

NATIONAL CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

THE CHIEFS

THE ONLY ASSOCIATION CHARTERED EXCLUSIVELY FOR UNITED STATES NAVY AND COAST GUARD CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS



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2008

NCPOA CONVENTION

Experience Breathtaking
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

National Chief Petty Officers' Association Convention
October 15-18, 2008

Founded in 1871 as a resort destination, Colorado Springs has evolved into a world-class international community with breathtaking scenery, top-notch accommodations, a variety of exciting attractions, a diverse selection of restaurants and cuisine, major shopping centers, and eclectic local businesses to make any family vacation or business trip an experience to remember.

For the 2008 NCPOA Convention, Convention Chairman and NCPOA President, Jerry Sweeney, has planned a wide variety of events for the membership to enjoy. Attendees will be given the opportunity to fully experience the best the city and area have to offer with a visit to the Air Force Academy, a tour of the famous Garden of the Gods, the amazing Pikes Peak Cog Railway ride, and a trip back in time to the Flying W Ranch for an authentic chuckwagon dinner and a rip-roaring show performed by real working cowboys.

In addition, you will have free time to explore the area. Colorado Springs offers many unique shopping, sight-seeing, and dining opportunities.

Also, the Hospitality Room will be open daily for visiting with old and new friends.

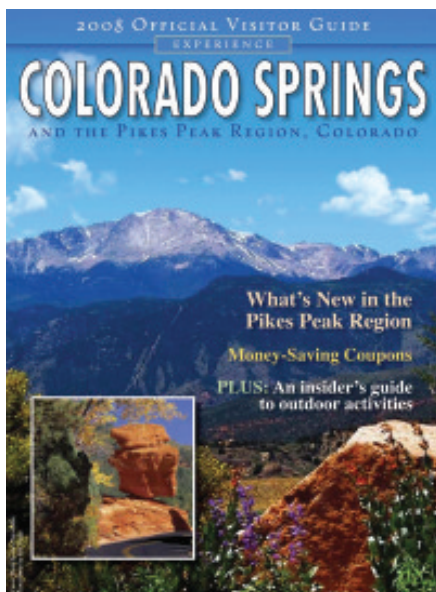


Your destination, the Crowne Plaza Hotel, is recently renovated and offers all the amenities for a relaxing, comfortable stay in the city.

Colorado Springs' pleasant climate is a key element in the area's high quality of life. Weather in the Pikes Peak region is surprisingly mild; uncomfortable extremes are rare. The mountains capture most of the precipitation from east-moving systems, giving the Pikes Peak region dry and sunny weather during most of the year. However, please do bring a jacket for the Pikes Peak Cog Railway trip and the possibility of a rare cold day or evening.

The voting membership of the NCPOA are asked to please pay special attention to the proposed ByLaws changes published in this issue beginning on page 6. You will be asked to vote to ratify the changes to the ByLaws at the General Membership meeting to be held on Saturday, October 18, starting at 0900.

Please plan to join us in Colorado Springs for unforgettable adventures, breathtaking scenery and a good visit with your fellow Chiefs and Mates. We look forward to seeing you there!



The **Official Visitor Guide to Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak Region** is provided free of charge to you by the Colorado Springs Convention & Visitors Bureau. Log on to www.experiencecoloradosprings.com to order or they are available at the Visitor Information Center at 515 S. Cascade Avenue, while you are in town.

**More NCPOA
Convention
Information and
Registration Forms
begin on Page 3**

THE CHIEFS

THE CHIEFS was established in 1989 as a quarterly publication for the National Chief Petty Officers’ Association (NCPOA). This organization is a nonprofit corporation under and pursuant to the laws of California, and may be identified by the initials NCPOA. Original by laws were adopted at the first national convention held in San Diego, California, 6 October 1989.

Administrative headquarters is at the home of the current President. As of 6 April 2006, we have enlisted 3048 members. There are now six subsidiary groups (Chiefs’ Quarters) located in Texas, California, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina and Osage Heritage (Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas). The objectives of this organization shall be to:

- 1. Honor and publicize as a group (or in some cases individual) those who have served or are serving as Chief Petty Officers in the U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard or the Reserve Components of those services and who performed such services in an honorable manner.
- 2. Maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States and to promote patriotism and pride in their service in the Navy or Coast Guard and to encourage accelerated advancement in those services through study and accomplishment.
- 3. Conduct conventions with such members of the NCPOA to foster camaraderie.

THE CHIEFS is published at least four times each year.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

Reminder: If you are not a LIFE MEMBER, annual dues of \$15.00 are due and payable on 1 January of each year. (New members who join and pay their dues in October, November or December automatically have their dues paid not only for that last quarter of the current year, but the entire following year.) Make checks payable to NCPOA and send to:

AKCM Marjorie L. Hays
1014 Ronald Drive
Corpus Christi, Texas 78412-3548
Life Membership Dues for NCPOA

Age	Dues	Age	Dues
25-29	\$335.00	55-59	\$170.00
30-34	307.50	60-64	142.50
35-40	280.00	65-69	115.00
40-44	252.50	70-74	87.50
45-49	225.00	75 & up	60.00
50-54	197.00		

(Note: Life Membership Dues represent a 45% savings over yearly dues.)

IF YOU ARE MOVING, if your address label is incorrect, please send changes to:

M & B Computer Services
104 Windcliffe Dr., Ballwin, MO 63021
E-mail: BILLJAHN@charter.net

CHIEFS’ QUARTERS are the subsidiary groups of the NCPOA. To form a Chiefs’ Quarters, it is necessary to have at least ten (10) CPOs, former, retired, reserve, and/or active, currently in good standing with the National Chief Petty Officers’ Association. Each Chiefs’ Quarters sets their own local dues not to exceed the national dues of \$15.00 per year. At least four officers—President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer—must be elected. Any member of the NCPOA may start a Chiefs’ Quarters by forwarding the names of the officers, and a request for a charter to the National Chiefs’ Quarters Chairman, ATCS Richard A. Oubre, USN, (Ret), 5730 Misty Gin, San Antonio, TX 78247-4093, (210) 637-6304. These Chiefs’ Quarters must agree to have at least one meeting per year and may include an entire state.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS are usually spouses of members, or may be recommended by a friend based on the Associate’s interest in the NCPOA. These members do pay dues but hold no offices. They may assist at the Annual Conventions with host/hostess duties.

NATIONAL ANNUAL CONVENTIONS are held in October of each year. Bids are presented at the annual convention at least three years in advance for planning purposes and person presenting the bid is expected to be the General Chairman for the convention. National Board determines costs of convention, etc.

2008 - Colorado Springs, Colorado
2009 - San Diego, California
2010 - Washington, DC area

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE OF THE CHIEFS
1 August 2008
Editor, JOCS Walter R. Wagener, USN Ret.
90 East Mountain Creek Court
Grand Prairie, TX 75052-5986
972-264-4946
wjwagener@att.net

THE BART LONGO MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Sponsored by: The National Chief Petty Officers’ Association

Requirements:

- 1. The scholarship consists of two \$1,000.00 awards annually. One award will go to a high school graduate and one to an upper classman or graduate student.
- 2. The applicants must be family members of NCPOA members in good standing (living or deceased); or current members of the NCPOA.
- 3. The applicants are required to send one completed application form (Appendix A) with a copy of their official high school/college transcript and a first quarter college curriculum. (Must be taking a full load for credit.) If not available, tell in your own words your plan of study.
- 4. All applications must be postmarked no later than May 15 for the year of entry. The NCPOA Selection Committee will announce its selections on July 1 of that year. Recipients will be notified by telephone and in writing. Application forms may be photocopied locally. Selection is based on high school transcripts and not on financial need. **NOTE:** Seek assistance from your high school guidance counselor to complete high school transcript request (Appendix B) and application.

Mail applications to:

MSCM Boye B. Sweet
7038 Via Valverde
San Jose, CA 95135-1339

Instructions for Completion and Submission of Application Form:

- 1. The entries on the application form must be completely accurate and legible. (Typewritten or printed in black ink.)
- 2. Read all instructions to insure accuracy of all answers.
- 3. As used in this application, the term “sponsor” refers to the parent, step-parent, grandparent or legal guardian, living or deceased, through whose membership in the NCPOA applicants eligibility for this program is claimed.
- 4. Ensure that the information you enter about your sponsor fully describes accurately his/her latest status.
- 5. Review the form for completeness and all answers for accuracy.
- 6. Fill in all blocks. If “none” or “not applicable,” so state.
- 7. Sign the application form and ensure that it is also signed by your sponsor.
- 8. Your sponsor is encouraged to supply supplemental information on your background as is deemed necessary.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ALL COMPLETED APPLICATIONS AND TRANSCRIPTS IS MAY 15.

PART I - APPLICANT INFORMATION		APPENDIX A
1. Applicant Name:		
2. Permanent Address:		
3. Temporary Address (if applicable):		
4. Home Phone Number:	Cell Number:	5. School Phone Number:
PART II - SPONSOR INFORMATION		
1. Full Name of Sponsor:		NCPOA Member Number:
2. Address of Sponsor:		
3. Last Rank, Rate, or Grade Held by Sponsor:		
4. Service No. or SSN:		5. Enlisted Rating:
6. Name and Address of Current Duty Station or Reserve Unit of Sponsor:		
7. Date of Discharge/Retirement:		
8. Relationship of Sponsor to Applicant:		
PART III - EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES (Both School and Community)		

HIGH SCHOOL TRANSCRIPT REQUEST APPENDIX B

Privacy Act Statement

Authority to request this information is derived from United States Code 301. Purpose of the request is to obtain information about academic performance of the applicant and it will be used by the scholarship sponsoring organization to evaluate applicant’s academic achievement. Applicant must authorize release of transcript data. The below named high school/college has my permission to release my official transcript to the scholarship sponsor given below.

Student Signature:_____

INSTRUCTIONS

High school officials are requested to complete this form, attach a copy of the student’s official transcript, including grades achieved, and forward to the person name below. Transcripts must be received by the scholarship committee on or before **May 15**. **Mail to: MSCM Boye B. Sweet, 7038 Via Valverde, San Jose, CA 95135-1339**
Provide the following information even if given on transcript:

Student’s Name (Last, First, Middle)	
Student’s Address	
Name and Address of High School	
Student’s Dates of Attendance	
Cumulative High School GPA	
SAT/VERBAL	SAT/MATH
ACT Composite	
High School/College Class Size	High School/College Rank
Remarks by Counselors or Teachers that may be beneficial to the Scholarship Sponsor	
Name of School Official	Title
Signature of School Official	Date
OFFICIAL COPY OF TRANSCRIPT MUST BE ATTACHED!	

2008 NCPOA
ANNUAL CONVENTION
Colorado Springs, Colorado
15-18 October 2008
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
Wednesday, 15 October
0800 - 1500 Registration In
Hospitality Room \$10.00
0800 - TBA Hospitality Room Open
1500 Board of Directors Meeting
1800 - 2000 President’s Reception \$31.00

Thursday, 16 October
0800 - 0930 Registration In
Hospitality Room \$10.00
0800 - TBA Hospitality Room Open
1000 – 1600 Air Force Academy & Garden Tour
(Includes NCPOA Memorial Service at USAF
Academy Cadet Chapel) \$49.50
Friday, 17 October
0800 - 0845 Registration
In Hospitality Room \$10.00
0800 - TBA Hospitality Room Open
0845 - 1245 Pikes Peak
Cog Railway Tour \$49.50
1730 - 2230 Flying W Ranch
(Supper & Show)
Choice of: 13oz. Kansas City Strip Steak,
Flame Grilled Trout or BBQ Chicken \$49.00

Saturday, 18 October
0800 - 0845 Registration In
Hospitality Room \$10.00
0800 - 1730 Hospitality Room Open
0900 General Membership Meeting
& Election of Officers
1800 - 1900 No-Host Cocktails
1900 - 2000 Banquet \$38.00
Choice of: Dijon Crusted Pork Tenderloin or
Chicken Marsala
2000 - 2200 Installation of Officers,
Reception & Drawings
2200 – TBA Hospitality Room Re-opens



THURSDAY, 16 OCTOBER
AIR FORCE ACADEMY & GARDEN OF THE GODS
Enjoy a relaxed, hassle-free tour to the 18,000-acre Air Force Academy. After we pass through the North Gate, you will view Diamond Lil, the B-52 Bomber. Next - a lovely scenic overlook off North Gate Road. You’re in for a treat in visiting the exquisite 17-spired, interdenominational chapel, where the cadets march in their inspiring Noon Formation. Other attractions today include Falcon Stadium, the cadet glider port and the new 3.8 million-dollar visitors’ center. Afterwards, you travel to the Garden of the Gods Park. Not surprisingly, the Garden of the Gods is the most photographed site in the United States. Bring lots of film! One of the world’s greatest natural wonders, this gallery of amazing red rock sculptures was created more than 300 million years ago by violent geological forces. Fantastic formations jut skyward at heights of over 300 feet. Several stops will be made to view such spectacular monoliths as Balanced Rock and the Kissing Camels. Tour includes extra time for NCPOA to conduct their Memorial Service at the Air Force Academy Chapel.

0945 - Board Bus – Lobby, Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs
1000 - Depart on Tour
1130 – Lunch at United States Air Force Academy Officers Club
1500 – NCPOA Memorial Service at United States Air Force Academy Cadet Chapel
1600 – Return to Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs



(Continued on Page 4)

2008 Convention Registration Form

Colorado Springs, Colorado–October 15-18, 2008

Please Return This Form Not Later than SEPTEMBER 15 to

Assure Your Seat on any Tours You Desire to Take at the Convention.

Name on Badge _____ Rate _____

Name _____ Rate _____

Spouse/Guest _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____ Email _____

Select Your Convention Events • All Tours Require a Minimum of 20 People

Event	No. of people/Cost	Amount
Registration Fee - \$10.00	# _____ @ \$10.00 = \$ _____	
Wed. - President’s Reception - Deli/Bufferet (Includes Taxes & Gratuity)	# _____ @ \$31.00 = \$ _____	
Thurs. - Air Force Academy & Garden of the Gods Tour (Includes Transportation, Gratuity, Lunch at AFA Club and NCPOA Memorial Service at USAF Academy Cadet Chapel)	# _____ @ \$49.50 = \$ _____	
Fri. - Pikes Peak Cog Railway Tour (Includes Transportation, Gratuity and Cog Railway Ticket:	# _____ @ \$49.50 = \$ _____	
Fri. - Flying W Ranch (Includes Transportation, Gratuity, Supper and Show) Choice Of: 13oz. Kansas City Strip Steak	# _____ @ \$49.00 = \$ _____	
Flame Grilled Trout	# _____ @ \$49.00 = \$ _____	
BBQ Chicken	# _____ @ \$49.00 = \$ _____	
Sat. - Installation of Officers Banquet (Includes Taxes and Gratuity) Dijon Crusted Pork Tenderloin	# _____ @ \$38.00 = \$ _____	
Chicken Marsala	# _____ @ \$38.00 = \$ _____	
.....	Total enclosed \$ _____	

Please complete this form and send with your check payable to

“NCPOA 2008 Convention” to:

Jerry Sweeney - President, NCPOA

6 St. Thomas Court, Stafford, VA 22556-3649

National Chief Petty Officers’ Association

October 15-18, 2008

Hotel Reservation Form

Crowne Plaza • Colorado Springs, Colorado

\$93.00 Single or Double Occupancy

\$103.00 Triple Occupancy

\$113.00 Quad Occupancy

Above Rates Will Be Honored 3 Days Pre and Post Convention Dates

Please mail directly to the Attention: Reservations, Crowne Plaza Hotel, 2886

South Circle Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80906 or fax to (719) 576-0507,

Attention: Reservations. The hotel phone number is 1-800-981-4012.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____ Alternate Phone _____

Arrival Date _____ Departure Date _____

Roommate: _____

Bed selection: ☐ King ☐ Queen/Double

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Cardholder Signature Authorizing Hotel's Use of Credit Card

Cut-Off Date: All reservations are due no later than Monday, September 15, 2008, if not received by that time, you may be charged a higher group rate that has been negotiated. Please identify yourself with the organization (NCPOA) if calling the hotel direct at (719) 576-5900 to make a reservation to receive special group rate

Cancellations: All reservations must be guaranteed and accompanied by a first night room deposit or guaranteed with a major credit card. Guests are responsible for paying for their own accommodations. Deposits (taken either in cash or by credit card) are refunded or credited only if notice is received (48) hours prior to arrival date and cancellation number must be obtained by guests.

Check-In Time: 3:00pm • Check-Out Time: 11:00am

To confirm accommodations, please return form to the Hotel or call by September 15, 2007.

We look forward to seeing you in October!

2008

NCPOA
CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3)

FRIDAY, 17 OCTOBER
PIKES PEAK COG RAILWAY

If you could take only one tour while in the region, this has to be it! Pikes Peak is America’s Mountain; this isn’t because it’s the highest, but because it rises, solitary and majestic, out of the Great Plains. Discovered by Zebulon Pike in 1806 it rises 14,110 feet above sea level. As you travel up the mountainside aboard one of the last true cog railway trains in America, you will experience three distinct geographical regions marked by striking changes. At the summit you will feel you are on top of the world! Please bring along a jacket or sweater – you will need it at the top!

0830 - Board Bus – Lobby, Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs
0845 - Depart on Tour
1245 - Return to Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs

FRIDAY, 17 OCTOBER
FLYING W RANCH

Have you ever dreamed of cowboys and Indians, covered wagons and chuck wagon suppers? Then come along to the Flying W, a working cattle ranch that has specialized in western food and entertainment since 1953. The Wranglers will dish up a delicious supper served indoors showcasing southwestern/ cowboy decor. Supper includes: a 13 ounce Kansas City Strip Steak, (while flame grilled trout and BBQ chicken are available for those on a restricted diet;)

salad and your choice of dressing, a foil wrapped potato, Flying W red baked beans, and buttermilk cowboy biscuits with homemade honey butter. After supper, enjoy a rip-roaring stage show, with real cowboys singing songs of the Old West. The show is filled with great music, laughter, and Western entertainment.

1600 - Board Bus - Lobby, Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs
1615 - Depart for Flying W Ranch
1700 - Supper/Show
2000 – Board Bus for Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs
2045 - Arrive Crowne Plaza Colorado Springs



Pikes Peak Cog Railway

— NEW MEMBERS —

EMC/SS Alexander Lemesevski II
Swedesboro, New Jersey
Life member 3138L, duty assignments include nuclear subs and associated assignments
Referred by Vern Runyan

ETC James B. Villasista
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Member 3137 — Duties assignments include USS California, USS Cape Cod, 32nd Street Naval Air Station, USS John C. Stennis, Pearl Harbor, and USS Harry S. Truman.
Referred by Vern Runyan

SFC/HTC Raoul J. Laurent, Jr.
Destrehan, Louisiana
Life member 3136L, Duty assignments include USS Mellette (APA156), USS Cambria (APA36), USS Woodson (DE359), USS Shyman (DD732), USS Putnam (DD757), USS W. C. Lawe (DD763), and SBU 22.

ENC Jim W. Burton
Edinburgh, Indiana
Life member 3125L – Duty assignments included USS Salamonie (AO26), Great Lakes, Illinois; Indian Head Naval Propellant Station, Maryland, and Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Indianapolis, Indiana. Serving on active duty from December 1958 to July 1962 as a BM3, he enlisted in the Naval Reserve program as an EN1 in August 1976. As a civilian he worked in R&D (Research and Development) as a mechanical engineer with the Cummins Engine Company for 40-years, developing a Dodge truck engine. Referred by CPO George C. Dow

MSC Thomas J. Manees
Mobile, Alabama
Life member 3139L, duty assignments include USS Butte, USS Hunley, USS Skill, USS Notable, ROTC Great Lakes, NSG Winter Harbor, Maine, and NSG Austin. Referred by AZC Jerry L. Sweeney, USN (Ret)

SKCM Laverne D. Lundgren
Le Sueur, Minnesota
Member 3140, duty assignments include LST USS Churchill City (583), NoAct (SM116), CHB7 Great Lakes.

BMC Gary W. Williams, USN Ret.
NCPOA Membership Coordinator

<div><h2>It’s the law – salute</h2><p><i>Veterans and active duty service-members, out of uniform, can now salute</i></p><p>By unanimous consent, S-1877, clarifying U.S. law to allow veterans and servicemen – not in uniform – to salute the flag has passed. Before, the law (U.S. Code Title 4, Chapter 1) said that veterans and servicemen not in uniform should place their hand over their heart and didn’t clarify whether they might salute the flag.</p><p>Senator Jim Inhofe (R-OK) who sponsored the bill said, “The salute is a form of honor and respect, representing pride in one’s military service. Veterans and service members continue representing the military services even when not in uniform.</p><p>“Unfortunately, current U.S. law (not anymore) leaves confusion as to whether veterans and service members can or should salute the flag. My legislation will clarify this regulation, allowing veterans and servicemen alike to salute the flag, whether in uniform or not.</p><p>“I look forward to seeing those who have served saluting proudly at baseball games, parades, and formal events. I believe this is an appropriate way to honor and recognize the 25-million veterans in the U.S. who have served in the military and remain as role models to others citizens. Those who are currently serving or have served in the military have earned this right, and their recognition will be an inspiration to others.”</p><p>It’s official, so stand up and salute – proudly. <i>Submitted, JOCS Walter R. Wagener, USN Ret.</i></p></div>	<div><h2>History of Taps</h2><p>The music for Taps is thought to have been written by Union General Daniel Butterfield for his Brigade (Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac) in July 1862.</p><p>In fact, Taps seems to have been a revision of an earlier bugle call. Up to the Civil War, the infantry call for “Lights Out,” as set down in military manuals, had been borrowed from a French tune called Tattoo. As a signal for end of the day, armies have used Tattoo to signal troops to prepare them for bedtime roll call. The call was used to notify the soldiers to cease the evening’s drinking and return to their garrisons, and was sounded an hour before the final call of the day to extinguish all fires and lights. This early version is found in three manuals. This call, referred to as the Scott Tattoo, was in use from 1835-1860. A second version of Tattoo came into use just before the Civil War and was in use throughout the war, replacing the Scott Tattoo.</p><p>As the story goes, General Butterfield was not pleased with the call for “Lights Out,” feeling that the call was too formal to signal the days end. One day he changed it with the help of the brigade bugler, Oliver Wilcox Norton.</p><p>General Butterfield sent for Norton, showed him some notes on a staff written in pencil on the back of an envelope, and asked him to sound them on the bugle. Norton did so several times, playing the music as written. General Butterfield changed it somewhat, lengthening some notes and shortening others, but retained the melody. Finally they settle on what has been known thereafter as Taps. The call, sounded that night in July 1862, soon spread to other units of the Union Army and was even used by the Confederates. Taps was made an official bugle call after the war.</p><p>The first use of Taps at a funeral during the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia was by Captain John C. Tidball of Battery “A,” 2nd Artillery, who ordered</p></div> <div><p>it played for the burial of a cannoneer killed in action. The soldier was buried at a time when the battery occupied an advanced position, concealed in the woods. It was unsafe to fire the customary three volleys over the grave because of the proximity of the enemy, and it might have renewed fighting. Captain Tidball decided that the sounding of Taps would be the only ceremony. The custom, thus originated, was taken up throughout the Army of the Potomac.</p><p>The earliest official reference to the mandatory use of Taps at military funeral ceremonies is found in the U. S. Army Infantry Drill Regulations for 1891.</p><p>Butterfield died in 1901. His tomb is the most ornate in the cemetery at West Point despite the fact that he never attended the Army academy. Also a monument to Butterfield is in New York City near Grant’s Tomb. Nothing on either monument mentions Taps or Butterfield’s association with the call. Taps was sounded at his funeral.</p><p>(Edited version of article by Master Sergeant Jari A. Villanueva, USAF)</p><p>Most popular words to Taps...</p><p>Day is done, gone the sun, from the hills, from the lake, from the skies, God is night, go to sleep, peaceful sleep.</p><p>Go to sleep, peaceful sleep, may the soldier or sailor, God keep. On the land or the deep, safe in sleep. Love, good night, must thou go, when the day, and the night need thee so, all is well, speedeth all, to their rest.</p><p>Fades the light; and afar goeth day, and the stars, shineth bright, fare thee well; Day has gone, night is on.</p><p>Night is on, thanks and praise, for our days, ‘neath the sun, neath the stars, neath the sky, As we go, this we know, God is nigh.</p><p><i>Submitted, JOCS Walter R. Wagener, USN Ret.</i></p></div>
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NOTICE TO THE VOTING MEMBERSHIP
OF THE NCPOA

Revised NCPOA By-Laws for approval:

The NCPOA ByLaws were established back in 1989. Since then the ByLaws have been modified four (4) times during past conventions held in: 10/21/ 91 Biloxi, MS;10/7/92 Clearwater Beach, FL;10/11/ 97 Millbrae, CA; and 10/10/04 Branson, MO.

The NCPOA President, AZC Jerry Sweeney, USN, retired, has appointed a ByLaws Committee Chairman, SHCM Vernon Runyan, BOD member, to review and update the NCPOA ByLaws to more accurately reflect the way we conduct our association.

He in turn selected four (4) Committee Members consisting of: SHCM John Alford, BOD member; AZCM Robert McCauley, JOCS Walter Wagener, THE CHIEFS Editor, and HTC Marvin Yow, Past NCPOA President to provide and coordinate their combined suggestions for this project.

For easy of comparison the current ByLaws are available for review on the NCPOA website, at <http://www.goatlocker.org/ncpoa> (The NCPOA Chiefs Website) by clicking on the By-Laws link.

The last time that the NCPOA ByLaws were printed in THE CHIEFS quarterly publication was in the Spring 2002 Issue, Vol 11-1 when HTC Marvin Yow was the NCPOA President.

For the suggested revisions to the NCPOA ByLaws to become effective, a vote of approval is required by 2/3 of the attending general membership at the next NCPOA Convention General Business Meeting to be held in Colorado Springs, CO 15-18 October 2008.

The committee members have submitted the desired changes, which are printed below:

4/14/08 Revised
NATIONAL CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS’
ASSOCIATION BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - GENERAL

Section 1 - Name:

A. This organization shall be known as the National Chief Petty Officers’ Association, Inc., chartered as a non-profit corporation under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California, and may be identified by the initials NCPOA (National Chief Petty Officers’ Association) or by the abbreviation NATL CPO ASSN.
B. Was founded in 1988 to provide a platform for airing issues, which affect active duty, retired, and/or veteran Chiefs.

Section 2 - Objectives:

The objective shall be to honor and publicize as a group (or in some cases an individual) those who have served or are serving as Chief Petty officers in the U. S. Navy, U. S. Coast Guard, or the Reserve components of those services and who performed such services in an honorable manner.

SPECIFIC PURPOSE:

- * is to generate world wide awarness of the importance of Regular and Reserve Chief Petty Officers in the U.S. Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard of the past, present and future.
- * To encourage timely advancement in those services through study and accomplishment.
- * To conduct conventions with such members of the NCPOA to foster camaraderie and good fellowship.
- * to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America and to promote patriotism and pride in their service in the U.S. Navy or U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 3 - Area:

The area to be covered and encompassed by the activities of this organization shall be worldwide. Until a permanent headquarters is established, the current Headquarters shall be in the City and State of the presiding NCPOA President and kept posted on the NCPOA Website.

Section 4 - Membership:

- A. Membership in the NCPOA shall be as follows:
1. Active Members - shall be those men and women who served as Chief Petty Officers in the U. S. Navy, U. S. Coast Guard or their Reserve components for a minimum of thirty (30) days.
 2. Honorary Members - Shall be citizens who have provided a valuable service to the NCPOA in the furtherance of our objectives. They shall be nominated by the President and approved by the Executive Committee. The spouse of any deceased member shall be designated an Honorary Life Member. Honorary members are not assessed any dues or registration fee.
 3. Associate Members - Any active member of NCPOA may sponsor an Associate Member, who must have the interests of the NCPOA at heart. An Associate Member is a dues paying, non-voting member and must be approved by the Membership Coordinator. Associate Members cannot hold office.
 4. Life Members – All Active Members and Associated Members may become Life Members by complying with the dues provisions established by the NCPOA as stated below.
 5. Honorary members shall not be assessed any dues.
 6. Voting rights of members shall be as follows:
 - (1) Active Members in good standing shall be entitled to all membership privileges including full voting rights.
 - (2) Honorary Members and Associate Members are not entitled to any voting rights. They are not eligible to be candidates for office, but may participate in conventions.
- B. DUES AND FEES
1. Active and Associate Members shall be assessed a one-time registration fee of five dollars.
 2. Annual dues for each Active Member and Associate Member shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per annum, to be paid to the Treasurer during the first quarter of the calendar year. Although dues shall be considered delinquent after the first quarter of each calendar year, reinstatement will be effected when payment of dues is made before the end of the second quarter of the calendar year.

3. Prior to the beginning of the third quarter of each calendar year, the Treasurer shall make specific contact with the delinquent member to identify the nature of the problem. The Executive Committee may specifically waive the dues for that year for financial, medical, or similar hardship. If reinstatement does not occur, the member shall be dropped from the NCPOA membership roster.

4. Life Membership Dues:

Life Membership Dues are authorized using the formula set forth below for the various age brackets. This is based on a life expectancy of 85. Formula: 85 – 25 =60 x \$10 or \$600 x .55 or \$330.00 plus \$5.00 registration fee.

(This is a 45% discount from regular dues) .

C. Life Membership Dues

Dues are per the table below.

Age	Dues
25-29	\$335.00
30-34	\$307.50
35-39	\$228.50
40-44	\$252.50
45-49	\$225.00
50-54	\$197.00
55-59	\$170.00
60-64	\$142.50
65-69	\$115.00
70-74	\$87.50
75 & up	\$60.00

Funds collected from Life Members shall be maintained in a separate reserve money market savings account. Funds from this account will only be transferred to the general account when needed to meet operating expenses.

There will be no refund of any funds to the estate of a lifetime member who passes away. Such amounts will be retained in the reserve account and expended as needed.

Section 5 - Fiscal Year:

1. The fiscal year of the NCPOA shall commence on September 1 of each year and end on August 31 of the succeeding calendar year.
2. Officers and Directors elected at the annual convention shall assume their duties at the conclusion of installation of Officers and Directors at the annual convention.

Section 6 - Conventions:

The annual convention shall be held in the month of October of each year. Actual time and location shall be approved by the membership at the previous annual convention. Whenever possible, locations should be approved two or more years in advance. Sites locations should be rotated each year to locations north/south/east/west and anywhere in between.

Section 7 - Meetings:

A. Annual Meeting(s)

An annual Business Meeting for the election of Officers and Directors and for the consideration of any other business shall be held during the annual convention.

B. Special Meeting(s)

Special meetings may be held at the call of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Attention National Chief Petty Officers’ Association Members

Dear Fellow Chief:

The National Chief Petty Officers Association was formed in 1988 in order to provide a platform for airing issues which affect us as active duty, retired and veteran Chiefs. Its specific purpose is to generate world wide awareness of the importance of Regular and Reserve Chief Petty Officers in the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard of the past, present and future, to encourage young sailors to appreciate the importance of study and advancement within the various ratings of these services; to promote reunions of members for remembering, camaraderie and good fellowship; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America and to foster true patriotism.

Our next Convention in 2008 will be in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Local Chapters, or “Chiefs’ Quarters” will be and are being formed, which provide the backbone of our Association. These local Chiefs’ Quarters meet frequently and form the basis for lasting friendships. If one does not now exist in your area, you are urged to form one.

Your dues include our official journal and newsletter, THE CHIEFS, published quarterly each year. In it will be the news of the day for Chiefs.

We hope that you will join with us. Criteria for membership is that you are serving or have served as a Chief for at least 30 days. Please take the time to fill out this application and mail it today.

Life Membership Dues for NCPOA

Age	Dues	Age	Dues	Age	Dues	Age	Dues
25-29	\$335.00	40-44	252.50	55-59	\$170.00	70-74	87.50
30-34	307.50	45-49	225.00	60-64	142.50	75 & up	60.00
35-40	280.00	50-54	197.00	65-69	115.00		

(Note: Life Membership Dues represent a 45% savings over yearly dues.)

I am enclosing \$5.00 plus \$_____ 1 yr. \$_____ 2 yrs. \$_____ Total \$_____ Life

I certify that I have served as Chief Petty Officer for at least 30 days in the U.S. Navy or U. S. Coast Guard.

In consideration of being accepted as a member of the NCPOA, I further certify that I will abide by the rules and by-laws of that organization.

Thank you,
HAIL TO THE CHIEFS,
BMC Gary W. Williams USN (Ret)
301 Birchwood Blvd., Baldwinsville, NY 13027-3102
315-638-3053

Application Fee: \$5.00
(one time only) plus
\$15.00 per calendar
year dues.

Signature (Please Do Not Type or Print)

(Continued from Page 6)

President as deemed necessary or expedient, or as may be requested by a majority of the Board of Directors

C. Quorum

A quorum at all business meetings shall consist of the majority of the number in good standing who have been registered as attending.

D. Officers and Directors:

The Officers and Directors will meet the first day of the convention prior to the Annual Business Meeting. This group shall be recognized and designated as the Executive Committee. Officers and Directors shall have equal voting rights during this meeting.

ARTICLE II - OFFICERS

The Officers of the NCPOA shall be as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Master-at-Arms and Parliamentarian, and all living Past Presidents. And eight (8) elected Directors holding four (4) year terms in overlapping sequence. The Chaplain, Master-at-Arms, Parliamentarian and Membership Coordinator are appointed by the President and may participate in discussions but have no voting rights at the Executive committee meetings unless they are also Elected Officers.

Section 1 - President:

The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the organization, supervising all meetings and functions. He/she shall be the presiding officer and Chairman of the Executive Committee and an ex-officio member of all committees except the Audit and Nominating Committees.

Section 2 - Vice-President:

The Vice-President shall act in accordance with Article II, Section 1, in the absence of the President at any meetings or functions, or in the event of the inability of the President to act.

Section 3 - Secretary:

A. The Secretary shall be responsible for all official correspondence, issue all notices of meetings as defined in Article I, Section 7, maintain custody of all records and official correspondence, take and record minutes of the Annual Business Meetings with audio tapes as back-up, keep the rolls of all members, and discharge such other duties as may be assigned by the President.

B. After the completion of his/her duties, turn over all records to his/her successor.

C. May appoint assistants to help in performing assigned duties, but these assistants hold no legal status.

Section 4 - Treasurer:

A. The Treasurer shall have final custody of all funds and financial records of the organization.

B. Prepare an annual financial report (with back-up books and records on all financial transactions) for the twelve (12) months prior to the Annual Convention to submit to the Audit committee for their review and approval. This twelve-month audited report will be presented by the Treasurer as his/her report at the regularly scheduled Annual Business Meeting.

C. The completed annual financial report shall be included in the first Newsletter published following the Annual Convention.

D. The Treasurer shall deposit all funds in the name of the National Chief Petty Officers' Association in a bank in the city in which the Treasurer resides.

E. After the completion of his/her duties, the Treasurer shall turn over all financial records (as may be approved by the audit committee) and funds to the newly elected Treasurer.

F. May appoint assistants to help in performing assigned duties, but these assistants hold no legal status.

Section 5 - Chaplain:

A. The Chaplain shall open and close all meetings with a prayer. Prayers may be offered by the Chaplain at other functions (i.e. dinners, etc.) when the President considers the action appropriate.

B. The Chaplain shall offer condolences and spiritual assistance to the next of kin when notified of the death of a member.

C. The Chaplain shall administer to the spiritual needs of the association, its members and their immediate families when requested.

D. The Chaplain is appointed by the President.

Section 6 - Master-at-Arms:

A. The Master-at-Arms shall maintain order at all meetings and discharge all other duties assigned by the President. He/she shall verify that only members in good standing are present. Members in good standing are those that have paid up dues as substantiated by the membership roster provided by the Secretary and/or the Membership coordinator.

B. The Master-at-Arms shall see that the colors are posted for all business meetings.

C. The Master-at-Arms is appointed by the President.

Section 7 - Parliamentarian:

A. The Parliamentarian shall assist the President in the conduction of the Annual Business Meeting and any other meeting requiring parliamentary guidance.

B. The Parliamentarian is appointed by the President.

Section 8 – Membership Coordinator

The membership coordinator shall keep the membership records and issue membership cards. May receive fees and membership applications, which he/she will forward to the Treasurer. Furnishes an updated roster to the Secretary prior to the Annual Meeting. Will keep the official NCPOA stationary and application forms up to date. Will also keep any official NCPOA vendors up to date with necessary information.

Section 9 - Executive Committee:

The President shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall include the four (4) elected Officers, the eight (8) elected Directors and all living Past Presidents. The Executive Committee functions in the areas of direction and development of the NCPOA.

ARTICLE III - ELECTIONS

Section 1 - Procedure:

The election of Officers and Directors shall be effected at the Annual Business Meeting prior to the annual Banquet, and the installation of such officers will be conducted at the Banquet.

A. Voting at business meetings shall be by voice vote (viva voce), or hand vote, or rising vote, or ballot.

B. Voting will be by majority vote unless otherwise described in By-Laws.

C. The President shall nominate two (2) or more members in good standing who are not Officers or Directors subject to the approval by members present at the annual Business Meeting, such members to act as Tellers/Counters to supervise the elections and count/tally the votes cast. A black board or other writing surface shall be provided for listing the candidates and tallies totals, to be clearly seen by all members present.

D. Any member in good standing may run for any vacant elective office. Nominations by accredited member(s) may be made from the floor at the Annual Business Meeting

E. The Term of office for the officers identified in Article II, Sections 1 through 4, shall be for two (2) years for President and Vice President, and for three (3) years for Secretary and Treasurer.

F. At the initial organizational business meeting in 1989, eight (8) Directors were elected, two each to a four (4), three (3), two (2) and one (1) year term. At each annual election thereafter, two (2) Directors shall be elected for a four (4) year term.

G. All Officers and Directors have voting rights, and these votes shall be non-cumulative, one vote per member for each office.

H. Honorary members and Associate members are non-voting members.

ARTICLE IV - COMMITTEES

Section 1 - Standing Committees:

A. Audit Committee

1. The Audit Committee shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the President.

2. The Audit Committee shall review the books and accounts of the organization prior to the Annual Business Meeting and make their report thereon at the meeting through their Chairman selected from among its members.

3. Unless otherwise requested, the committee is dissolved thereafter.

B. Convention Committee

1. A Convention Committee shall be appointed by the incoming or outgoing President at the Annual Business Meeting to coordinate the activities and meetings for the next convention. The host(s) for the next convention shall be the Chairman of that Committee. .

2. Such meeting activities and financing shall be subject to the approval of the President.

3. Prepare literature on meeting date, time, place, cost, etc., for distribution on or about March 1. Arrange meeting rooms, space for selling Ship's Store items, Hospitality Room, special equipment such as podium, flags, screen for showing film, etc.

4. Provide a black board or writing surface for listing the candidates and tally total for nominees for office.

5. Maintain liaison with hotel to ensure compliance with state and local laws.

C. Newsletter Committee

1. The Newsletter staff of “The Chiefs” shall consist of an Editor appointed by the President.

2. The Editor may select members to assist as reporters, contributors, and support staff as deemed necessary.

3. Prepare the official publication of the association, “The Chiefs,” and mail to membership on a quarterly basis. (November, February, May and August) Include special notices such as that under the Nominating Committee and articles requested by the President or Executive Committee. Articles shall be in furtherance of the purposes of NCPOA.

4. Issue notices of national meetings, conventions in the official publication, “The Chiefs.”

D. Budget Committee

1. The Committee shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the President with the Treasurer as an advisor.

2. Obtain from Officers and Committee Chairmen their estimate of reproduction and postage costs to carry out functions of their committee.

3. Prepare a budget, listing estimated income and expenses and submit it to the Executive Committee for approval.

4. Receive the approved budget from Executive Committee and distribute to affected personnel. Expenditures may not exceed the budget without authority of the Budget Committee/Executive Committee.

E. Membership Committee

1. Appointed by the President with the National Vice-President as Chairman.

2. The primary duty of this committee is to devise ways and means of increasing and retaining NCPOA membership.

3. Publicize the aims and purposes of NCPOA among eligible potential members.

4. Arrange publicity in all available news media.

5. An NCPOA website may be established and maintained to generate worldwide awareness of the activities of National Chief Petty Officers Association; and to inform members and prospective members of the availability of membership via an electronic membership application. Website hosting costs shall be considered a membership expense payable to the webmaster annually.

F. By-Laws Committee

1. Appointed by the President.

2. Receive input from the membership of proposed changes to the Standard Procedures and By-Laws. (See Article VIII, Section 2.) Review Standard Procedures and By-Laws and submit amendments as appropriate to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting.

3. Ensure that any proposed changes to the By-Laws or Standard Procedures are not in conflict with NCPOA Articles of Incorporation.

G. Hospitality Committee

1. Performs as a sub-committee under the Convention Committee. Arrange for procurement of supplies to carry out the needs of hosting the convention.

2. Keep the Convention Committee Chairman informed of their progress and operate the Hospitality Room during the convention.

Section 2 - Other Committees:

A. Nominating Committee

1. The Nominating Committee shall consist of three (3) members nominated by the President.

2. The committee shall solicit nominees for the following year’s election of vacant offices. The committee will submit its report to the President prior to announcement at the general business meeting

3. Provide the Newsletter Editor wording on an article for the Newsletter seeking candidates for vacant offices. Such notice should normally appear in an issue near the second quarter of the calendar year.

4. The article shall include which office(s) will be vacant and the basic requirements for that office.

5. Any member in good standing may nominate a member in good standing for a vacant office including him/hersef.

B. Cemetery Headstone Committee

The President may form a committee to coordinate with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) the selection and placment of a government provided headstone or marker for the grave of any deceased eligible veteran in any cemetery around the world at no charge to the applicant. When burial or memorialization

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued from Page 7)

is in a national, post or state veterans’ cemetery, a headstone or marker will be ordered by the cemetery officials based on inscription information provided by the next of kin.

C. Additional Committees

The President may appoint additional committees as may be required or desired, for the benefit of the NCPOA, such as, but not limited to: Scholarship Committee, New Chiefs Quarters Committee, Convention Memorial Services Committee, and NCPOA Website Committee. The purpose and period shall be established by the President at the time of appointment and they shall be dissolved at each year-end, subject to re-appointment by the President.

ARTICLE V ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

Section 1 - Officers’ Responsibilities:

A. The NCPOA Officers (also known as the Executive Committee), shall handle the routine business affairs of the Association, as to their responsibilities as outlined under Article II. The Executive Committee, with the President as Chairman, functions in the area of direction and development, and responsibility for identifying policy, approving non-routine decisions, and generally managing the total affairs of the Association.

B. The Executive Committee may establish contracts with outside commercial businesses to assist in the functions of the association, such as, but not limited to Publications Services and Computer Services. This cost shall be considered a membership expense and shall be determined by price, quantity and quality of required services.

Section 2 - Replacement of Officers:

Should any Officer resign or be unable to complete his/her term of office, the Executive Committee shall appoint a member to serve out the period until the next Annual Business Meeting at which time a successor will be elected to serve out the remainder of the Officers term.

Section 3 - Exceeding Authority:

Should any Officer exceed his/her authority as defined in Article II, or any member violate his/her rights as defined in Article I Section 4(B), or responsibilities as would be governed by common decency, the Board of Directors shall take immediate steps to correct the problem. If circumstances justify it, such corrective action may include their request for resignation from office and/or removal from office or membership as circumstances dictate, but final approval of removal from membership must be submitted to vote at the next Annual Business Meeting.

ARTICLE VI - DEATHS

Section 1 - Acknowledgement:

Upon notification of the death of any member in good standing, the Secretary and Chaplain shall forward a letter of condolence as soon as possible to the next of kin, if known, and such shall be sent on behalf of the membership.

ARTICLE VII - CHIEF’S QUARTERS

Section 1 - Establishing a Chief’s Quarters:

A. Application to form a Chief’s Quarters may be made by a group of not less than ten (10) eligible members in the Association who are members of the National Body and subscribe to and accept the By-Laws of the NCPOA. If the application is approved by the Executive Committee, a charter will be issued bearing the signatures of the President and Secretary.

B. No Chief’s Quarters shall be organized or chartered on board any U. S. Navy or Coast Guard vessel.

C. After the Executive Committee has authorized the issuance of a charter for a new Chief’s Quarters of the NCPOA, the President shall deliver said charter to the organizer. The organizer shall arrange for the institution, and if the President cannot be the Instituting Officer, he/she may request that a National Officer, a Past National Officer, a Past Chief’s Quarters President or some other competent member be the Instituting Officer who shall present the installed Chief’s Quarters President with the charter and a copy of the By-Laws and shall instruct the Officers in the duties of their office.

D. The Executive Committee of NCPOA shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the charter of any Chief’s Quarters of the NCPOA for any of the following reasons:

1. When the membership of the Chief’s Quarters decreases to less than ten (10) members in good standing.

2. If a Chief’s quarters willfully violates or refuses to comply with the By-Laws or the directives of the Executive committee.

3. If a Chief’s Quarters engages in unlawful acts or practices which tend to bring discredit to the good name of the NCPOA.

E. When a Chief’s Quarters charter has been suspended or revoked, as provided for in (D), the Chief’s Quarters Executive Committee may appeal the decision to the first Annual Convention following such suspension or revocation. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the President at least thirty (30) days prior to the said Annual Convention.

F. When a Chief’s Quarters is under suspension, no meeting shall be held in the name of the Chief’s Quarters or the NCPOA except for the sole purpose of the discussion of the cause, effect or removal of the penalty. Except for the existing legal obligations, no funds of the Chief’s Quarters shall be expended, and no additional obligations shall be incurred during and while the order of suspension is in force and effect, nor shall the Chief’s Quarters be entitled to any representation in the affairs of the NCPOA.

G. If a Chief’s Quarters is declared defunct, its charter revoked or voluntarily surrendered, the Executive Committee shall assume control of all books, records, properties and monies, keeping them in trust until a vote of the members in good standing, at the time the charter was relinquished, decides as the final disposition of same, provided at no time shall the assets of the Chief’s Quarters be distributed among the individual members thereof, but they may be donated to charity, another Chief’s Quarters of the NCPOA, the Treasury of the NCPOA, or to some other worthy nonprofit organization.

H. If a Chief’s Quarters desires to change its name, the members of said Chief’s Quarters shall petition the Executive Committee for such authority. No Chief’s Quarters shall be named for any living person; however, Chief’s Quarters shall be named for a Chief Petty Officer who was awarded the Medal of Honor, or after a deceased CPO is recommended by the members of that Chief’s Quarters. Said members of the Chief’s Quarters are to forward a biography of the deceased CPO with the application requesting a charter.

I. A Chief’s Quarters desiring to surrender its charter voluntarily, shall give notice to all members in good standing of that Chief’s Quarters, not less than ten (10) days prior to the regular stated meeting that a vote on voluntarily surrendering the Chief’s Quarters charter will be taken at the meeting. If such action receives a two-thirds (⅔) vote, the Chief’s Quarters shall then petition the Executive Committee for authority to surrender voluntarily the Chief’s Quarters charter. When such authority has been received, the provision of (G) will be carried out.

J. Each Chief’s Quarters of the NCPOA may adopt By-Laws for the governing of the affairs of the Chief’s Quarters, provided that nothing therein shall conflict with the By-Laws of the NCPOA.

K. Each Chief’s Quarters of the NCPOA shall be required to hold meetings at least once a year, elect officers and directors. The Chiefs Quarters Secretary shall forward copies of the minutes and a list of members, with membership numbers to the NCPOA Secretary and the NCPOA President.

Section 2 - Chief’s Quarters Officers:

The following officers shall constitute the Executive Committee of a Chief’s Quarters:

A. President

B. Vice-President

C. Secretary

D. Treasurer (The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer may be combined and held by one officer.)

E. Three (3) Directors

ARTICLE VIII - MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1 - Donations:

Donations may be accepted by the Association as a gift from those wishing to make individual monetary contributions. A donation certificate shall be issued to such contributors, by the Treasurer..

Section 2 - By-Laws and Amendments:

A. Procedures, debates, and business conducted at the Annual Business Meeting shall be in accordance with these By-Laws.

B. Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall be the parliamentary authority of NCPOA and may be referred to as a guideline but shall not be the controlling factor without the specific approval of the members in attendance at each Annual Business Meeting.

C. These By-Laws may be amended or changed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present, attending, and voting at any regularly scheduled Annual Business Meeting at the convention.

D. The initial By-Laws were prepared by the By-Laws Committee and approved by the initial Incorporators.

They were submitted for approval of the membership at the first business meeting.

E. All amendments to the By-Laws shall be dated, signed by the Secretary and mailed to the following. The Secretary shall notify the National President when the mailings have been completed.

California Franchise Tax Board
P. O. Box 1286
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-1286
Internal Revenue Service
District Director
P. O. Box 2350, Room 5127 Attn. E. O.
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2350
State of California
Office of the Secretary of State
1230 J Street No. 209
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attorney General
State of California
1515 K Street, No. 511
Sacramento, CA 95814

Section 3 - NCPOA Roster:

Membership rosters shall not be sold or provided to any “nonprofit” firm(s) or to any person(s) not entitled to same.

Section 4 – Officers and Committees Finances:

Committees are to maintain records of expenditures for stamps, supplies and miscellaneous items. Periodically they shall apply to the Treasurer for reimbursement, submitting a voucher or detailed statement to back up the request.

ARTICLE IX - INDEMNITY

The NCPOA shall indemnify each person who was or is a Director or Officer of the Corporation and who was or is a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative by reason of fact that he/she is or was a Director or Officer of the Corporation or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including, but not limited to, attorney’s fees), judgements, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him/her in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he/she acted in good faith and in a manner he/she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the Corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reason to believe his/her conduct was unlawful. The foregoing shall not apply to matters as to which any such person shall be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable for gross negligence or reckless or willful misconduct, whether by act of omission, in the performance of duty.

ARTICLE X - ACTIVITIES, USE OF ASSETS AND DISSOLUTION

A. No substantial part of the activities of the NCPOA shall consist of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate or intervene in any political campaign (including the publishing or distribution of statements on behalf of any candidate for public office).

B. The property of the NCPOA is irrevocably dedicated to charitable purposes and no part of the net income or assets of this Corporation shall ever inure to the benefit of any director, officer, or member thereof or to the benefit of any private person. Upon winding up or dissolution of the NCPOA, its assets remaining after payment, or provision for payment of all debts and liabilities of this NCPOA, shall be distributed to a non-profit fund, foundation, or corporation which is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes and which has established its tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE XI - ADOPTION

This document was originally adopted at the convention held in San Diego, CA, 06 October 1989 and revised at the following conventions:

The above revisions and/or amendments represent the actions taken by the two-thirds (2/3) majority of the voting members of the National Chief Petty Officers’ Association sitting in Convention Business Meetings October 9-13, 1991 and on October 7, 1992. Additional revisions/corrections were suggested at the Las Vegas Convention in 1993, at the Milwaukee Convention in 1994, at the Pittsburgh Convention in 1995 and at the Virginia Beach Convention in 1996 but were not voted upon by the membership.

REVISED, DATE, SECRETARY

- Biloxi, Mississippi, 10/12/91, John Berlier
- Clearwater Beach, Florida, 10/07/92, Erminia Tucker
- Millbrae, California, 10/11/97, Charles Claybourn
- Branson, Missouri, 10/10/04, Loretta Niva

Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942

Five minutes to victory

By Walter Wagener
Battle of Midway – June 6, 1942

It took only five minutes. But within those five minutes, Japan’s ability to continue its expansion in the Pacific disappeared. Three of four Japanese carriers were mortally wounded between 10:22 and 10:26 a.m., on June 4, 1942 – Kaga being hit at 10:22, Soryu at 10:25, and Akagi at 10:26 by U.S. Navy SBD “Dauntless” dive-bombers. Soryu would sink at 7:15 p.m., with Kaga following at 7:25. The following day Akagi would be scuttled at 5:10 a.m., and at 9 a.m., the Hiryu, the fourth carrier of the enemy force would settle to the bottom of the Pacific.

Few senior military strategists believed Midway Island was the target of Japan’s massive naval force that had been launched into the Pacific in May 1942. Hawaii or maybe even the U.S. coast, but Midway? No...

About Midway

Midway Island is located almost dead center in the Pacific Ocean, between the U. S. Hawaiian Islands and Japan... 1,300 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. It is in reality an atoll, formed of coral consisting of two small triangular islands of coral partially surrounded by a coral reef. Sand Island consists of 850 acres, while Easter Island, where the airfield is located, is 328 acres. The U.S. claimed the atoll in 1867, and in 1903, a transpacific cable station was constructed by U.S. Marines on Sand Island.

During the ‘30s a Marine garrison was established there and naval and air defenses built. In 1936, Midway became a stopping point for transpacific aircraft. Before the U.S. built its naval station, Midway’s primary inhabitants were the famed “Gooney Birds” (Laysan Albatrosses), a graceful flying fowl with an un-orthodox landing style along with comedic antics while on the ground that entertained everyone who visited the islands. Midway’s Naval Air Station closed in 1993.

The battle plan develops

The Americans knew the Japanese were planning something big. Having broken their message code, U.S. Navy officials in the Pacific enjoyed the benefit of realizing most of the enemy’s movements. America’s fleet had been ravaged at Pearl Harbor but bounced back to surprised the Emperor’s Navy in the Coral Sea, sinking a carrier and damaging another. Now, the Navy commander in the Pacific felt sure the big objective was Midway and planned accordingly.

Indeed, Japanese naval leaders planned to take Midway as an advanced base to attack and capture Hawaii, then proceed on to the U.S. west coast. Most important they wanted to destroy the remaining U.S. carriers in the Pacific. They believed the meager American fleet could be defeated easily once located.

The aircraft carrier Yorktown, badly damaged during the Battle of Coral Sea, was hastily repaired at Pearl in two days rather than the 90 days it should have required. Work continued on the ship even as it sailed. It would join the U.S. carriers, Enterprise and Hornet, along with eight cruisers and 14 destroyers to intercept the Japanese force.

Japan’s attacking fleet consisted of four heavy carriers, two light carriers, eleven battleships, 16 cruisers, and 53 destroyers – 86 ships in all. Other landing and support ships followed, while still another force was launched toward the Aleutians (off Alaska) in the hopes of luring the U.S. fleet away from Midway.

Primary naval officers directing Midway battle
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific (at Pearl Harbor); Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher (Task Force 17, comprised of Yorktown); Rear Admiral Spruance (Task Force 16, comprised of Enterprise and Hornet... Spruance filling in for an ailing Vice Admiral William Halsey); Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (overall command of the Japanese fleet), and Admiral Chuichi Nagumo (Commander of Japan’s four heavy carrier force).

Air power numbers

Surprisingly, U.S. aircraft outnumbered the Japanese. Japan had 325 carrier-based planes, while the U.S. had 233 carrier based and 115 planes stationed at Midway to total 348. However, most of the Navy and Marine Corps planes at Midway were obsolete and the Army Air Corps bombers (B-17s and B-26s) proved ineffective when bombing moving warships.

Timing

Fifteen Japanese submarines, scheduled to scout ahead and warn the main body of ships of any American ship movements, arrived on location late, the U.S. carrier forces already being north of Midway.

PBY “Catalinas,” flying from Midway, made first contact with the enemy, who had already launched 108 planes against the atoll. With the possibility of U.S. ships being in the area, Nugumo had decided to keep 93 aircraft on his carrier decks, armed with bombs and torpedoes. When a second strike against Midway was suggested from his air commander, now over Midway, Nugumo hesitated then decided to rearm the planes on deck with weapons to attack ships. But at this time his Midway force returned and circled to land and be rearmed. The on deck aircraft were moved to the hangar decks and the Midway attack planes retrieved.

Throughout the morning, U.S. Midway based planes lashed at the Japanese carriers and support ships with no results. Most were dispatched by the enemy’s combat air patrol, flying the superior “Zeke” (new version of the Zero). Other than scattering the Japanese ship formation, the high flying Army Air Corps B-17 “Flying Fortresses” and other aircraft scored no hits.

Now, Fletcher and Spruance’s carrier based TBD “Devastator” torpedo planes moved into Nugumo’s ship formation intent on hitting the carriers. Although the determined crews pressed the attack, air cover “Zekes” along with antiaircraft fire downed 37 of 41 U.S. torpedo bombers – there was not one torpedo hit.

Two of seven Japanese patrol planes, scheduled to search segments in front of the task force, were launched late. One discovered an American carrier. After the report reaches Nagumo, it was decided to rearm the planes to attack ships — torpedoes and armor piercing weapons, completely different from those used to assault ground targets.

Planes, already armed and held in reserve to attack a possible surface force, had been re-armed for a follow-up ground assault at Midway and moved below to the “hangar-deck,” so the carriers could land, re-fuel, and re-arm the returning Midway assault planes. Safety procedures were ignored as both ground and ship attack ordnance lay about the hangar and main carrier decks.

Even the enemy CAP (Combat Air Patrol) of “Zekes” was low on fuel and having dived from

altitude to attack American low-flying torpedo planes circled for instruction.

Enter the dive-bombers

Unopposed, the SBDs arrived over the carriers. Fortunately for the Japanese, the Hiryu had moved ahead and into a rain-squall. At this time the five-minute attack that would end Japan’s dominance as a naval power in the Pacific began. Only one carrier, the Soryu, had turned into the wind to launch... and before being bombed, managed to fly off one Zeke.

Akagi was hit by three bombs, Kaga by four, and Soryu three... all the carriers, having bombs and torpedoes stacked about on the main and hangar decks, as well as having most of the planes fully loaded with ordnance, became burning infernos.

(Ironically, Soryu’s crew was beginning to bring their ship back to some order when it was struck by a torpedo fired by the submarine USS Nautilus, which had managed to slip past the surrounding support ships during the air action. The torpedo caused a gasoline storage area to explode and the carrier would be abandoned to sink.)

Hiryu emerged from the squall that had spared it from being attacked, its crew looked on incredulously at the conflagration that raged on the other carriers, then launched 40 planes in the reported direction of the U.S. carriers.

Japanese flyers claim two carriers

Yorktown’s CAP (Combat Air Patrol) managed to down twelve enemy dive-bombers, but three hits had the carrier dead in the water and in flames. Nevertheless, fires were brought under control and Yorktown was underway again when a second attack by torpedo planes scored two hits which ruptured fuel tanks, jammed the ruder, cut all power, and caused a 17 degree list. (The Japanese thought they were attacking another carrier, the dive-bombers having reported they’d already sunk one carrier.) Without power the Yorktown list couldn’t be corrected and it was feared the carrier would capsize. At 3 p.m., the order was given to abandon ship.

Still Yorktown remained afloat, although the list had increased to 25 degrees. On June 6, a salvage party organized aboard the destroyer Hammann, was put aboard Yorktown. Unfortunately, the Japanese submarine I-68 had moved past the screening ships and scored two hits on Yorktown and one on Hammann, the destroyer sinking within four minutes. The carrier would continue to float until dawn the next day.

Dive-bombers get Hiryu

Scout-Patrol SBDs located Hiryu and Spruance ordered an attack. By 3:50 p.m., 40 dive-bombers were enroute from Enterprise and Hornet toward Hiryu, Japan’s only surviving carrier of the main striking force.

Hiryu’s aircrews had been out all day. The carrier’s dive bombers had attacked Yorktown, followed by torpedo bombers, however, because of the interval of these attacks, both air groups believed they had attacked separate carriers — and their reports reflected that they had sunk not one, but two enemy carriers. In fact, Yorktown’s ability to put out fires, make repairs, and get underway would be its own undoing and cause the Japanese to make the two carrier mistake.

Hiryu planned to launch a third attack force at 4:30 p.m., but the fatigue of its crews had the commander postpone the strike until 6 p.m., in hopes

(Continued on Page 11)

In question, the article...

“They had the right idea in those days”

I need you naval historians out there to help me clear up the questions I have about the article “They had the right idea in those days.” Here’s what I “dug up.” - About that USS Constitution (“Old Ironsides”) and its taking on British ships after setting sail in July 1798 from Boston – the entire article seems to be absent of authority and actual facts, especially the part about defeating British men-of-wars and scuttling English merchant ships.

During this time (1798) the American Navy was indeed in conflict with a foreign nation – the French! Displeased with Jay’s Treaty ending the Revolutionary War, French warships began to harass American shipping and between October 1796 and June 1797 seized some 300 U.S. vessels.

John Adams, the new president in 1797, wanted to build some warships to respond to these threats but was opposed by Thomas Jefferson and other Republicans fearing “all out” war with the French. A commission sent to France in October 1797, was angered by the French proposal of a bribe request in the amount of \$250,000 and an even larger loan demand.

In the meantime the U.S. purchased two-dozen ships to be armed with 18-32 guns and transferred eight Treasury Department cutters to be used by the U.S. Navy. Upon the report of the French commission to Congress open hostilities began which lasted for two and a half years, primarily fought on the open seas.

New ships built, then commissioned for the conflict were the USS United States (44-guns) in May 1797, the USS Constellation (36-guns) in September 1797, and the USS Constitution (44-guns) in October 1797.

During the “Quasi-War” about 80 French ships were taken by U.S. vessels.

Ironically the Constitution wouldn’t see action until May 1800, when under the command of Commodore Silas Talbot a young First Lieutenant Isaac Hull was charged with selecting 80 men to sail on a “seized sloop” to capture the French Brigantine Sandwich, anchored in the port of Puerto Plato, Santa Domingo.

Initially stopped and boarded by a crew from a British Frigate (the English ship planned to take the Sandwich when it set sail and was out of port) the U.S. manned sloop was allowed to continue. The Americans captured the Sandwich and U.S. Marines managed to spike the Puerto Plato fort’s guns before sailing away. During the ensuing mission not one man was killed or wounded.

Unfortunately, the captured Sandwich was later returned to the French when diplomacy claimed the French operated port was actually under Spanish jurisdiction.

JOCS Walter R. Wagener, USN Ret.

**Meet NCPOA Member 37CL
QMC C. E. “Bud” Johnson**

“Bud” Johnson was born March 7, 1922, in Canton, Ohio, then moved with his family to Florida. He enlisted in the Navy in June 1939, and after recruit training at New Port, Rhode Island joined the crew of the USS Hughes (DD410) for its commissioning in September 1939.

The Hughes first assignment was to blockade ships in the Caribbean Sea at Martinique, French West Indies, then went on to “passive” convoy duty in the Atlantic as the U.S. was officially now at war with Germany. The destroyer was ordered to join an unsuccessful search for the elusive German battleship Bismarck near the Arctic Circle and Denmark Straits and according to Johnson the ship was lucky to come up empty handed.

Having been advanced to seaman first class in August 1940, Johnson earned the quartermaster petty officer rating of third class in February 1941, when transferred to the USS Rhind (DD404). The ship was also in the Atlantic assigned to convoy duty. After Pearl Harbor, and the U.S. entry into the war, the Rhind joined a variety of sea actions in the Atlantic including the invasion of Africa.

Advanced to quartermaster second class in September 1942, he transferred to a minesweeper, YNS21, which was tasked with sweeping the waters off Charleston, South Carolina to Savannah, Georgia, searching for German submarine laid mines. Johnson recalls a three in one day, when their minesweeper had no sooner extended its magnetic tail then an explosion occurred. When the skipper increased speed two more mines were exploded. The ship’s hull and props had been damaged forcing the minesweeper back to the Navy Yard for repairs.

Earning the rate of quartermaster first class in March 1943, Johnson joined the newly commissioned fleet tug, USS Choctaw (AT70) at Charleston, a vessel capable of towing, salvage, fire fighting as well as antisubmarine warfare. During this tour the ship worked the entire Atlantic coast, Chesapeake Bay, Bermuda as well as tours in the European Africa and Mid-east theaters.

After twelve weeks of advanced navigational schooling, Johnson was part of the crew commissioning the Destroyer Escort USS Silverstein (DE534) out of the Boston Navy Yard. The destroyer served off the Atlantic coast then moved through the Panama Canal into the Pacific theater of war, stopping at San Diego, Pearl Harbor then moved into actions at Ulithi, Truck, Yap, Siapan, Tiaian, Guam, and Iwo Jima. While aboard the destroyer, he was advanced to quartermaster chief (acting).

In April 1945, Johnson was returned to the states and the Naval Hospital Corvalis, Oregon for the treatment of combat fatigue. After a brief tour at the East Coast Port Directors Office in New York he was advanced to permanent chief quartermaster in September 1945, the same month



*QMC C.E. “Bud” Johnson (USN, Ret.)
at the helm of a “good sized” yacht during
his civilian sailing career.*

the war ended with the surrender of Japan.

Johnson was next ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the battleship, USS Missouri (BB63). He was aboard the Missouri when it sailed the Atlantic with stops in the Caribbean, Mid-East, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Tangiers, Morocco, Gibraltar and finally Maine and New York.

Discharged from active duty in July 1946, Johnson joined the Naval Reserve program in New London, Connecticut, in March 1950. He was retired from the reserve program in March 1982, having served aboard a variety of ships, including submarines, and having attended several advanced schools.

During his Navy career, he earned the Navy Commendation Medal (Gold star, two awards), Combat Action Ribbon, Good Conduct, Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal, American Defense Service Medal (“A” Fleet Clasp), American Campaign Medal, Europe-Africa-Middle East Medal (two Bronze Stars), Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal (one Bronze Star), Victory Medal (WWII), Armed Forces Reserve Medal (Silver Hr. Glass), Naval Reserve Medal, and the Cold War Victory Commemorative Medal. Foreign awards include the Federation of Russia Commemorative Medal, Red Star of Valor Medal – the first award being presented by Russian President Boris Yelsin and the Red Star award by a Russian 3 Star General.

As a civilian, Johnson stuck with what he knew best – sailing and the sea. After attending the Atlantic Merchant Marine Academy in New York, he worked for the Grace Lines Steamship Company, first as a Junior Officer, Junior Third Officer, then as a Third Officer. Earning a Coast Guard Masters License he “Captained” both sail and power yachts from the entire east coast. His sailing career ended when he served as the “In House Captain” for Miller Yacht Sales in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Chief Johnson presently lives in Hiawassee, Georgia and is the proud father of a son and daughter – Scott served a tour in the Navy and attained the rate of MM2 (Machinist’s Mate Second Class), his daughter Lynn is a retired nurse.

On This Date in History...	
June 6 — Japanese forces retreated in the World War II Battle of Midway, 1942.	An object crashed near Roswell, N.M.; the government has offered earthly explanations, but witness accounts have led to speculation about an alien spacecraft, 1947.
The D-Day invasion of Europe took place during World War II as Allied forces stormed the beaches of Normandy, France, 1944.	July 3 – The three-day Civil War Battle at Gettysburg, Pa, ended in a major victory for the North, 1863.
June 7 — Israeli military planes destroyed a nuclear power plant in Iraq, a facility the Israelis charged could have been used to make nuclear weapons, 1981.	July 4 — Saladin defeats the Crusaders at Tiberias, 1187.
June 10 — USAF confirmed repeated supersonic speeds by X-1 flown by Captain C. E. Yeager, 1948.	Continental Congress adopts Declaration of Independence (as drafted by Thomas Jefferson with additions and deletions by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams), 1776.
The Six Day War ended as Israel and Syria agreed to observe a United Nation-mediated cease-fire, 1967.	Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, the two people most responsible for the Declaration of Independence, die on the same day, Jefferson at Monticello and Adams in Quincy, Mass., 1826.
June 11 — Continental Congress forms a committee to draft a declaration of independence, 1776.	General U. S. Grant and his Union forces defeat the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863.
June 13 — Aviation hero Charles Lindbergh was honored with a ticker-tape parade in New York City, 1927.	July 7 — Four people were hanged in Washington, D.C., after being convicted of conspiring with John Wilkes Booth to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln, 1865.
June 14 — U.S. Army established as first military service, 1775.	Mary Surratt, convicted of conspiracy in assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, becomes first woman executed in U.S., 1865.
John Adams introduces a resolution in the Continental Congress that leads to Stars and Stripes as the national flag, 1777.	July 9 — The Declaration of Independence was read aloud to General George Washington’s troops in New York, 1776.
U.S. Supreme Court ruled that schoolchildren could not be compelled to salute the flag of the U.S. if doing so would conflict with their religious beliefs, 1943.	July 12 – Congress authorized the Medal of Honor, 1862.
President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed an order adding the words “under God” to the Pledge of Allegiance, 1954.	July 14 — Outlaw William H. Bonney Jr., alias “Billy the Kid,” was shot and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett in Fort Sumner, N.M., 1881.
June 15 — The Second Continental Congress voted unanimously to appoint George Washington head of the Continental Army, 1775. June 17 — Battle of Bunker Hill (near Boston), 1775.	July 16 –David G. Farragut became the first rear admiral in the U.S. Navy, 1862.
June 18 — U.S. declares war on Great Britain, 1812.	First atomic bomb detonated at Alamogordo Air Base, N.M., 1945.
Aviator Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean as she completed a flight from Newfoundland to Wales, 1928.	Apollo XI (11) blasted off from Cape Kennedy on the first manned mission to the surface of the moon, 1969.
June 21 — Berlin Airlift begins; lasts 321 days and delivers 1,592,787 tons of supplies, 1948. (Check date, dispute with June 26)	Saddam Hussein became president of Iraq, 1979.
June 22 — The World War II battle for Okinawa officially ended after 81-days (12,520 Americans and 110,000 Japanese were killed), 1945.	July 20 — Apollo 11 Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Air Force Colonel Edwin Aldrin, Jr., are first men to walk on the moon, 1969.
June 25 — Custer’s Last Stand — Battle of Little Big Horn (Lt. Col. George Custer and his 7th Cavalry attacks Sioux and Cheyenne Indians near Little Bighorn River, Mont., and are wiped out), 1876.	July 21 – The first Battle of Bull Run was fought at Manassas, Va., resulting in a Confederate victory, 1861.
Korean War begins as forces from the Communist North invaded the South, 1950.	July 25 — Allies break out of Normandy beachhead, 1944.
June 26 – The first troops of the American Expeditionary Force arrived in France during World War I, 1917.	Fifty-one people died when the Italian liner Andrea Doria sank after colliding with the Swedish ship Stockholm off the New England coast. The Andrea Doria sank the following day, eleven hours after the initial crash, 1956.
June 27 — During World War II, American forces completed their capture of the French port of Cherbourg from the Germans, 1944.	July 26 – Benjamin Franklin became postmaster general, 1775.
President Truman ordered the Air Force and Navy into the Korean conflict after a call from the U.N. Security Council for member nations to help South Korea repel an invasion from the North, 1950.	July 27 — Armistice agreement ending Korean War, three years of fighting, signed at Panmunjom, 1953.
June 28 — Mary Ludwig Hays became known as Molly Pitcher as she carried water to American soldiers at the Revolutionary War’s Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey, 1778.	July 28 — President Lyndon B. Johnson announced he was increasing the number of American troops in South Vietnam from 75,000 to 125,000 – 1965.
June 29 — The U.S. bombed fuel storage facilities near the North Vietnamese cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, 1966.	July 29 — While performing air strikes against North Vietnam from Yankee Station in the Tonkin Gulf, the aircraft carrier, USS Forrestal (CVA-59) is in danger of sinking after being wracked by ordnance explosions and resultant fires. Final tally of destruction is 134 men killed, 64 injured, 21 aircraft totally destroyed, and 41 others damaged, 1967.
July 1 — Battle of Gettysburg begins, 1863.	July 30 — The cruiser USS Indianapolis, which had just delivered key components of the Hiroshima atomic bomb to the Pacific island of Tinian, was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine. Only 316 out of 1,196 men survived the sinking and shark-infested waters, 1945.
During the Spanish-American War, Theodore Roosevelt and his “Rough Riders” waged a victorious assault on San Juan Hill in Cuba, 1898.	August 1 — First U.S. census completed; shows population of nearly 4-million people in 13 states and regions of four future states, 1790.
The decision to equip some fleet units with aircraft was reflected in the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy to install two launching platforms on two main turrets in each of eight battleships, 1919.	August 2 — Official signing of Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 2 — Aviator Amelia Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan disappeared over the Pacific Ocean, 1937.	The Pentagon reported the first of two attacks on U. S. destroyers by North Vietnamese torpedo

(Continued on Page 12)

The Battle of Midway

(Continued from Page 9)

that the crews would be rested. At 5:20 p.m., a lookout aboard the carrier located U.S. dive-bombers overhead.

The SBDs pushed over at 1,900 feet, starting their dives on Hiryu. There were several near misses, then three consecutive hits, followed by more misses then another hit. The carrier was soon in shambles. Many of the SBD pilots, still in their dives, saw the damage to Hiryu and realigned their aircraft to bomb other supporting ships.

At 9 p.m., Hiryu lost power. Nevertheless, many of the fires had been brought under control and ship’s brave crew still believed it might be saved. At 11:58 p.m., a major blast restarted the fires already brought under control and ignited more. At 2:30 a.m., the order to “abandon ship” was given and at 5:10 a.m., a Japanese destroyer fired two torpedoes, one striking the carrier. At about 9 a.m., Hiryu sunk.

Adding up the final totals

Japan has lost some 2,500 seamen and airmen — the U.S., 301; American airmen sunk four enemy carriers and a heavy cruiser — Japanese flyers had managed one carrier and one destroyer; aircraft losses were 332 for the enemy and 147 U.S. Overall, scores were heavily on the U.S. side. But the Japanese force was still strong enough to push the issue. And as Spruance had decided to sail away from the action area – his aircrews tired and his aircraft in need of repair, there would have been nothing to stop the Japanese invasion force.

But Navy leaders, on both sides, had developed a profound respect — and fear — of air power. Pearl Harbor, Coral Sea, and now Midway had proven how vulnerable ships were to air attack. All had been fought without any surface ships coming within sight of one another.

Questions will always be part of the Midway battle

“Ifs” abound from the Battle of Midway, but it all comes down to winning, losing — and timing. Despite being outnumbered, inexperienced, and ill equipped – with a little luck, lots of determination, and terrific timing, the U.S. Navy turned the war around in the Pacific — turned it in our favor. Japan from this point on would be fighting a defensive strategy, the U.S. introducing more and newer carriers and aircraft to its fleet. Many of the successful aircrews that flew at Coral Sea and Midway would be returned to the states to help train new pilots and those remaining instructing and initiating newly arriving airmen in tried and proven air tactics. The U.S. Navy would chase a retreating enemy. Much had been learned.

On the other hand, Japan had lost its most experienced aircrews and most of its naval air force. There would be crews to replace those lost airmen along with aircraft, but the bulk of the aviators would be inexperienced despite the improvements of aircraft. And there would be few Japanese flyers returning for instructor duty – teachers that could school future airmen through successful example. Midway had brought Japan’s carrier air power to a halt.

Instead of attempting to confront the U.S., the Japanese would be on the run — until June 1944, when they turned to fight in what the American Sailor’s dubbed “The Marianas’ Turkey Shoot.” Japan sent the best of its remaining naval aviators to stop the U.S. fleet, with American carrier flyers bringing down 373 enemy planes to the loss of 23 of their own. Timing, and eventually time lost the war for Japan.

On This Date in History...
(Continued from Page 11)

boats in the Gulf of Tonkin, 1964.

Iraq invades Kuwait, 1990.

August 3 — USS Nautilus, world’s first atomic submarine, makes world’s first voyage to North Pole under polar ice-cap, 1958.

August 4 — U.S. Revenue Marine, later U.S. Coast Guard, founded, 1790.

August 5 — Abraham Lincoln signs first federal income tax into law, 1861.

August 6 – Union ships under Admiral David Farragut run past Confederate forts into Mobile Bay, Ala. During the battle Farragut utters the famous “Damn the torpedoes, full steam ahead,” 1864.

August 7 — George Washington creates Order of the Purple Heart, a decoration to recognize merit in enlisted men and noncommissioned officer, 1782.

U.S. forces landed at Guadalcanal, marking the start of the first major allied offensive in the Pacific during World War II, 1942.

Congress approves Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, expands involvement in Vietnam War, 1964.

President George Bush orders commencement of Desert Shield, following Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, 1990.

August 14 –President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act into law (creating unemployment insurance and pension plans for the elderly), 1935.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill meet in Quebec, decide on tentative date for allied invasion of France, 1943.

President Harry S. Truman announces unconditional surrender of Japan, ending World War II, 1945.

August 15 –Allies begin Operation Dragoon, landing on the south coast of France, 1944.

August 17 — Union troops, batteries and ships, begin shelling Fort Sumter in Charleston, S.C., during the “Civil War,”1863.

August 19 — USS Constitution, also known as “Old Ironsides,” defeated the British frigate

Guerriere in a naval battle east of Nova Scotia during the War of 1812, 1812.

The New York Herald reported the discovery of gold in California, 1848.

August 20 — President Andrew Johnson formally declared the Civil War over, months after fighting had stopped, 1866.

August 23 — Britain’s King George III proclaimed the American colonies in a state of “open and avowed rebellion,” 1775.

August 24 — Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly nonstop across the U.S., traveling from Los Angeles to Newark, N.J., in just over 19 hours, 1932.

August 25 — Hurricane Katrina hit Florida with 80-mph winds and headed into the Gulf of Mexico, 2005.

August 27 — W. A. “Uncle Billy” Smith discovers oil and Colonel Edwin L. Drake drills the first successful oil well in the U.S. near Titusville, Pa., 1859.

The Island volcano Krakatoa blew up. Tidal waves resulting from the cataclysmic explosions in Indonesia’s Sunda Strait claimed 36,000 lives in Java and Sumatra, 1883.

August 29 — Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast near Buras, La., More than 1,300 people died in Louisiana while an estimated 300 Louisiana residents died out of state; some 230 people died in Mississippi, 2005.

August 30 — Union forces were defeated by the Confederates at the Second Battle of Bull Run in Manassas, Va., 1862.

August 31 – Russia officially ended its military presence in the former East Germany and the Baltics after a half-century, 1995.

NCPOA TAPS			
Since Spring 2008 Issue			
Member Number	Rate	Name	Date of Death
1218L		Paul F. Herfurth Gaithersburg, Maryland	2-11-08
861L		Shirl A. Dillon	3-31-08
2571	BTC	Booker T. Williams	5-25-08
They will be missed. Condolences will be sent to families. God Bless. Everyone pray for our troops, and hope they come home soon.			
Jack Stecker / Chaplain NCPOA			

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"Net Chiefs" are members of the NCPOA that have an E-Mail address and have requested that their E-mail address be included in such a listing. This listing is now found on the NCPOA website at <http://goatlocker.org/ncpoa> under the NetChiefs roster link. The link has recently been modified to give each NetChief the option to "opt-out" to have his/her E-Mail address removed. The roster started in 1995 with 13 NetChiefs and we now have over 250 Netchiefs.

Any NCPOA member that desires to be listed as a NetChief may submit their membership number, name, rate, city, state, and E-Mail address to the NetChief Coordinator, Master Chief Vernon Runyan at chief1950@yahoo.com.

The NCPOA Website is provided by Webmaster Greg Peterman, MMCM(SS) USN Ret.

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The Other Side of a Sailor

by George D. Anderson, Jr.
HTC USN (Ret.), Member #2514
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9TH REUNION USS FORREST B. ROYAL (DD-872) - 19-22 June 2008, Lombard, IL. Contact: Ron Larsen, 1240 Franklin St., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494-2807, (715) 423-8905, mosbyusn@wctc.net


WAVES National – Women in the Navy - Bi-Annual Gathering at San Diego, California, SEP 8-13, 2008 at Holiday Inn on the Bay, WAVE website - www.womenofthewaves.com, President’s email – sharonsnw1124@aol.com.

USS Dixie (AD-14), SEP 21 -21, 2008, at San Diego, CA Contact - J.T. Smith, P.O. Box 9094, Gallatin, TN 37066-6923, Ph. (615) 513-2440, jtsbhaven@mindspring.com

Navy Tender Sailors Association, SEP 21 -24, 2008 at San Diego, CA Contact, J.T. Smith, 107 Brookhaven Court, Gallatin, TN 37066-5601 Ph. (615) 452-6589, jtsbhaven@mindspring.com

USS Iwo Jima Class Association (USS Iwo Jima (LPH2/LHD7), Okinawa (LPH3), Tripoli (LPH10/CVE64, New Orleans (LPH11) for ship's company and Marine Corps personnel – 15-19 OCT 2008, at Marriott Hotel, Chesapeake, VA, contact: Robert G. McAnally, 152 Frissell Street, Hampton, VA, 23663, phone: 866-237-3137, Fax: 757-723-4660, Email: yujack@megalink.net

USS Fulton (AS11), SEP 22-26, 2008, biennial reunion in Las Vegas, Nevada. Contact Capt. Richard Hartman, 400 Bellevue Avenue, No. 305, Newport, Rhode Island 02840-6958, (408) 846-6536, rhnhks@verizon.net.



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