfy the Army's need for young infantry replacements. During the three months period most Navy inductees will be taken from the 21 to 38 age group.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING:

Grove Patterson in the Column "The Way of the World" in the "Toledo Blade" March 27, 1945 said, "Best news of last week in Toledo . . . is the decision to establish here a council of the Navy League of the United States, and the acceptance by Paul Brooks of the leadership of the undertaking . . . The Navy League is neither a relief or welfare organization. There are good organizations for such service to our sea-going forces. It is a patriotic association to promote adequate sea power . . . in war and in peace . . . The League is organized in many states and has local councils in many cities. Toledo has been behind."

Says J. T. Norris in the Ashland, Kentucky "Independent" of 25 March, in his column "News and Views": "Formation of an Ashland council of the Navy League of the United States last Friday brings to the forefront a question which will be of utmost importance in keeping the peace after victory is complete over Germany and Japan . . . But above all others stands the necessity expressed by Secretary Forrestal that we 'Keep the Fleet to Keep the Peace'."

COMMANDANT PROMOTED TO VICE ADMIRAL:

A three-star flag was raised at noon 7 April 1945 over Ninth Naval District Headquarters, when Rear Admiral A. S. Carpender, U. S. Navy, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, officially became Vice Admiral. Vice Admiral Carpender assumed duties as Commandant on January 3, 1944. The Navy League is proud of the recognition which has come to the Commandant and to the importance of his work in the Ninth Naval District, which embraces all of the Midwest. Sincere congratulations are extended to a loyal friend of the Navy League who has rendered every assistance requested to the Navy League's activities.

MULES TO THE FRONT:

In this day of mechanized warfare it is a surprise to learn that the United States has converted 17 ships for the specific purpose of carrying mules to overseas fronts. Their stalls are placed crosswise to minimize seasickness. Each ship maintains a sick bay for from 16 to 32 mules.

KEEPING UP TO DATE:

The U. S. Navy is constantly engaged in scientific research for new weapons, materials and practices. More than 900 separate research projects, are currently under way.

Aircraft are constantly being improved. Battle experience has required so many changes that few planes now in production retain the name generally in use two years ago. The principal Navy planes now are: Fighter-Wildcat; Scout Observation-Sea Hawk; Dive-bomber-Helldiver; Torpedo-bomber-Avenger; Patrol-Liberator; Search-Privateer.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE SHIPS:

Lewis W. Douglas gives his answer to the question in the April issue of the "Atlantic Monthly". It is a stimulating discussion of the future of the Merchant Marine with an unusual suggestion as to the solution.

Several years ago the late Admiral Moffet said that "A second best Navy is no better than a second best poker hand".

POST WAR NAVAL STRENGTH:

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King recently made an important declaration of naval post war policy in an address in New York to members of the Academy of Political Science and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Admiral King advised the nation not to squander or barter the naval greatness that we have achieved "for the moment." He declared that the United States must insist on a Navy constantly kept modernized, so that it would always be ahead of possible aggressors.

He stated unequivocally that this country must keep a large navy in post war years and retain permanent possession of our newly won Pacific island bases. Thus would America be safe from future aggressors. The penalty for failure to maintain both a Navy and bases raised the question, said Admiral King: "How long can the United States afford to continue the cycle--the cycle of fighting and building and winning and giving away, only to fight again and give away again."

"Rich as we are," he said, "we do not have the physical and human resources to dissipate our patrimony in this manner, generation after generation."

Admiral King declared that we shall never permit our naval power to be squandered or bartered away if our people realized what this would mean in terms of America's future.

"Hence our sea power should be maintained," he stated, "and furthermore, it should be dedicated, in both war and peace alike, to promote the security and well being of our people and the peaceful stabilization of an improving world organization.

"We who have gone through this war have paid the penalty of forgetting the lessons of the years between the wars. This time we shall win the victory in spite of our past mistakes. But next time the penalty of forgetting these lessons may be the loss of America and liberty.

"If we give up our Pacific bases now, the time may come," continued Admiral King, "when we will have to fight to win them back. These atolls and these island harbors will have been paid for by the sacrifice of American blood. They will have been scooped out of sand and rock and coral and volcanic ash by Americans, who gave their service, ingenuity and money."

WE INVADED OKINAWA IN 1853:

This is not the first time the Navy has invaded Okinawa. Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U.S.N., did it in 1853, under somewhat different circumstances. But that invasion, unlike this one, was more or less incidental, a small act as it were, in a greater drama of the Commodore's opening of the Japanese mainland to American trade.

NAVY V-12 COLLEGE UNITS:

All Navy V-12 college units will remain in operation for the term July 1 to Nov. 1, 1945, and establishment of additional Naval Reserve officers' training corps units will be postponed.

The expanded NROTC program is planned to permit transfer of V-12 officers candidates so that they may complete a full eight-term course in college, and the postponement in the establishment of additional NROTC units will have no effect on the general principles of this plan.

The Navy Answers Your Questions

CAN THE USS MIDWAY GET THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL?

All ships of the U. S. Navy are built with that consideration in mind.

DOES THE NAVY HAVE AGE BRACKET INFORMATION ON ITS PERSONNEL?

Yes, it is:

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>COAST GUARD</u>
17	3.37%	.66%	3.07%
18-22	46.30	52.34	34.73
23-30	31.56	36.99	43.24
31-38	14.57	7.76	12.67
39 & over	4.20	2.25	6.29

IS THE NAVY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF INDUCTEES AND WHAT DOES THE REDUCTION MEAN?

Yes, approximately by one-half. The Navy is approaching its authorized strength of: Navy, 3,389,000; USMC, 478,000; USCG, 173,165.

WOULD THE AGREEMENT TO LET THE ARMY HAVE ALL INDUCTEES 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD (SEE PAGE 2 OF THIS LETTER) PLAY A PART IN THE NAVY'S DECISION TO CUT BACK DRAFT QUOTAS?

All factors having to do with manpower were taken into consideration. The primary factor is that it is approaching its present authorized strength.

IN SITUATIONS INVOLVING PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF A SOLDIER, SAILOR AND MARINE, IN WHICH ORDER ARE THEY LINED UP?

It should be in order of seniority of the service, from right to left, the soldier, marine and sailor if there is no flag being carried; if there is a flag being carried, the soldier carries the flag, with the marine to his right and the sailor to the left.

WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE OF REGULARS AND RESERVISTS IN NAVY AND WHAT IS DIFFERENCE IN STATUS OF ENLISTED REGULARS AND ENLISTED RESERVES?

Roughly 80% are reservists.

There is no difference in regulars and reserves except for period of enlistment. A regular enlists for 6 year period which is extended during wartime. But should the war end before the 6 year hitch is served, the regulars will finish out their enlistments; while reservists are signed up only for the period of the National Emergency and six months.

WHO IS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN ALL ISLANDS IN PACIFIC UNDER NAVAL COMMAND?

Admiral Nimitz is in overall command of such islands and the U. S. Naval Military Government controls the Marshalls, Western Carolines and Marianas (Saipan, Tinian and Guam).

HOW MANY PRISONERS OF WAR ARE THERE IN THE UNITED STATES?

There were 365,437 prisoners of war held within the continental limits of the United States as of April 1, according to the War Department. Breakdown as to nationalities was as follows:

German.....	311,630
Italian.....	50,549
Japanese.....	3,258

NAVY LEAGUE EXPANSION

The Navy League joins the Nation in mourning the loss of the Commander-in-Chief, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was a staunch friend of the cause of a strong Navy. The fleet that sails the sea today is a tribute to his foresight and effort.

GOAL REACHED

By FRANK A. HECHT, JR.
Regional Vice President

The goal set last fall by the state vice presidents of the League in the Ninth Naval District has been reached. Every one of the 13 states in the District has the necessary 10 charters for a state council. The preliminary objective is achieved.

The League is not yet fully representative of the great Midwest. Many large cities are still without Navy League councils. Experience has demonstrated that every city of 5,000 or over is adequate to support and should have a Navy League organization. The chart on the next page shows the potential in terms of cities of 5,000. No state should feel that it has even approached completing the job of expansion until all, or the major percentage of its potential, is realized. The job is only begun. We should complete it while we have the momentum.

The complete organization may be effected if every local organization will through its state vice president plan now to see that the cities in its vicinity likewise have councils.

In every state the following steps should be taken to complete organization: Local councils not already organized should meet, elect officers, adopt by-laws, and hold a charter meeting.

Arrangements for Navy speakers and for combat films should be made through the state vice president.

The 169 councils which are now organized represents remarkable progress since last fall when the movement began with but nine councils in the District, but let's finish the job and do it right. The 6,000 members which have been enlisted during the expansion is an impressive total, but many local councils are still too small. Let's get all of the Navy's friends in the community into the movement.



ILLINOIS STATE CHARTER MEETING. Left to right: Sheldon Clark, President of the Navy League of the United States; William E. Fay, State Vice President for Illinois; and Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, U.S.N., Commandant of the Ninth Naval District. 75 representatives of Navy League councils were the guests of Britton I. Budd, National Director, at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago on 29 March, when the state charter was presented by Mr. Clark to Mr. Fay. The Commandant made the principal address. Illinois was the first state to organize. On the night of the Illinois meeting the tenth organization in Kentucky was completed, and every state in the District thus became entitled to a state charter.



IOWA STATE CHARTER MEETING. Left to right: Karl E. Madden, State Vice President for Iowa; Vice Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, USN, Commandant, Ninth Naval District; Frank A. Hecht, Jr., Regional Vice President; and W. E. Bettendorf, President of the Davenport, Iowa council. Over 100 representatives of local councils in Iowa were present at the state charter meeting in Davenport on 21 March. The charter was presented by Mr. Frank A. Hecht, Jr., Regional Vice President to the newly elected state vice president, Karl E. Madden, at the banquet in the Blackhawk Hotel. The Commandant was the principal speaker. Preceding the dinner the representatives were the guests of Mr. Bettendorf and the Davenport organization at a cocktail party.

NEW NAVY LEAGUE COUNCILS

There are now 169 local councils in the Ninth Naval District. The councils organized since the March issue of the Information Letter with the names of their temporary chairmen are as follows:

INDIANA

Lebanon W. H. Parr, Jr. (TC)

NORTH DAKOTA

Hettinger

SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion I. D. Weeks (TC)
Yankton John L. Keating (TC)

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek B. E. Godde (TC)
Grand Rapids
..... J. W. Blodgett, Jr. (TC)
Jackson Donald M. Mackie (TC)
Kalamazoo Frank J. Ryan (TC)
Lansing
Muskegon C. S. Prescott (TC)
Ypsilanti George Ennen (TC)

OHIO

Akron Charles Burke (TC)

Columbus John F. Williams and
John B. Heenan (CO-TC)
Dayton S. C. Allyn (TC)
Hamilton Guy H. Beckett (TC)
Ironton Charles L. Collett (TC)
Middletown ... G. F. Ahlbrandt (TC)
Sandusky James Parker (TC)
Toledo E. P. Brooks (TC)
Zanesville

KENTUCKY

Ashland E. W. Seaton (TC)
Danville Henry Nichols (TC)
Frankfort Charles O'Connell (TC)
Harlan J. Frank Fox (TC)
LaGrange J. Ballard Clark (TC)
Lexington Sam Walton (TC)
Mayfield Clay Shelton (TC)
Middlesboro Lee Campbell (TC)
Owensboro John A. Bolger (TC)
Paducah Lanson Ditto (P)
Paris H. A. Rogers (TC)
Winchester Allan Buckner (TC)
Bowling Green... J. Rowe Cessna (TC)

SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

The basic overall job of a local Navy League council is one of education and public relations. Fundamentally, what is desired to be achieved is an informed body of citizenry in each community who will understand the needs for a strong Navy and will be ready to intelligently and effectively support it whenever that becomes necessary.

The following activities are merely suggestions. A manual for local council operation is in progress and until it is completed and approved by the National Board of Directors, no official program may be stated. But in answer to the many questions as to what a local organization may do, the following activities are offered as suggestions:

1. An education program should be set up which will make use of every opportunity to see that information as to the needs for a strong Navy reaches all channels to the public through the schools, the press, and the radio. Debate, essay or oratorical contests on subjects related to the role of sea power or a strong postwar Navy is one way of creating interest. Appropriate awards may be offered by the local council to the individual team or school. Material for such contests will be available on request to the Regional Office.
Possibilities here are limited only by the ingenuity and the energy of the local organization.
2. Form an expansion committee to assist the state vice president in organ-

izing local councils in nearby cities. There still is a big job to be done and the local council may be of real assistance to the State Vice President if it will assume the responsibility for organization of neighboring cities.

3. The organization should become the counselors and assistants of the Navy on all of the Navy's local activities, such as:

- (a) Rehabilitation.
- (b) Recruiting.
- (c) Officer Procurement.
- (d) All other local projects.

Various civilian committees have assisted in these activities which logically belong to the Navy League. Speakers on the Rehabilitation Program can be made available for the Navy League and local organizations. The Navy League ought to use every means at its command to see that the men returning from the naval service make the transition from Navy life to civilian life with the least possible difficulty. A great reservoir of good will can be built by the civilian group if it will actively pursue a project of this sort adapted to the needs of the local community.

4. Meetings of its members held at least quarterly. The Navy will supply speakers with combat experience and a knowledge of naval history. Also recent combat films will be available.

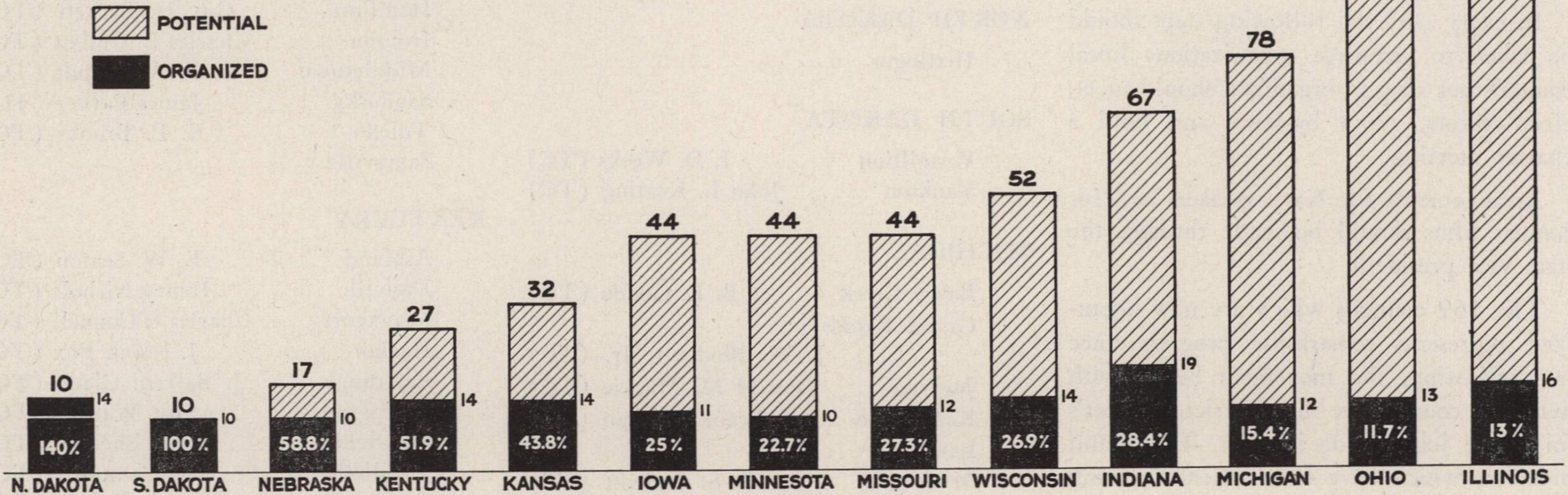
Requests for speakers and film must be made well in advance of the planned program. Such requests should be made to your State Vice President.

5. A speakers' bureau may be organized from local membership. The speakers should acquaint themselves with naval history and the story of the Navy League. They may speak at programs at all luncheon clubs such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, etc., in the vicinity of the council of the Navy League. Speech material may be obtained on request to the Regional Office.
6. Navy Day celebrations (October 27 each year) should be organized and coordinated each year by the local council.
7. From time to time there will be various other local projects such as assisting in publicizing Navy movies such as "The Fighting Lady", and particularly Navy projects which may come to the local community.

All of the specific projects should be tied in to the one basic objective of keeping the membership and the public informed as to the needs of maintaining the position of the nation as the foremost seapower of the world.

All requests for assistance of the Navy should be made to the state vice president of the Navy League.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF LOCAL COUNCILS WITH NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000



The potential, represented by the figure atop the column for each state, is the number of cities over 5,000 in the state. The portion of the potential organized is represented by the solid black part of each column, thus Iowa with eleven councils has 44 cities over 5,000 and has realized 25% of its potential in organization. North and South Dakota both have exceeded their potential. This chart reflects the situation up to April 10.

"KEEP OUR NAVY THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"



This Is Your NAVY

A Monthly Information Letter
Exclusively for Members of The
NAVY LEAGUE

Published by the Regional Office of the Navy League of the United States, 400 West Adams Street, Chicago 6, Illinois

Volume I

March 1945

Number 2

SECNAV TO FRANK A. HECHT, JR., REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT:

On February 9, 1945 the Secretary of the Navy wrote the Regional Vice President of the Navy League as follows: "I have noted with keen interest the splendid progress in creating new councils of the Navy League in the Ninth Naval District. The progress in your district has been outstanding. These councils can be of assistance in winning the support of the public for a strong postwar sea-air power which America must have for its own security and the peace of the world."

JAPANESE LOSSES:

The ratio of loss of Japanese planes has been going up each year of the war. Here is the box score.

	Jap	U.S.	Ratio
1942	1,134	384	3.0-1
1943	2,212	351	6.3-1
1944	6,473	1,147	5.7-1

What the Navy has been doing to Japanese planes it has also been doing to their ships. If you don't think so, look at the record.

Type of Ship	Sunk		Probably Sunk		Damaged		Total	
	7 Dec. 41 to 19 June 44	19 June 44 to 2 Feb. 45	7 Dec. 41 to 19 June 44	19 June 44 to 2 Feb. 45	7 Dec. 41 to 19 June 44	19 June 44 to 2 Feb. 45	7 Dec. 41 to 19 June 44	19 June 44 to 2 Feb. 45
COMBATANT	152	152	31	39	159	105	342	296
NON-COMBATANT	719	759	52	65	270	605	1041	1429
TOTAL	871	911	83	104	429	710	1383	1725

Grand Total is 3,108 ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged.

MORE ENEMY VESSELS have been sunk or damaged in the Pacific in a little more than half a year since the Battle of the Philippine Sea, on 19 June 1944, than in our two and half years of war against Japan up to that time. The comparative figures, as announced by the Navy Department last month are shown above. Fleet and air units operating under CincPac have accounted for a major part of the enemy shipping listed in the tabulations, while submarines operating under the same command accounted for the remainder.

Material Herein Not for Publication Except with the Express Authority of the Regional Vice-President of the Navy League (Ninth Naval District).

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH ADMIRAL HALSEY:

In the United States recently on leave, Admiral Halsey held a widely publicized press conference. However, one question and answer of particular interest to members of the Navy League is set forth here in full:

The Press: Admiral, do you think we should keep the fleet regardless of a world league?

Admiral Halsey: We better had!

SHIPS TO RUSSIA:

Sixty Liberty Ships are being delivered to Russia by the United States to relieve acute merchant ship shortage.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET:

Admirals Ernest J. King, Chester W. Nimitz, and William D. Leahy have stepped up to the five star rank. They will wear these stars in a circle on shoulder boards of overcoats and shirt collars of summer uniforms. Above the broad gold braid indicative of flag rank will be four stripes of gold to mark the Admiral of the Fleet. One five star job remains vacant.

NAVY MANPOWER NEEDS:

The Navy still needs nurses. Eligible for Navy Nurse Corps and a commission are registered nurses 21 to 40 years of age, single or divorced. All eligible nurses should be referred to the nearest Office of Naval Officer Procurement or Red Cross Recruitment Committee. Also urgently needed are doctors up to age 60. Physical qualifications were recently modified and many not previously eligible are now acceptable.

Procurement offices in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City, and Minneapolis have commissioned appointments available to Chaplains, electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers, restaurant and hotel managers, warehouse managers, shipping experts, stevedores, accountants, comptrollers, and patent attorneys. In general a college education and extensive experience is required.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

The Secretary recently made a report on the world's largest Navy. The 38-page public document covered the fiscal year 1944 and phases of the Navy except combat operations.

The Secretary said that the Normandy and Mariannas invasions "demonstrated" again that sea power is the foundation, though not the final element of victory. Neither our land forces nor our air forces could be brought to bear until, having beaten back the enemy fleets, we secured our advance bases and the sea lanes to them. Our ability to reach the homelands of our enemies--and their ability to reach us--have depended on one factor: Allied control of the seas."

"We have learned that in order to make our nation secure we must always retain the capability of attacking our enemies on their shores rather than permitting them to bring the war to us. . . The greater our strength the sooner our victory."

". . . One of the foundations of American naval strategy", declared the Secretary, "is the concept of a mobile fleet. . . not tied to land bases, one capable of enormous strategic range."

In detail the problem of supplying the world's largest fleet, consisting on 30 June 1944 of 1,108 war ships and 60,191 other craft and 34,000 planes mounting 220,000 guns is described. Men and supplies come from 900 shore establishments and 300 advance

bases. Over 3,600,000 men are housed, fed, clothed, trained, and transported in this gigantic enterprise. Material crosses three thousand miles in one ocean and seven thousand miles in the other.

The fleet is mobile because of floating repair facilities, supply vessels, and advance bases, all on a basis never approached in prewar days.

During the year the Secretary reported that industry had achieved "the remarkable record" of completing nearly three warships every two days. This does not include landing and lesser craft.

For the fiscal years 1940 to 1944 Congress has authorized the Navy to spend \$118,200,000,000, and to date \$86,800,000,000 has been committed.

In an epilogue the Secretary said that the Navy is not "manned and run by robots . . ." "There is still a spiritual factor in war. One cannot fly in a plane operated by naval airmen, one cannot sail in a ship of the Navy, without being aware that the spiritual force which pervades all our history is still the real foundation for the success of our arm. . . No man can stand in the presence of these young men on the eve of battle without a deep humility, nor can he, without being presumptuous, undertake to describe their heroism, their sacrifice and their service."

He concludes that the men of the Navy "are the affirmation of our American faith and of the willingness of men to lay down their lives for each other. They truly exemplify that definition of courage--grace under pressure".

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NAVY:

Expansion of the Naval ROTC from its previously authorized strength of 7,200 to 24,000 officer candidates until one year after the war and 14,000 thereafter is provided for by Public Law 1, 79th Congress, signed by the President on 13 February 1945.

In carrying out the new legislation, the Navy plans to transfer to the NROTC by 1 July 1945 a large proportion of V-12 officer students, including most of those in deck officer training. The shift of approximately 17,000 V-12s to NROTC, combined with the present 5,503 candidates in the latter, will bring NROTC enrollment to a point near its newly authorized strength on that date.

The place and precedence of NROTC graduates on active duty, along with that of other reserve and temporary officers who desire to transfer to the regular Navy, will be determined by legislation covering the personnel of the future Navy. Proposals for this legislation are still in the planning state and will not be disclosed until definite recommendations are made to Congress.

All of this means a shift in plans for the selection and training of naval officers. Civilian commissions, except for specialists, are now rare. Officer indoctrination schools are closing and so also are some of the midshipmen schools.

MECHANICAL COW FOR USS PHILADELPHIA:

A luncheon recently was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia at which the Navy League presented a "mechanical cow" to the cruiser USS PHILADELPHIA.

The mechanical cow is a machine which is being used extensively in the services. It makes real milk, cream, and ice cream mix which contain all the nutrients and vitamins of the fresh dairy products. It does this by recombining skim milk powder, butter, and water by an ingenious process which also pasteurizes and homogenizes the finished products.

IF YOU READ:

You will find "Toward a New Order of Sea Power" by H. F. M. Sprout, Princeton University Press (1940) to be a stimulating presentation of the role of sea power in the modern world. It begins with Mahan's sea power interpretation of history, reviews the power politics of the Pacific, the two conferences of limitation and ends with a prophetic chapter on a new order in sea power. It is written in words from a civilian's vocabulary.

The Navy Answers Your Questions

HAS THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION RELEASED A LIST OF APPROVED SCHOOLS WHICH VETERANS MAY ATTEND UNDER THIS BILL?

Veterans may attend any accredited school recognized by the department of education in the state where the school is located. Permission has also been granted by Veterans Administration for ex-service personnel to attend recognized schools in foreign countries.

IS THE BRITISH FLEET IN USE IN THE PACIFIC?

The Navy has no comment other than that has already been announced that the British Fleet will operate with the United States Fleet in the Pacific. The tactical use of any fleet or portion thereof is a matter of security.

WHAT IS NAVY DIRECTIVE RELATING TO DRAFT OR RELEASE FROM SERVICE OF AN ONLY SURVIVING SON?

Navy regulation is that when a family has lost two or more sons in service, consideration is given to return to, or retention in, the continental United States of a sole surviving son except when he is engaged in non-hazardous duties overseas.

WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF NEGRO WAVES? WHERE TRAINED?

As of 24 February 1945 there were 45 Negro WAVES in service, which includes two officers. Enlisted girls trained at NTS, the Bronx, N. Y. (Hunter); Officers at NRMS, Northhampton, Mass.

WHAT ARE THE TOTAL CASUALTY FIGURES FOR THE NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941?

The total announced to date is 91,520, which breaks down by services and classifications as follows:

	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>WOUNDED</u>	<u>MISSING</u>	<u>PRISONERS</u> <u>OF WAR</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
U.S.N.	24,097	13,165	9,345	2,378	48,985
U.S.M.C.	10,442	28,221	883	1,889	41,435
U.S.C.G.	598	210	292	0	1,100
	<u>35,137</u>	<u>41,596</u>	<u>10,520</u>	<u>4,267</u>	<u>91,520</u>

Several times as many Navy men have been killed in action during the present war as in all previous wars of the United States combined. Naval losses in all the wars from the Revolution through World War I amounted to 4,232 killed in action. Only 422 men were lost in World War I, while the total in the Civil War was 2,177. 277 men were lost in the Spanish American War, 259 of these going down with the U.S.S. MAINE. The remaining losses were in the early battles of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

NAVY LEAGUE EXPANSION



Left to right: Sheldon Clark, Chicago, President of the Navy League of the United States; Leo T. Dwyer, Indianapolis, Vice President, State of Indiana

The Indiana State Charter was presented to Leo T. Dwyer, State Vice President by Mr. Sheldon Clark, President of the Navy League of the United States February 27 at the Indianapolis Athletic Club at Indianapolis, Indiana. The meeting was the occasion of a joint meeting between the state organization and members of the Indianapolis Council of the Navy League of the United States. The president of the Indianapolis Council, Mr. Nicholas H. Noyes, presided.

Approximately 450 persons attended. Representatives of all of the 18 councils in Indiana were present at the luncheon. Governor Ralph Gates, who is also a member of the League, was present as a guest.

Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, USN, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, was the principal speaker. The Admiral, referring to the League, said: "I believe sincerely in the Navy League, and I have given it my wholehearted support because I recognize that after the war is over, the naval officer may be regarded as a special pleader for the cause of a strong Navy, and rightly so, because the Navy belongs to the civilians who support it.

"That is the strength of the Navy League. It is composed entirely of civilians. No naval officer may enjoy membership. It can be a major force in postwar public opinion as to the need for seapower by a nation that has leadership thrust upon it in a modern world."

Lieutenant Alexander Vraciu, USNR of Gary, Indiana, one of the state's outstanding war heroes, was also present and spoke.



Left to right: Dr. J. E. M. Thomson, State Vice Pres. of the League of Nebraska; Frank A. Hecht, Jr., Regional Vice President of the Navy League of the United States.

Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender, USN, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, was the guest and principal speaker at the State Charter banquet at the Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska on March 7. Mr. Frank A. Hecht, Jr., Regional Vice President of the League, presented the State Charter to Dr. J. E. M. Thomson at the banquet, which was attended by nearly 100 members of the Navy League of the United States, representing the Lincoln Council and several of the other councils throughout the state.

Mr. Hecht in presenting the State Charter said that an effort was being made to have strong local councils in every state of the United States, and that it was recognized that the local councils were the strength of the League. He said that, "If our organizations are numerous enough and our local membership representative enough we can prevent what happened after World War I. We can save the fleet."

Preceding the banquet the Lincoln Council and the State Council held business sessions. Irving S. Chapin was elected president and Dr. J. M. Woodward was elected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. J. E. M. Thomson was elected Honorary State Vice President of the State organization and Mr. E. B. Crofoot of Omaha, Nebraska, was elected State Vice President.

Earlier in the day Rear Admiral Carpender and members of his staff, together with representatives of the Nebraska Navy League were the guests of Governor Dwight Griswold at the governor's mansion for luncheon.

ORGANIZATION PROGRESS

As reflected by the other side of this page a great many of the local organizations have not held charter meetings nor elected permanent officers.

These charter meetings should proceed as rapidly as possible.

The Navy stands ready to furnish outstanding speakers and combat movies of recent actions for these meetings. All requests for Naval assistance should be channeled through the state vice president.

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

There are many activities in which a local council may engage. The local organization should become the group to which the Navy looks for assistance in recruiting and rehabilitation programs. Some specific programs are suggested.

Speakers Bureau

A worthwhile project by local councils is the organization of a Speakers Bureau. Every local organization should have at least two or three men who are well versed in the story of sea power and its influence on history, and who can tell the story of the Navy League and its objectives. These speakers should be made available to the organizations in the vicinity of the local council, such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and other clubs. Much good can result from the appearance of these speakers. Through this means the story of the Navy League may be effectively told and a foundation of public opinion built to support the keeping of the fleet after this war. A letter to the regional office will bring material for your speakers. Write to the Navy League of the United States, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, if your organization is interested.

Thrift Shop

A thrift shop is operated in the Navy Relief Building on the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes by the Navy Relief Auxiliary. Wives of officers acting as volunteers sell material which is donated and the funds are devoted to furnishing without charge layettes and clothing for infants and children of needy families of men in the service. The shop needs clothing, particularly for women and children, household furnishings such as pictures, vases, and bric-a-brac, costume jewelry, toys, and books. If a drive is not organized by your local council any material in this category may be shipped direct to: Navy Relief Society, U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. It will fill a great need and the funds will assist a worthy cause.

NAVY LEAGUE COUNCILS, NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT

The following list represents all the 136 Navy League Councils now organized in the District with either the Temporary Chairman, indicated (TC), or the elected President indicated (P). All of the states in the District with the exception of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and South Dakota have qualified for State Charters by having ten or more local councils organized. Expansion is underway in these states and they all will undoubtedly qualify before March 31.

INDIANA—Leo T. Dwyer,
State Vice President, Indianapolis.

Anderson R. M. Critchfield, (TC)
Columbus Joe A. Swope (TC)
Connersville Eric O. Johnson (TC)
Evansville Paul G. Schmidt (TC)
Fort Wayne
Franklin I. T. Bice (TC)
Hammond Percy T. Smith (TC)
Hartford City James Cronin, Jr. (TC)
Huntington E. M. Wasmuth (TC)
Indianapolis Nicholas H. Noyes (P)
Knox Irving Taitel (TC)
Marion Dr. Merrill Davis (TC)
Michigan City P. T. Sprague (TC)
Muncie Rodney G. Hayler (TC)
Peru W. W. Welsh (TC)
Richmond Charles F. Ferling (TC)
Shelbyville Pleas Greenlee (TC)
Terre Haute Anton Hulman (TC)

ILLINOIS—William E. Fay,
State Vice President, Joliet.

Aurora Joseph Laz (TC)
Bloomington L. Earl Bach (TC)
Champaign-Urbana
 Burt C. Hurd (TC)
Chicago Barrett Wendell (P)
Danville A. H. Mauerman (P)
Elgin Paul E. Schickler (P)
Elmhurst C. Raymond Wolfe (P)
Evanston L. M. Nelson (P)
Highland Park Paul Phelps (TC)
Joliet William J. Murdock (P)
Moline H. C. Good, (P)
Paxton Austin Sandstedt (P)
Peoria W. W. Winget (P)
Quincy William A. Barrett (TC)
Springfield F. L. Abbey (P)
Waukegan L. J. Wilmot (P)

KANSAS—Harry Darby,
State Vice President, Kansas City.

Dodge City H. D. Roberts (TC)
Fort Scott G. W. Marble (TC)
Hutchinson Roy C. Davis (TC)
Independence H. A. Meyer (TC)
Kansas City E. R. Callender, Jr. (TC)
Lawrence Hovey J. Hanna (TC)
Leavenworth F. C. Bannon (TC)
Manhattan Kenney L. Ford (TC)
Ottawa H. D. McGrath (P)
Parsons Clyde M. Reed, Jr. (TC)
Pittsburg Claude Bradney (TC)
Salina Roy F. Bailey (TC)
Topeka A. R. Senter (TC)
Wichita Andy S. Ritchie (TC)

WISCONSIN—William M. Chester,
State Vice President, Milwaukee.

Beloit Gordon Murphy (P)
Fond du Lac Fred Freund (TC)
Green Bay E. F. Murphy (P)
Janesville James B. Tait (TC)
Kenosha Jessel Whyte (TC)
LaCrosse Charles Gelatt (P)
Madison Oscar T. Toebaas (TC)
Manitowoc Henry Schuette (TC)
Milwaukee Irving Seaman (P)
Oshkosh John Buckstaff (P)
Racine A. B. Modine (P)
Sheboygan C. S. Gale (P)
Waukesha Roland Smith (P)
Wausau G. W. Bannerman (P)

NORTH DAKOTA—Robert Byrne,
State Vice President, Bismarck.

Bismarck Robert Byrne (P)
Devils Lake A. A. Powell (P)
Dickinson H. A. Mackoff (P)
Fargo H. Folmer Hansen (P)
Grand Forks J. B. Bridston (P)
Jamestown J. M. Thielges (P)
Killdeer Roy Karey (TC)
Mandan Roy O. Young (P)
Minot T. J. McGrath (TC)
Mott W. F. Reuter (P)
Valley City G. H. Toring (TC)
Wahpeton J. M. Thompson (TC)
Williston H. M. Zahl (P)

MISSOURI—Lloyd C. Stark,
State Vice President, Louisiana.

Cape Girardeau
 Judge James Finch (TC)
Columbia Dr. F. F. Stevens (TC)
Hannibal Frank Hodgdon (TC)
Jefferson City R. P. Cummins (TC)
Joplin C. E. Schanze (P)
Kansas City James M. Hatch (P)
Marshall Claude Edwards (TC)
St. Joseph Henry J. Garvey (P)
St. Louis Charles Belknap (TC)
Sedalia Dr. Charles D. Osborne (TC)
Springfield Walter George (TC)
Warrensburg George W. Diemer (TC)

IOWA—Karl E. Madden,
State Vice President, Keokuk.

Burlington Oliver Hamilton (P)
Cedar Rapids Mark Anderson (P)
Clinton William T. Oakes (P)
Davenport W. E. Bettendorf (P)
Des Moines C. W. Gifford (P)
Dubuque John M. McDonald (TC)
Fort Madison Earl B. Harvey (P)
Iowa City A. A. Welt (P)
Keokuk U. H. Parker (P)
Ottumwa Walter F. Abernathy (P)
Waterloo R. A. Rath (TC)

MINNESOTA—Judge Oscar Hallam,
Honorary State Vice President, St. Paul.
Judge Paul S. Carroll, State Vice President, Minneapolis.

Albert Lea
 Judge John F. D. Meighen (P)
Austin E. D. Peterson (P)
Duluth Gerald Howze (P)
Faribault Lucius A. Smith (P)
Mankato J. George Lynch (P)
Minneapolis Maurice M. Moore (P)
Rochester Dr. E. N. Cook (P)
St. Cloud A. A. Atwood (P)
St. Paul Bernard H. Ridder (P)
Winona H. D. Cory (P)

NEBRASKA—Dr. J. E. M. Thomson,
Honorary State Vice President, Lincoln.

E. B. Crofoot, State Vice President, Omaha.

Beatrice Fred Lentz (P)
Columbus Peter Lakers (TC)
Fairbury Glen LeRoy (P)
Fremont W. H. Lamme (TC)
Hastings James D. Conway (TC)
Kearney O. L. Melton (TC)
Lincoln Irving S. Chapin (P)
Nebraska City Morton Steinhart (TC)
Norfolk Robert Harrison (TC)
Omaha Raymond Low (P)

SOUTH DAKOTA—Lee R. Girton,
State Vice President, Sioux Falls.

Aberdeen Dr. R. C. Wilson (TC)
Brookings L. A. Lemert (TC)
Huron A. B. Sanborn (TC)
Madison G. Paul Bratager (TC)
Mitchell H. R. Kibbee, Jr. (TC)
Pierre T. B. Roberts (TC)
Sioux Falls P. H. McDowell (TC)
Watertown J. G. McFarland (TC)

MICHIGAN—Thornton Brodhead,
State Vice President, Detroit.

Detroit Daniel C. Wilkerson (P)
Ludington W. H. Cuthbertson (TC)
Traverse City Ben Koenig (TC)
West Branch Edward Gould (TC)
Wyandotte Anthony D'Anna

OHIO—George W. Codrington,
State Vice President, Cleveland.

Canton Joseph K. Vodrey (P)
Cincinnati Elmer F. Hunsicker (P)
Troy
Xenia Chalmers Murphy (TC)

KENTUCKY—Adolph Reutlinger,
State Vice President, Louisville.

Louisville Downey M. Gray (P)

December 15, 1944.

Mr. Harry Darby,
Vice President and Director,
Navy League of the United States,
Box A,
Kansas City 17, Kansas.

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of the 13th concerning the Navy League. I will be glad to cooperate in any service in our war against these atrocious powers of barbarism.

It so happens that I am secretary of our Douglas County Selective Service Board, had charge of the County Red Cross War Fund drive and a number of other activities, but this is one job that we should do to our utmost and with the greatest zeal.

I will be happy to see Mr. Hovey Hanna when he comes.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

HON. CHARLES EDISON
HONORARY PRESIDENT

SHELDON CLARK
PRESIDENT

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF COUNCILS
SAMUEL E. M. CROCKER

JOHN MARSHALL
JUDGE ADVOCATE

ERICK A. JOHNSTON
TREASURER

E. M. COLLINS
SECRETARY

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES
(INCORPORATED 1903)
"THE CIVILIAN ARM OF THE NAVY"
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLEASE REPLY TO:
HARRY DARBY
VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
BOX A, KANSAS CITY 17, KANSAS

December 13, 1944

Dear "Doc":

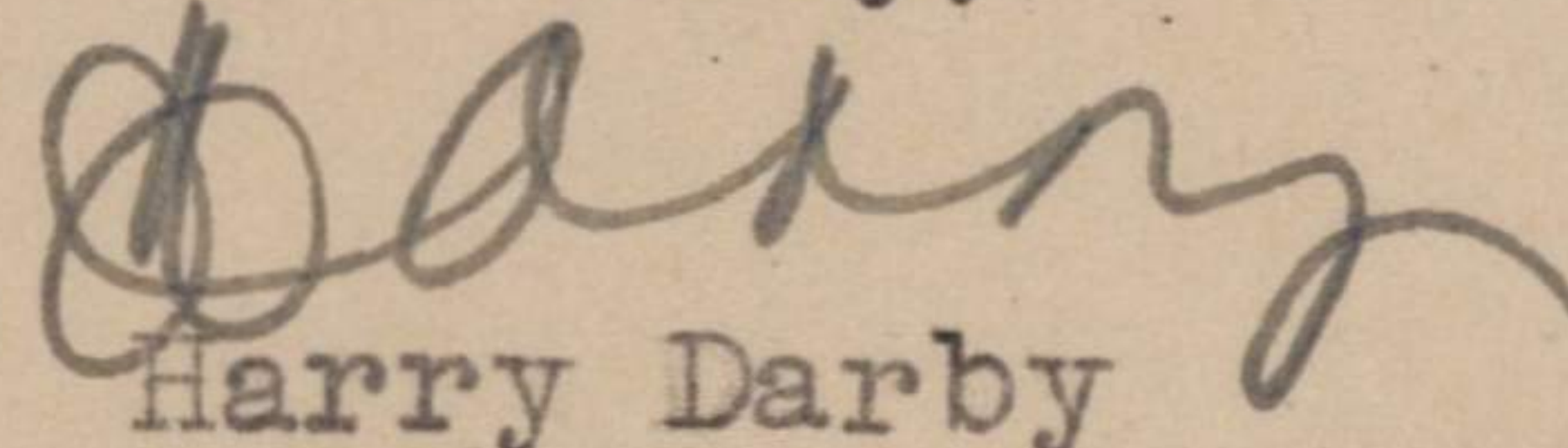
We are organizing over Kansas local councils of the Navy League of the United States. Take it from me, please, that this is a very important organization, or I wouldn't bother an important person like you about it. I know you are very busy and have the time to look after only important things, especially at this time.

We have finally succeeded in getting Hovey Hanna to head up and organize a Lawrence Council of the Navy League. He will call on you in the next few days to explain why we need this "Civilian Arm of the Navy", and at that time he will satisfactorily explain the details regarding the organization of your council there.

The Navy is giving its full support to the organization of these local councils, and Admiral Carpenter, the Commandant of the Ninth Naval District has said that he would like to have these councils organized in our state by the 15th of December. We need ten councils in the state of Kansas, in order that we can make application for a state charter -- we don't want our application to go in without Lawrence. We realize that December 15 is right on us, and that this is a bad time of the year to carry on any outside activities, but since this is as important as it is, we are not embarrassed about imposing on you.

Both the Navy and the Navy League are very anxious that the charter members of each council represent a cross-section of the outstanding citizens of the community it represents. Therefore, we would like so very much to have you become a charter member.

Sincerely,



Harry Darby
Vice President & Director
Navy League of the United States

HD.LJ

Dr. F. C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

"IF YOU CAN'T JOIN THE NAVY, JOIN THE NAVY LEAGUE"

December 15, 1944.

Lt. O. D. Hassinger, USNR,
Officer in Charge,
U. S. Navy Branch Public Relations Office,
319 Dwight Building,
Kansas City 6, Missouri.

Dear Lieutenant Hassinger:

Thank you for your letter of the 14th concerning the Navy League. I will be glad to cooperate in any service in our war against these atrocious powers of barbarism.

It so happens that I am secretary of our Douglas County Selective Service Board, had charge of the County Red Cross War Fund drive and a number of other activities, but this is one job that we should do to our utmost and with the greatest zeal.

I will be happy to see Mr. Hovey Hanna when he comes.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education,
Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

UNITED STATES NAVY
BRANCH PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
319 DWIGHT BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

VICTOR 8366

14 December 1944.

Dr. F. C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

Soon, if he has not done so already, Mr. Hovey J. Hanna will call you to discuss the Navy League and to invite you to become a charter member of the Lawrence Council (i. e., Chapter) which is now being organized.

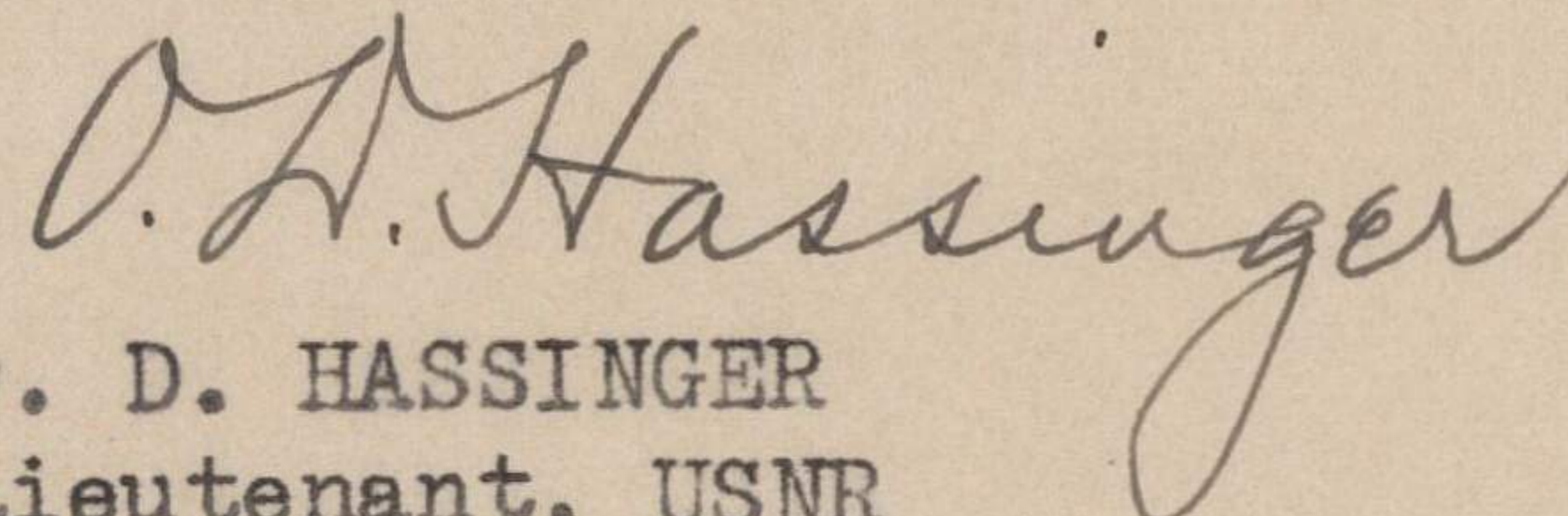
I am writing to assure you that the Navy wants the Navy League and everything it stands for.

Sea Power, the monthly magazine of the League, keeps members informed of new Navy developments, and League membership affords opportunities to express individual opinions in an effective manner.

Personally, when I return to business, I shall welcome the opportunity such a membership affords to state and restate my opinion that we can get no better insurance against future wars than a Navy adequate to serve our national interests and kept adequate through the orderly replacement of obsolete equipment.

If this coincides with your views, I recommend a Navy League membership as an effective way to make your views count.

Sincerely yours,



O. D. HASSINGER
Lieutenant, USNR
Officer-in-Charge