

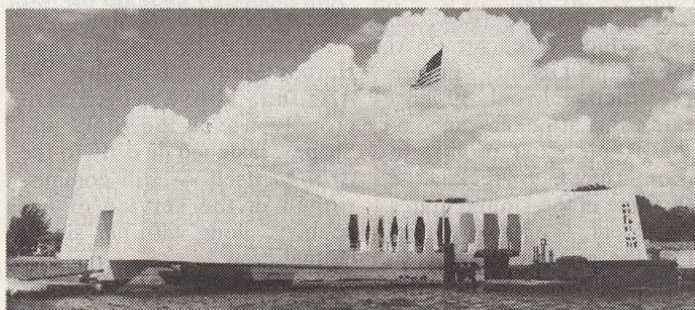


Pearl Harbor - Gram



Official Publication Of
The
Pearl Harbor Survivors
Association, Inc.

National Administrative Office
P.O. Box 6244
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OUR MOTTO: Remember Pearl Harbor—Keep America Alert

We are dedicated to the memory of
Pearl Harbor and to those gallant
Americans who gave their lives for
their country on December 7, 1941.

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Our Eighty Third Issue

JULY 1985

A PERSONAL STORY, USS OKLAHOMA

The Pearl Harbor Attack and Its Aftermath

By DICK SCHLINK

Although I can relate a number of personal hair-raising experiences as a crew member on board the *USS Ellyson* during the period October 1943 through June 1945, in reflection, my 22 months on board the *USS Oklahoma* as a Pharmacist's Mate beginning March 1940 was the most exciting new experience in my young life. The *USS Oklahoma* was my first tour of sea duty after Hospital Corps School and a short, 8 month tour at the US Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, T.H. I can still feel a sense of awe and nervous expectation as I climbed the ladder from the motor launch, shouldering my heavy seabag, while the ship was at anchor off Long Beach,

California.

To my dismay (I had enjoyed my few liberties on the Pike) in two short weeks the ship began its voyage to the Hawaiian Islands with the Battle Fleet. Except for a 4 month overhaul at Bremerton, Washington, during the summer/fall of 1940, and an R&R which lasted for 6 weeks in San Francisco during the summer of 1941, we stayed on maneuvers around the Hawaiian Islands, docking along battleship row next to Ford Island in Pearl Harbor when we were in port. We were caught with our ship wide open on Sunday, December 7, 1941. We were to receive our annual military inspection the next morning. But I'm getting ahead of my story.

While the ship was in Bremerton for overhaul, I was granted a 30 day leave which I spent in my home town and during which I met my future wife. The other 3 months were spent dodging yardbirds (the metal decking under the teak deck directly over the sick bay was rusted out), or walking the bottom of the drydock with a first aid kit while the ship's bottom was sandblasted and repainted. Finally, we were ready for our sea trials in Puget Sound. Those of us not on watch were rudely awakened very early on a foggy morning with the excited

announcement over the speaker system, "Collision, Collision, dead ahead," and the ship began shuddering trying to go from full ahead to full astern. I didn't feel much of a shock. I remember hearing a dull thud on the starboard side near the sick bay. About a week later I received a news clipping from home, "Battleship Hits Freight Train." The article made it sound like we were plowing through a Kansas wheat field until the last sentence, which explained we had plowed through a string of barges loaded with box cars and

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40-Year Battle Ends With Ceremony

Reprinted from the Observation
Post Marine Corps Air Ground
Combat Center, 29 Palms, CA

By Sgt. Vincent Bosquez

One man's bureaucratic war which began at Pearl Harbor on "a day which will live in infamy" will finally come to an end today at the Combat Center.

Donald Roberts, an Army private who was wounded during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, is scheduled to be awarded the Purple Heart by Brigadier General William R. Etnyre, Commanding General, and the 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade Combat Center during morning colors here.

Roberts will also receive the

Good Conduct Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign medal, the World War II Victory Medal and the Honorable Service Lapel Button at the morning ceremony.

Also on hand for the presentation will be Army Brigadier General Willis T. Lyman, the man Roberts credits with saving his life that day.

"I owe him my whole life," said Roberts. "He carried me to the hospital even though the Japanese were still firing at us. I wouldn't be alive today if it weren't for him."

Roberts' battle with the government's bureaucracy began

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U.S.S. Oklahoma

Pearl Harbor Survivors Remembered

— Reprinted from the St. Louis Globe.

Dec. 7, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, might seem a more appropriate time for this column. However, believe it or not, legislation has only recently been introduced in both houses of Congress to recognize and incorporate the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. This is 40 years after the end of World War II, and nearly 28 years after the organization was formed.

But at long last, the opportunity is at hand to grant overdue status to an organization that lives only to remind Americans to maintain adequate alertness to avoid another great war.

History teaches us that those who fail to heed its lessons are doomed to repeat its mistakes. Since most Americans know of Pearl Harbor only from the movie "Tora, Tora, Tora," or from having read of the Pearl

Harbor attack in history books, here's part of what Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, said recently in the Congressional Record:

"On that peaceful Sunday morning, Dec. 7, 1941, an enemy attack force hit Pearl Harbor with all its fury of death and destruction. In only 30 short minutes the attackers accomplished their most important mission: They had wrecked the battle force of the United States Pacific Fleet. We had also lost half of the military aircraft on the island. We survivors who are still alive (for those who did not survive) can never permit ourselves to become vulnerable again."

In just two hours, the United States had been plunged into the full fury of World War II. More than 2,400 Americans were killed. Another 1,500 were wounded. We were caught totally un-

prepared.

Many of the servicemen who died remain entombed in the great hull of the sunken battleship *Arizona*, over which stands a memorial to their heroism and ultimate sacrifice.

No part of the majestic Pearl Harbor Memorial touches the *Arizona*, above which still proudly waves the Stars and Stripes, fastened directly to the *Arizona* itself — still commissioned in the service of her country, along with her silent, eternal crew.

From the ashes of this attack came the great, costly battles of World War II, and the ultimate victories in Europe and the Pacific. Afterward came the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, which was conceived on Dec. 7, 1957, by a small group of survivors who met in Los Angeles.

Their purpose: To unite the survivors into one association

with but one common bond — "We were there." The motto of Pearl Harbor survivors is "Remember Pearl Harbor — Keep America Alert."

This message is echoed today in the slogan, "Peace Through Strength," which is crucial for this nation and all Americans.

Congress now has the opportunity to correct its oversight, to award long-overdue recognition and status to the Pearl Harbor survivors.

Congress has belatedly recognized and honored those who died and those who served in Vietnam. Proper recognition has been awarded to many other deserving organizations, but not to Pearl Harbor survivors. They have, until now, been forgotten.

Early approval, with total support of the president, would be an appropriate and historical act.

USS Oklahoma (from Page 1)

an engine being towed across Puget Sound. For me, that was the beginning of a number of incidents involving the ship which ended with her capsized and resting on the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

We experienced a violent storm off the coast of Oregon that year. If asked, I would swear the wind was blowing at 100 knots and we were being battered by 80 foot waves. I do know that Senior Officer's country sprung leaks in the hull on the port bow. A number of plates were shored up by the repair party during the storm. I saw the Senior Medical Officer's quarters later while helping him salvage his belongings.

During the next few months while on maneuvers, one of our two planes (Ducks) capsized on landing one day when I had ready boat duty. That was an experience! The boat crane practically dropped our motor whale boat into the water in moderate but choppy seas. The coxswain, engineer, signalman and myself were in the water about 3 hours. The plane recovery sequence started normally. The ship made a wide sweep to port to form the slick on which the plane would land. Touchdown looked normal (I had a bird's

eye view from the top of the stacked boats), but within seconds, Disaster! The plane's starboard wing pontoon was struck obliquely by a wave which broke off the pontoon. Slowly, that wing dropped and the plane did a half roll and stopped its forward motion belly up. Seconds later, we were on our way toward it, by now, probably a mile or more away from us. When we arrived the pilot was in the water, uninjured, and hanging onto the plane which was still afloat upside down. We succeeded in getting a line attached and slowly towed the plane towards the ship, alert for any sudden sinking which might drag us under. Finally, we were under the ship's stern crane and the plane was secured and lifted on board. As I recall, in all the excitement, none of us in the whale boat became sea sick in those choppy waves.

Two weeks R&R in the States. We all cheered during the summer of 1941 when our orders were announced. On the trip back we were accompanied by the *USS Detroit* and some destroyers. A moderately severe storm slowed us down in mid ocean. It was here that one of our Marines was swept overboard while putting up the broadside casements to keep the forty foot waves out. "Man

Overboard" was announced, but he was never seen again. After the storm we increased speed to make up the lost time. Suddenly, the ship started shuddering, reminding me of Puget Sound, but no collision announcement came. The ship slowly coasted to a stop. We were dead in the water for most of the day. One of the main propeller shafts had snapped and the propeller itself was visible in the water about 40 feet behind the stern as the ship rocked in the swells. I don't know how the deck crew managed but that shaft was pulled back in, and the propeller was lashed down with steel cables and heavy rope. Disabled as we were, we made about 12 knots on one propeller at full ahead. We stopped once more to take in the slack. Overall, we lost about two days of our R&R. That is, our cruiser/destroyer escort lost two days, but that is how we spent six weeks at Hunter's Point in San Francisco, waiting for a new shaft from the East Coast, instead of two weeks in Long Beach.

When we returned to the Hawaiian Islands we were immediately involved with the battle fleet in darkened ship night maneuvers, during which two more incidents occurred. One night again we heard the

announcement, "Collision, Collision, Starboard Side." The sick bay was midships, second deck starboard. There was a mad scramble by us all to get out of there. We raced up the ladder, colliding with the ship's cooks in their quarters on the main deck just forward of the break, but we all ran out onto the Main Deck Aft. It was dark, only starlight in a cloudless day, and there over our heads was a darker silhouette of a clipper ship bow seeming about to strike the ship. We stood transfixed watching that black shape (in slow motion it seemed) move slowly down our starboard side. It caught and bent our stern flag-staff to the side in a 90° angle. I'll always believe that the officer on watch worked a miracle. Apparently he gave the order, "hard right rudder," and swung the stern of our ship right out from under.

I don't remember which of the two collisions came first during our night maneuvers. Nor do I remember any advance warning when we hit the *USS Arizona* broadside. We holed her starboard side to the extent there was some danger of her sinking. She limped into Pearl Harbor for temporary repairs and returned to the States for a yard period, but was back with us before De-

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USS Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 2)

ember 7, 1941. The USS *Oklahoma* possessed a ramming bow with the angle from the bowsprit sweeping down and forward to the bulbous nose at the bottom of her hull. We spent a few days in drydock at Pearl Harbor getting her fixed.

Annual military inspection on Monday, December 8, 1941, was scheduled for us. By then I was the Medical Office Clerk, and had spent the last two weeks of off duty time painting the office, the file cabinets, the desks and all the drawers inside and out, and the overhead and bulkheads. I was pleased with the results and the smart, clean look of the office. Later, when the realization finally came to me what had happened on December 7th, I became very angry that all my work went for naught.

Having completed the morning sick list and other daily reports 15 minutes earlier, I had gathered my Christmas gifts all wrapped and ready for mailing and my golf clubs to take ashore when the announcement came, "Air attack, Air attack, this is no sh—, all hands seek cover." Then we were directed to go below the armored deck. Since my battle station was on the third deck, I grabbed my first aid kit and proceeded aft on the starboard side to the After Battle Dressing Station in the Carpenter Shop. Already I could feel a slight tilt and wondered why the torpedo blisters were being flooded. The carpenter shop was port side just forward of Steering Aft. I remember noting that my four stretcher bearers showed up, and we were wondering what the hell was going on. As the ship took on further list to port we all realized that we had better move to the starboard side or we would be trapped. By now we knew that something was radically wrong. In making our way across we held onto the overhead pipes to assure our footing. There was a line of people clinging to the starboard bulkhead and overhead pipes, looking wide-eyed and as scared as me. There was sort of a line and the first person was at the No. 4 turret magazine loading hatch entryway. I think we started abandoning ship

when she was pitched about 45°. To my knowledge, the magazine loading hatches were the only straight up and down accesses in the entire ship — all other hatches were staggered deck to deck. And No. 4 was open at every deck and half deck, top to bottom. By the time I stepped into the hatchway the ship had canted close to 90°, at least enough that I ran up the hatchway bulkheads to the Main Deck Aft and stood on the side of No. 4 turret for a few seconds to kick off my shoes and throw away my first aid kit. In those few seconds I was aware of more people rushing past me and diving into the water. Then the thought struck me that if the ship kept rolling I could be trapped under the starboard deck rail, so I dove into the water and swam like the devil was after me. When I felt safe I stopped to look and got oil in my eyes. Oil an inch thick on the water. I ducked below the surface and swam under the water as far as breath would hold, repeating time after time and opening my eyes under water to wash the oil out. When I could see again, I was well out into the harbor. Black clouds of smoke were rolling out of the USS *Arizona*, and there were other swimmers around me. Planes flew overhead and I heard what sounded like bullets hitting the water. A 50 foot motor launch came along side to pick us up, an Ensign in command. Some of us, me included, had no desire to climb into that launch. We didn't want to go back near those battleships believing any one of them could blow at any time. When I told the Ensign I would rather swim across towards the Submarine Base married quarters, I was ordered into the launch at the point of a pistol. I realized later, covered with oil as I was, that he couldn't tell if I were friend or foe. Anyhow, after helping me into the launch and picking up others near me, we headed right for battleship row.

Making pickups till the launch held 30 or more people, the Ensign ordered a flank speed beeline for those same married quarters, beaching the prow just enough to disembark us, then he headed back for battleship row. When I walked up onto dry land I suddenly sat down, the reaction finally hit me. When my

strength returned, and after taking stock of myself, I started to wipe off the oil on my face. My t-shirt was soaked with oil — I took it off and discarded it. Taking off my pants, I turned them inside out and wiped my face. Better, but still too much oil on my face so I took off my undershorts and wiped my face fairly clean. It was then, with my face in my shorts, that I heard a female voice ask, "Can you use a towel, sailor?" She was behind me — I donned my undershorts in a hurry you can bet. Her towel was a "Godsend."

At the Submarine Base, some kerosene to cut the oil and a hot shower did wonders for me. Someone gave me a dungaree uniform, clean under clothes and a pair of sandals. About 1300 hours word spread that our former Skipper, Captain E.J. Foy, was at the base looking for *Oklahoma* sailors. Captain Foy found quite a few of us. Somewhere he had obtained post cards and gave us each one, told us to write a short note, address the card and give it back to him. He was going to mail them all for us. He recognized most of us and you would have thought we were family by the way he

greeted us.

Rumors were flying. Along about 1700 hours I decided that if the Japanese were landing on Oahu, Ford Island would be the last place overrun. I caught a launch to the island and spent the night in the officers' mess. About 2100 hours I watched tracer bullets arch across the sky towards some planes. Learned later that they were ours, but at the time it only reinforced my belief that the Japanese were still around. Hunger finally hit me, I hadn't eaten a thing all day. A Supply Officer directed me to a warehouse on the island where emergency rations were stored. It's the only time I ever ate hard-tack and loved it.

Monday morning, December 8th, I felt a strong urge to go to work. By then the Japanese landing scare had abated, so I made my way to the Naval Hospital on Hospital Point. Chief Elkins was still there. Recognizing me immediately, he put me to work on a burn ward in one of the temporary buildings which had been constructed since my departure 22 months earlier. Our patients were the seriously

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40-Year Battle (Continued from Page 1)

that day when his company's administration building had been hit and all service records were destroyed.

Since then he has attempted to obtain service benefits and his medals, spending over 40 years in the process.

Approximately 60 family members, friends and other survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor plan to attend today's ceremony.

"Justice has finally been served," said Elizabeth Roberts, Roberts' wife. "He's been through so much pain and agony over this. I'm very happy that the Marine Corps has allowed us to have this ceremony, it means a lot to my Donald."

According to Elizabeth, the struggle to obtain her husband's medals really "took off" two years ago.

"There wasn't a day that went by during those two years that a phone call wasn't made or a letter written by someone on

Donald's behalf," she said.

In January, Roberts received a tattered box in his mail containing a Purple Heart medal.

"I had never been so angry in all my life," said Roberts. "I even cried. There was no dignity or recognition. I almost wanted to give the struggle up but I decided to fight it. Thank heavens I did."

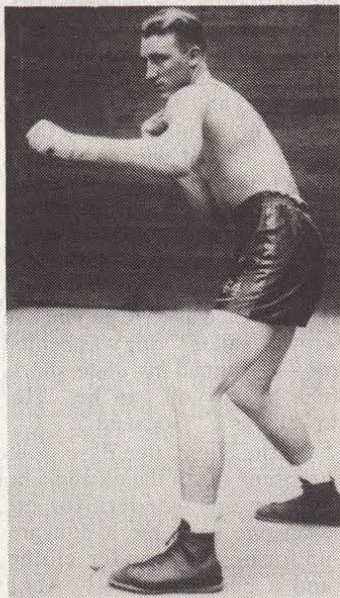
Roberts, along with several officers at the Pentagon, Veterans Administration officials and counselors here at the Combat Center renewed their battle to obtain Roberts' other medals and a proper ceremony.

Two weeks ago, Roberts received word from Washington, D.C., that an executive order was signed by President Ronald Reagan which officially ended his 44-year battle.

"There are so many people who deserve my thanks," said Roberts. "If it weren't for them, this ceremony would have never happened. Please let them all know that I'm forever grateful."

Champ Faces Oravec

A fight between middle weight champion Tommy Calicchio of "K" battery and Oravec of "E" battery tops a 20-bout boxing card at the Shafter Bowl tonight at 7:00. Oravec, a willing mixer and with a vicious overhand right, should give Tommy a good fight, but Calicchio is the fans choice to come out on top.



Fans See Close Fights at Shafter, Derussy Arenas

Sector boxing fans saw bouts last night for which they had been waiting for several weeks, as the inter-battery smokers neared their close. In the fifth inter-battery bouts, feature events were scraps between Oravec and Calicchio and Grappone and Refasco at Shafter, and Patton and Goras at Derussy.

In the middle weight tussle between Grappone, Btry. K, and Refasco, Btry. E, Refasco shaded the three rounds, winning by a one-point margin. Bet-

ter blocking turned the trick, with Grappone's lightning lefts failing to connect. Oravec, E Btry. middle, treated the fans to an upset in a thrilling battle with Calicchio, of K Battery. Calicchio, past master of clever ring strategy and champion of last year, ran into enough hard lefts to make it impossible for him to throw his feared right with any degree of accuracy. The decision, a close one, went to Calicchio, but most fans agreed that another round would have made that extra bit of difference.

USS Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 3)

burned, many of whom, to our anguished frustration, died during the next few days.

The spy saga starts here. A comedy of errors I still find hard to believe. Tuesday, December 9th, I went on night shift starting at 2100 hours. It goes without saying that blackout was strictly enforced. About midnight I had occasion to empty and sterilize a bedpan. When we came on shift we were told we could use the lights — all windows had been painted black inside and out and tested for light leakage. When I opened the door to the Head I found it dark inside. I hadn't familiarized myself with the light switch location. Groping around, I finally found a light switch. I flicked it on and nothing happened, so I flicked it again and again and again (don't know why), but about then the door burst open and a flashlight shined into my face. A doctor asked, "Did you do that?" "Do what," I replied. "Turn on that light?" he said. "No sir," I answered. His flashlight went over the entire room and into the stalls. "You are the only person in here. Come with me." We went to the OOD's office and the doctor explained that someone was flashing an outside flood light on and off and I was the only person near the switch. Their blackout paint was effective, I hadn't seen any light go on and off, and was giving a

truthful answer. And Maintenance had forgotten about the flood light switch inside the Head of each of the temporary buildings.

For the next hour I squatted on the floor in a corner of the OOD's office with a guard and a pistol pointed at me for the second time in two days. Then I was taken to the Insane Ward (barred) and locked in for the rest of the night. Scared as I was, first about being thought of as a spy, and second that one of those nuts might jump me during the night, I still managed to get some sleep.

In the morning I was taken to the Executive Officer by Chief Elkins. The doctor and the night OOD were already there. Thank God the Chief knew me. As the story unfolded, I thought the Chief would burst trying not to laugh. At the conclusion, after telling my side of the story, with a smile the Executive Officer dismissed me saying, "That's alright son, I turned on my bathroom lights three times last night, forgetting the window wasn't blacked out." That evening, the first thing I did was check. The light switch was taped over. The flood lamps were still in place. I went to the doctor and raised bloody hell. He agreed they should be removed or we should throw rocks to break them. He called Maintenance and they came right over and took out the lamps.

On December 17th, 26 of us

homeless corpsmen were transferred to two ships. I reported to the USAT *Hughes Scott* for temporary duty in connection with transferring every patient out of Pearl Harbor who was well enough to travel back to the States. During the trip I had four patients in full body casts in my care. We arrived in San Francisco on Christmas Day.

Somewhere between the 8th and the 17th of December the Red Cross had given me clothing. Dungaree shirt and pants, three sets of underwear and three pairs of socks, shoes, and a watch cap, along with toilet articles. That was my uniform till Christmas Day. We helped unload the patients and gave custody to the Mare Island Naval Hospital crew. We were taken immediately after to the USS *Henderson* for return to CINCPAC. What a let down! Luckily, she wasn't sailing for three days. One of us found the Chaplain. By about 1800 hours we were each given dress blues without ratings, a white hat, shoes, socks and \$10 cash. We were granted special liberty that ended two hours before sailing (and we all made it back on time). The Shore Patrol was advised of our presence with the comment that we were not to be picked up for being out of uniform. Our pass was endorsed to the same effect.

I went immediately to Western Union and wired home that I was safe in the States. Western Union suggested that I wait for a

reply. It came a half hour later along with \$35 from Mom and Dad. I telephoned the next day and learned that Captain Foy's post card arrived that morning.

That was some three day pass. Word had spread about us being in town, and we Pearl Harbor survivors couldn't spend a dime for anything. Food, drinks, movies, hotel, someone always picked up the tab. We were recognized as the guys without rating badges. It was a good thing that our pass was endorsed. About the third Shore Patrolman who stopped me said guys were taking off their ratings to get in on a good thing. I still had more than \$35 when we sailed.

USS *Henderson* took 13 days to complete the return trip. I spent most of the time on the weather deck.

Friends of PHSA

Thanks to all of your survivor's, their wives and friends for all the wonderful cards, get well wishes, phone calls and words of wisdom that were sent while I was receiving a little Lube and First Echelon Maintenance Job at the James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital in Tampa, FL.

I say the thoughtfulness that was shown me by you members is what this association is all about. You guys and gals are all the greatest and thanks once again from the bottom of my heart. Yes, it now has a bottom!

"Sarg Cook
6th District Director

Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Prayer for the Dead

Eternal rest grant unto them, and let perpetual light shine upon them and may they rest in peace. — AMEN.

MILTON M. McDONALD

USS Dobbin
Aurora, CO
LIHU W. GUDGER
Fort Shafter
Sumter, SC
REX L. ELLIS
USS Sunnadin
San Diego, CA
JOHN I. CAREY
USS Argonne
Camp Springs, MD
WILLIAM J. FEILER
Wheeler Field
Spearfish, SD
CLEVIE D. PRICE
USS Honolulu
Redwood City, CA
FRANK M. STREIT
Marine Bks.
Santee, CA
FRANK J. NAIMO
Schofield Bks.
Manchester, NH
EDWARD N. BECK
Schofield Bks.
Albany, GA
BOYD SHAW
USS New Orleans
Hot Springs, AR
LEROY E. LIPE
Marine Det. USS West Virginia
Lomita, CA
CARL E. LEE
USS Utah
Las Vegas, NV

JOHN BORICH

2nd Marine Eng. Bt.
Highland, CA
OSCAR P. WEBB
USS Nevada
Louisville, KY
ANTON NELSON
Fort Shafter
Dunedin, FL
ANTHONY NAZER, SR.
Schofield Bks.
Akron, OH
CHARLES W. GRAHAM
USS Dobbin
Burton, SC
WILLIAM F. HOLTZ
USS West Virginia
Onancock, VA
CURTIS MURPHREE
Schofield Bks.
Greenwood, MS
CLIFFORD J. FREDERICK
Schofield Bks.
Chippewa Falls, WI
CLARANCE A. CRAMER
USS Sicard
Port Richey, FL
RODNEY H. WITMER
USS Monaghan
Atlanta, GA
BLAKE MCCANN
USS San Francisco
Long Beach, CA
ERNE W. TOTTE
Hickam Field
El Paso, TX

NORBERT L. MCKENZIE

USS Arizona
Roanoke, VA
HAROLD A. LAZOTT
USS Honolulu
Manchester, NH
TRYGVE T. HANSON
Fort Kamehameha
Ashton, IL
NORVAL BINA
USS Tangier
Shelton, WA
STANLEY KORDZIEL
USS Whitney
Ithaca, NY
VINCENT M. COTTRILL
USS Maryland
Seattle, WA
WILIS H. WHEATELY
USS Farragut
Villanova, PA
STANLEY R. SUSSKIND
Fort Weaver
Bakersfield, CA
MOSES K. NALUAI
Wheeler Field
Honolulu, HI
JAMES F. DUTTON
Schofield Bks.
Garfield Heights, OH
HOWARD O. LE MAY
USS Montgomery
San Mateo, CA
WALTER V. PURCELL
Ford Island
Metairie, LA

THOMAS A. SAWYER

USS Solace
Lexington, SC
DELBERT L. RUSSELL
USS Oklahoma
Stillwater, MN
HOWARD A. LACEY
4th U.S. Marine Bt.
Santa Ana, CA
LEWIS M. SANDERS
Wheeler Field
Lillian, AL
MARVIN A. PENHITER
USS Tennessee
Merrifield, MN
DOMINICK DEL GATTO
Marine Bks.
Sacramento, CA
DAVID JONES, JR.
Fort Shafter
Elmont, NY
DELBERT J. PATRICK
Marine Det. USS Oklahoma
Spokane, WA
ROBERT CL GIBSON
Ford Island
Orlando, FL
VERNIE G. TOMMERDAHL
USS St. Louis
Black Mt., NC
MALCOLM W. PETTET
Bellows Field
Hampton, VA



Fort Bliss, Texas — PHSA Memorial Stone.

In Memoriam

Malcolm W. Pettet, Lieutenant Colonel, Retired was born November 13, 1905 to Samuel and Laura Pettet. After his public education in Roanoke, he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corp. in 1928. He was trained at the Illinois U.S. Army Air Corp Technical School of Air Craft and Engine Maintenance, Logistics, and Engineering, the Air University Squadron Officers School and the Air Command and Staff College and served his country until retirement in May of 1957 as a Lieutenant Colonel after thirty years of service.

During his time in the Army Air Corp and U.S. Air Force, Malcolm Pettet received commendations with two clusters plus United Nation, Japan Occupation, Korean Service, American Defense, Reserve Officer Service, and six other theater and campaign medals with five battle stars and two clusters. He received a battlefield commission as First Lieutenant. He was stationed at Bellows Field during the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. At the time of his death he was trustee and chaplain of the local chapter of the Pearl Harbor Survivor's Association, Inc.

Having joined Memorial Baptist Church, his love for the Lord was expressed in many ways in and outside the church. He was a life-time deacon and had been treasurer for eleven years and filled many other positions in the church.

We of PHSA who knew Malcolm will miss him dearly. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Lena, and family. Rest in peace dear friend.

In Memorium

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT FLEMING, JR.

Robert John Fleming, Jr. of Menlo Park, California, appointed Governor of the Panama Canal by President John F. Kennedy and a retired major general in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, died July 14, 1984 at Stanford University Hospital after a brief illness. He was 77.

General Fleming graduated from West Point in 1928 and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1931. He assisted in the construction of Fort Peck Dam in Montana.

In 1939, as a captain, he was assigned as Assistant Department Engineer at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. In 1942, then a lieutenant colonel, he was Chief of Staff Hawaiian Department Services and later Deputy Chief of Staff, Central Pacific Area. In these positions, he was responsible for several construction projects concerned with long-range reconnaissance and the defense of the Hawaiian Islands. These projects included a line of air bases between Hawaii and the Philippines, the road to the top of Haleakala Crater and a radar station positioned there.

In his recollections of this time, which are on file at Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, California, he states that he was reassigned to the General Staff Corps and became involved with "four great Americans;" General Charles Herron, General Walter Short, General Delos Emmons and Admiral Chester Nimitz, serving them as a personal assistant and project officer. He handled General Short's correspondence with the War Department and delivered the delayed message on December 7th, 1941 from General Marshall in Washington to General Short in Hawaii alerting him to the position of the Japanese Fleet. He was also responsible for the preparation of General Short's defense before the Roberts Commission. In the case of Admiral Nimitz, he served as his unofficial Army advisor providing a liaison between Army and Navy operations.

He was promoted to full colonel in 1943 and Commanding Officer of the 1140th Engineer Combat Group in Kentucky. Later, in Europe, his group supported the 1st and 9th Armies and was in charge of the occupation of the Rhineland Province and the Ruhr Valley in Germany.

After World War II, he had assignments with the Corps of Engineers in Europe. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1955 while serving in the New England Division.

In 1957 he returned to Europe as Commanding General, Theater Army Support Command, in France. He was promoted to major general in 1961 while serving as Division Engineer in Dallas, Texas.

In 1962, President Kennedy appointed him Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company. He retired from that post and was discharged from the Army in 1967.

Among the many honors he received were the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star and an Army Commendation Medal. France made him an Officer of the Legion of Honor and awarded him the Croix de Guerre; pre-communist Czechoslovakia made him Commander, Order of the White Lion and gave him the Czech War Cross; the Soviet Union inducted him into the Order of the Fatherland during World War II; and Panama inducted him into the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa. He was a member of the Engineering Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, West Point Chapter.

Memorial services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Palo Alto, on July 18th. General Fleming's ashes were interred at Arlington National Cemetery July 26th following a graveside service with military honors.

Remember the REAL America?

- | | |
|---|---|
| When riots were unthinkable. | When everybody didn't feel entitled to a college education. |
| When you left front doors open. | When people expected less and valued what they had more. |
| When socialism was a dirty word. | When politicians proclaimed their patriotism, and meant it. |
| When ghettos were neighborhoods. | When everybody knew the difference between right and wrong. |
| When the Flag was a sacred symbol. | When things weren't perfect — but you never expected them to be. |
| When criminals actually went to jail. | When you weren't made to feel guilty for enjoying dialect comedy. |
| When you weren't afraid to go out at night. | When our Government stood up for Americans, anywhere in the world. |
| When taxes were only a necessary nuisance. | When you knew that the law would be enforced, and your safety protected. |
| When a boy was a boy, and dressed like one. | When you considered yourself lucky to have a good job, and proud to have it. |
| When a girl was a girl and dressed like one. | When the law meant justice, and you felt a shiver of awe at sight of a policeman. |
| When the poor were too proud to take charity. | When you weren't embarrassed to say that this is the best country in the world. |
| When the clergy actually talked about religion. | When America was a land filled with brave, proud, confident, hard-working people! |
| When clerks and repairmen tried to please you. | |
| When college kids swallowed goldfish, not acid. | |
| When songs had a tune, and the words made sense. | |
| When young fellows tried to join the Army or Navy. | |
| When people knew what the Fourth of July stood for. | |
| When you never dreamed our country could ever lose. | |
| When a Sunday drive was a pleasant trip, not an ordeal. | |
| When you bragged about your home town and home state. | |

OFFICIAL PHSA MAGNETIC SEALS

Florida Chapter No. 6 is selling 12-inch diameter tri-colored magnetic PHSA Seals for \$8.00 each. Forward check and order to 2223 Hyde Park Road, Jacksonville, FL 32210.

PEARL HARBOR GRAM

Published Quarterly by

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION, INC.

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Editor, Pearl Harbor Gram: Ken Creese, P.O. Box 4665, Lancaster, CA 93539. phone 805/948-1851.



From the Editor's Desk

Articles April Issue

We received, in reference to two articles in the April 1985 issue, some comments that might be of interest to you survivors. On page 40, "The Cube." It was published that the Cube was designed and made by the son of survivor Joseph Fazio and also son-in-law of William P. Rush. Also mentioned in the article was that only one other known couple to have a son and daughter whose grandfathers are both Pearl Harbor Survivors are Jean Mehegan and Jacob Fredrickson.

We received a letter from Leo L. Billings of Spokane, WA, stating he wanted to differ with us, that Jolynn Lorentz has two grandparents who are survivors. They are Donald G. Lorentz (*USS California*) and Leo L. Billings (*Marine Bks.*)

William Rush, you stand corrected.

The other article was by Joe Tokar, who mentioned our past National President, Mark Ferris.

Some survivors around the country have been wondering what has happened to Mark and where he is located.

We received a letter from the California (PHSA) State Secretary informing the *Gram* Mark now lives in the Sacramento area and works for the Sacramento *Union*. He is active in the Sacramento River City Chapter 6. He is also editor of the *Bowling News* for the *Union*.

Mini News...

Once again we have left the Mini News out of this issue but will pick it up again starting with the October issue. With all the copy we have in articles, pictures, and the Financial Report

coming out in this issue, it left very little space for the Mini News. Send in those chapter newsletters, so your local chapter is not left out of the October issue.

Centerfold Pictures.

Until further notice, please do not send in anymore centerfold pictures of your organizations or outfits. We now have a backlog of 10 pictures which will take us through 1987 and we here in the *Gram* office do not want to be responsible for your personal pictures. We do appreciate the response you members have taken in sending in these artifacts. Thank you one and all.

Submarine Picture

Several issues back we printed a picture of the Japanese Submarine that ran aground off Oahu during the December 7, 1941 attack. Inadvertently we mailed out this picture (glossy black and white) for return to the sender in the wrong envelope, but we don't know to whom. This picture belongs to Bill Cleveland, 1106 Maplewood Ave., Portsmouth, NH 03801. If any of you members have received this picture, would you please forward to Bill, so we can save face.

Cruise Setback

We have stated you would receive a mailing from the Travel Agency (Four Aces) around the middle of April. When the agency contacted the Cunard Lines for a final commitment and contract, they balked and wanted an irrevocable letter of credit for the full amount of the charter cruise before tendering an offer to us. This we could not do. The long and short of it is, the Cunard Lines have not committed the *Cunard Princess* to a 1986 schedule because the ship

will be going in for a major overhaul at Malta and they are not sure if it will be available to us. They have been stringing us along for almost a year.

All of you members wrote in approximately a year ago expressing interest in this 1986 cruise are deeply worried your names have been left off the mailing list. You have not, all names have been recorded at the time they were received in this office and there is no need to worry. If we had answered all this mail of concern we received, it would have cost the *Gram* office over \$300 in mailing expenses.

Since Cunard Lines backed out, we were contacted by Sun Dance Cruise Line and been offered the "Star Dancer," a brand new ship, for our 1986 Hawaii Cruise.

Those who wrote letters of interest should receive your cruise package in the mail during the month of August. If you have not received your Cruise Package by then, please write to: Four Aces Travel Center — 703 Market St., Suite 340 — San Francisco, CA 94103 or phone (415) 495-4959 for your package. Attention, Don Everingham.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Ken,

I am sending a check for the replacement of the January 1985 issue of the *Gram*. The reason for this request is very interesting and I will enclose a little input you might be able to use in a future *Gram*. Edit as you wish, use or forget it.

100 BIRTHDAY PROVIDES MEMORIES

The January 1985 issue of the *Gram*, with a feature story of the *USS Curtiss* and a 100th Birthday anniversary provided quite a coincidence in my life.

The *Gram* story related how a very good friend of mine was killed Dec. 7, 1941. Dean Orwick, RM2/C, died as the result of injuries when a bomb hit the Radio Two Station on the *USS Curtiss*. The 100th Birthday was celebrated in March 1985 by Dean's father, Roy Orwick. I was invited as I have known Mr. Orwick for over 55 years. Of course, my gift to him

was a copy of the *Pearl Harbor Gram*.

These memories really go back to the early thirties when three buddies were separated by Navy service and met again for a few brief moments on that day of "INFAMY." Dean, Rudy Palka, QM, on the *USS Phoenix* and myself, John O'Shea, RM2/C, *USS New Orleans*. Dean, of course, was killed. Rudy remained in service and retired as a CQM. He now resides in Virginia Beach, Va. and is active in the PHSA.

I am now very active in the Pearl Harbor Radio Amateur Net and am at present time Secretary of that group. Our roster contains the names of 179 Survivors of Pearl Harbor who are now Radio Amateur License holders. Thirty of our members are life members of PHSA. One hundred and eleven are or were members of the Association. We continue to look for new members and always try to get them to join our fine National
(Continued on Page 8)

PRICES FOR ADVERTISEMENT IN GRAM

Approved by the National Executive Board at their meeting in Memphis TN, March 25, 1983, and went into effect as of April, 1983:

Size of Ad	One Issue	Four Consecutive Issues
Full Page	\$250.00	\$800.00
Half Page	\$125.00	\$450.00
Quarter Page	\$ 75.00	\$280.00
2-Col., 3"	\$ 65.00	\$235.00
2-Col., 2"	\$ 48.00	\$165.00
1-Col., 3"	\$ 39.00	\$130.00
1 Col., 2"	\$ 28.00	\$ 90.00
Booster	\$ 5.00	\$ 18.00
Additional Booster		
Lines (ea.)	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00

100th Birthday

(Continued from Page 7)

Organization, PHSA. My Amateur Call is W8JZH, John O'Shea, and my address is good in most any call book.

3910 W. 212th Pl.
Matteson, IL 60443

April 24, 1985

Dear Editor:

I am shocked and disgusted with the passage of the resolution honoring Admiral Kimmel and General Short.

On Dec. 7, 1941, 2,403 men were killed/missing in action; 1,178 men were wounded. Primary responsibility for this rests on the shoulders of the two inept "leaders," Admiral Kimmel and General Short.

Kimmel assumed command on Feb. 1, 1941; Short on Feb. 7, 1941. On Feb. 5, Kimmel received a communique from Sec't. of Navy Knox, stating in part: "If war eventuates with Japan, it is believed that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet on the naval base at Pearl Harbor." The communique went on to advise Kimmel to take every step, as rapidly as can be done, that will increase the joint readiness of the Army and Navy to withstand a raid of the character mentioned above. (Perhaps the most basic step he failed was his rejection of torpedo nets).

Kimmel and Short were guilty of errors of judgment. Also, their hearings showed them to be guilty of self-pity. Both attempted to shift full and complete responsibility for what happened to their superiors.

There is no doubt others shared their responsibility, but this does not mitigate their responsibilities.

Kimmel displayed an utter and amazing lack of imagination in estimating the possibility of a direct attack on Pearl Harbor when relations with Japan were so strained. (Pranger) Two

thousand four hundred and three paid the full price for the failure of Kimmel and Short. Now, PHSA honors these two — if only those 2,403 could speak.

Adis M. Arnold

Editors Note:

Once again, we do not wish to get involved in the Gram with letters flying back and forth through the Gram between survivors on issues. If you have comments to make, please write to Mr. Arnold at the above address.

A Challenge to all of PHSA

I'm concerned about activities within our organization! How can it be we have all forgotten about a big part of our image as: "World Champion Acey Ducey Players" during World War II?

Why is it at national conventions, district conventions and state conventions, there are no "Acey Ducey" tournaments taking place?

I recall with vivid pleasure — spending hours on end, sitting on a Gun Platform or a compartment table, playing the game as though my life depended on the outcome! "How can we forget?"

Back in those days we all recall playing poker for high stakes, going on liberty and discovering foreign cultures and exotic foods and many other things, which was great, but we forget one of the most satisfying pastimes of that era: "Playing Acey Ducey" and playing with such a feverish tempo that all else seemed unimportant at the moment!

I remember every compartment table had a game board stenciled on those tables.

I hope this is received as a challenge by readers of the *Gram*. I'm the Champ and best Acey Ducey player in the world today! I learned my skills during World War II aboard a number of Navy ships, and I simply state

a fact that no one can beat me.

Let us renew the interest that was so great in the past. Why not have tournaments at our conventions? Another reason to support this effort is that over these United States we have members who are restricted and confined or ill. Let us as Pearl Harbor Survivors and members of one of the Greatest Organizations in history pass the time of day with these members, by paying them a visit and saying, hey; let's play a little "Acey Ducey." And in passing, keep them informed as to the happenings within PHSA.

For those who believe they can make smarter moves or might be lucky at throwing those dice, you are wrong, I'm the Champ!

The natives of Bora Bora to this day still talk about the great skill I showed at playing Acey Ducey.

The challenge is there, so follow up on this fellow survivors and friends.

Bob Hudson

(Editors Note:) Please do not write the Gram when taking up this challenge. Write directly to Bob. Address is as follows: 1810 Hayes, NE., MPLS, MN. 55418.)

CORRECTION

Page 8 of the April 1985 *Gram* under Prayer for the Dead. Marvin Whittaker was listed as being on the *USS Blue* it should have read: *USS Nevada*.

Also under 40th Wedding Anniversaries we spelled Wilton O. Kfeinheder name incorrectly, it should read — Kreinheder . . .

The closing date for the October issue of the *Gram* is the 1st of September 1985.

Helen and Denny Dragan
3rd Def. Bn. USMC
269 Anthony Ave.
Hudson, NY 12534

High-Quality Color T-Shirts



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IS A MEMBER OF



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Central PA-Letterkenny Chapter, PHSA

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Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

UNIT LISTINGS

Requests for Unit Listings, which contain the names of the current PHSA members from your ship or station, are to be mailed to Mr. David P. Bedell — 14059 Oakview Dr., McKeesport, PA 15131. Your request should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped

envelope. Extra postage should be included for larger units — Hickam Field, Schofield Barracks, etc.

With your request, please give your PHSA identification number found on your membership card.

Wedding Anniversaries

55th Anniversaries

Robert A. (*USS San Francisco*) and Louise Dusch, 166 Third Ave., Apt #7, Chula Vista, CA 92010 — June 21st, 1985.

50th Anniversaries

Richard C. (*Navy Radio, Wailupe Oahu*) and Vyrdrrie McElveen, Box 473, Hastings, FL 32045 — November 17th, 1985.

45th Anniversaries

James F. (*USS Oklahoma*) and Victoria Armlin, 477 Quartz St., Redwood City, CA 94062 — June 17th, 1985.

40th Anniversaries

Robert M. (*Ft. Kamehameha*) and Emily Brown, Box 445, Frankton, IN 46044 — March 10th, 1985.

Wilfred A. (*41st C/A Ft. Kamehameha*) and Daryl Wendt, 1823 Cecil Ave., Fortuna, CA 95540 — September 9th, 1985.

Felix V. (*USS Helena*) and Yolanda Balodis, 326 Lyndhurst Ave., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 — September 23rd, 1985.

Garvin (*USS St. Louis*) and Irene McComas, Route 1 Box 15, Minco, OK 73059 — December 29th, 1985.

Roger C. (*US Naval Hospital*) and Mildred B. Utke, 305 W. Danks St., Shawano, WI 54166 — August 19th, 1985.

35th Anniversaries

Walt (*USS Maryland*) and Betty Richardson, 408 East Washington St., Peru, IN 46970 — June 17th, 1985.

30th Anniversaries

Wallace (*USS Curtiss*) and Margaret Brown, 1850 Alice St. #1013, Oakland, CA 94612 — September 2nd, 1985.

Jesse (*USS Curtiss*) and Sarah Tinkey, R.D.I. Box 296, Claysville, PA 15323 — November 4th, 1985.

F. Virgil (*USS Honolulu*) and Evelyn Watts, 220 Fusco Ave., Modesto, CA 95354 — May 3rd, 1985.

Leo (*73rd Pursuit Sq. Wheeler Field*) and Sophia E. Sienkiewicz, 5225 Seward Circle, Pfafftown, NC 27040 — August 25th, 1985.

George (*24th Inf. Schofield Bks.*) and Bertha Shoemaker, 1115 West Ave. J-15, Lancaster, CA 93534.

25th Anniversaries

Lawrence W. (*24th Sq. Wheeler Field*) and Alice Lamb, P.O. Box 1861, Gardnerville, NV 89410 — May 16th, 1985.

John A. (*78th Sq., Wheeler Field*) and Eva M. Bishop, 37350 Lake Shore Dr., Mt. Clemens, MI 48045 — October 22nd, 1985.

Howard (*USS St. Louis*) and Barbara Roop, 4619 Mark Twain Place, Stockton, CA 95207 — May 27th, 1985.

15th Anniversaries

Rodney (*USS Curtiss*) and Shirley Phelps, 6512 East Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46219 — February 14th, 1985.

REUNIONS

The 10th annual reunion of those who served at NAS Kaneohe Bay, between October 1939 through June 1950, will be held at the Holiday Inn and Casino in Las Vegas, NV this coming October 30th through November 3rd, 1985.

The *USS California* will be holding their reunion this September from the 9th through the 12th, 1985. This will be in Seaside, OR.

For further information please contact: Harold Bear, 616 West Lafayette, Staunton,

IL 62088 or phone: (618) 635-5638.

The Plank Owners Assoc. from the *USS Midway* (CVB 41) is planning their reunion for all crewman, officers, enlisted air crews, and squadrons etc., etc.

For further information please contact: Plank Owners Assoc., 5023 Royal Av., Las Vegas, NV 89103 or phone (702) 873-9841.

The *USS Dunlap* (DD-384) will hold its 2nd reunion in Indianapolis, IN this coming September from the 6th through the 8th, 1985. For further information please contact: Ed Littlefield, 3860 S. Higuera St. Sp. 176, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401.

The *USS Arizona* (BB-39) reunion will be held in Tucson, AZ., from the 3rd through the 8th of December 1985. For further information please contact: H.H. Zobel, 4044 Loma Riviera Circle, San Diego, CA 92110 or phone (619) 222-7758.

Battery "F" of the 4th Defense BN, USMC of WWII will be holding their reunion this coming September of 85 at Madison, WI.

For further details, please contact Willard (Chick) Yaroch, 552 Gerald Ave., Sun Prairie,

WI 53590 or phone: (608) 837-3267.

The *USS Honolulu* will be holding their annual reunion in October, from the 18th through the 20th, 1985, in Jacksonville, FL.

Please contact Ralph Hutchinson, 8430 Old Orange Park Rd., Orange Park, FL 32073 or Phone (904) 264-9356.

The *USS Detroit* (CL-8) will be holding their annual reunion (8th) this coming September, from the 13th through the 15th, 1985.

Headquarters Motel will be the Westin Crown Center, 1 Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO.

For further information please contact: Cliff Pitts, 10034 W. 86th Terrace, Overland Park, KS 66212. The 1st mailing went out in May, 1985, if you have not received yours by now, call: (913) 648-0238.

The *USS Helm* (DD-388) will be holding their reunion from October 13th through the 16th, 1985 at the Radisson Inn, Main Gate, in Kissimmee, FL.

For further information please contact: Thomas J. Reilly, 412 East Grand Ave., Rahway, NJ. or phone (201) 382-0481.

(Continued on Page 10)



U.S.S. WEST VIRGINIA (BB-48) will hold the 17th reunion, Holiday Inn Charleston House, Charleston, West Virginia, on September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1985.

This reunion there will be a memorial and remembrance service dedicated to the 105 shipmates who were killed on December 7, 1941, and all shipmates who served and lost their lives during World War II.

The flag that flew on board the ship during the attack on December 7, 1941, will be presented to the Governor and State of West Virginia.

All shipmates who served from 1923 to 1947 and all guests are cordially invited to attend this reunion.

For further information feel free to contact Lou Grabinski, 1023 Appleton St. #2, Long Beach, CA 90802 213/436-5059 or Chet Walczak, 11932 Wallingsford Rd., Los Alamitos, CA 90720 213/430-2322.

Reunions . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

The *USS Mount Katmai* (AE-16) will hold their first reunion in Oakland, CA on July 26th, 1986.

For further information please contact Mickey Ganitch, 15608 Cranbrook St., San Leandro, CA 94579 or phone 415/357-4162.

* * *

The *USS Helm* (DD-388) will be holding their reunion in Orlando, FL, from October 13th through the 16th, 1985.

Please contact Pat Hucker, 3230 NW. 111th Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065.

* * *

The "78th" Fighter Squadron will hold their 2nd reunion — WWII Veterans in Milwaukee, WI this coming July from the 25th through the 28th, 1985.

For particulars please contact: Kenneth Sweet, 4045 S. 54th St., Milwaukee, WI 53200 or phone 414/541-4015.

Anyone who served in the 78th from 1940-1945 is invited to join his old comrades.

* * *

The *USS Indiana* (BB-58) will conduct it's 13th reunion at the Landmark Inn, Maple Shade, NJ. This will be held from the 19th through the 22nd of September, 1985.

Details may be obtained from: Thomas L. Ruff, 3064 Indian River Dr. NE., Palm Bay, FL 32905.

* * *

To all Ships — Stations . . . All Sailors — Marines — and Coast Guardsman. There will be

First Florida State PHSA Reunion

Central Florida Chapter 2 will be the host for the first Florida State Reunion for all Survivors, wives and guests in Orlando, Florida September 13 through 15th 1985. Notices have been mailed out to all Florida Survivors. If you have not received your notice of the Reunion please contact the Florida State Chairman, Robert McClintock, 3215 Albert Street, Orlando, Florida 32806 and a notice will be sent to you.

We are extending a cordial welcome to all Survivors to come join us. If you'd like to come let the Florida State Chairman know and he'll send the notice with the application for registration.

an "ALL NAVY" reunion and jamboree also a Golf Tournament in Las Vegas, NV during the month of May 27th through the 31st, 1986.

Golfers please contact Mel Fraagassi (*USS Phoenix*) 1316 Linden Ave., Deerfield, IL 60015. For hotel reservations contact Navy Jamboree, 5023 Royal Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89103. Reservations will be taken until December 1st, 1985.

HAWAII CRUISE '86

I wish to apologize to you members who have sent in letters of interest about the cruise and did not get the information mailing we promised you in the April issue of the *Gram*.

This mailing did not take place due to a temporary setback. Our one big obstacle in arranging this cruise is the "Jones Act," which states that all foreign ship lines cannot stay in an American port of call longer than a 24-hour period. So these cruise ship lines have been reluctant to commit themselves to us. The only American cruise ship line that sails on the Atlantic or Pacific is "American-Hawaii" lines and they really have shown no interest in this cruise because of their cruise schedule within the islands. Also, their price quote is approximately \$1,400 more per passenger.

We have all your names on file and there is no need to write us again. We are still negotiating with these cruise lines and as final details are firmed up, we will be in touch with you via a complete mailing.

I have thought several times of dropping this event, but Four Aces Travel Agency assures me they can make this Hawaii cruise a "go." So hang in there and I'm quite sure they will have a go-ahead on this by mid-July, 1985.

Thanks for your patience and keep in mind we will be sailing in '86.

—Editor



To our knowledge, Bob Rohr of Twin City Chapter may have hosted the first gathering of survivors who were "Winter Texans" during the winter of 84-85. They met this past March on S. Padre Island at Bob's place. From left to right standing: Clarence Kopplin (*USS Sumner*), Walt Larson (*USS Nevada*), Bob Rohr (*USS Oklahoma*), Bob Sykes (*Schofield Bks.*), Ted Weeks (*Naval Hosp.*) Seated: Bill Moss (*USS Phoenix*), and Larry Meier (*USS Chew*).



Dedication of Veterans Memorial at Lake Havasu City, AZ, April 1985. Left to right: Harold La Lone, Howard Trost, Martin Reichert, Fred Siemons and Jack Phillips. Also present but not shown was Stan Chambers.

NEW MEMBERS

The second quarter of 1985 closed with new members joining PHSA.

Congratulations to all who have helped achieve this excellent increase in membership since the last quarter of 1984.

The *Gram* welcomes each of you to our association.

Due to the unauthorized use of the names and addresses of a new member printed in the *Gram*, the full address is not listed. If any member desires to obtain the full address of a fellow survivor, please contact the National Vice President, who is the membership chairman.

Mr. David P. Bedell
14059 Oakview Dr.
McKeesport, PA 15131

**New Members for the period
4/85 to 6/85 . . . Total of 81**

Total for the year . . . 329

Total Membership — 10,237

Membership Recruiting

January 1st to June 30th, 1985

By States:

Alabama.....	2
Arizona.....	10
Arkansas.....	1
California.....	73
Colorado.....	2
Connecticut.....	2
Florida.....	20
Georgia.....	6
Hawaii.....	2
Idaho.....	1
Illinois.....	3
Indiana.....	3
Iowa.....	1
Kansas.....	3
Kentucky.....	4
Louisiana.....	1
Maine.....	2
Maryland.....	2
Massachusetts.....	8
Michigan.....	3
Minnesota.....	7
Missouri.....	4
Nebraska.....	1
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	3

New Jersey.....	7
New Mexico.....	1
New York.....	8
North Carolina.....	4
Ohio.....	4
Oklahoma.....	5
Oregon.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	5
South Carolina.....	1
Tennessee.....	3
Texas.....	15
Utah.....	4
Vermont.....	1
Virginia.....	8
Washington.....	6
West Virginia.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4

District Totals

1st District.....	76
2nd District.....	13
3rd District.....	26
4th District.....	20
5th District.....	18
6th District.....	40
7th District.....	30
8th District.....	27

A "well-done," survivors . . .
Membership Chairman
David P. Bedell

BAKER, William R.
Moravia, NY 13118
(27th Inf., Schofield Bks.)

DOCKERY, Hubert C.
Mt. View, CA 94043
(Ft. DeRussey)

GOOLSBY, Henry D.
Portsmouth, VA 23703
(Patient, *USS Solace*)

NISTENDIRK, Homer L.
Warrenton, MO 63383
(*USS Cassin*)

ROGERS, Darnel
Boise, ID 83704
(*USS Raleigh*)

ANDRETTA, Cosmo L.
Jacksonville, FL 32210
(*USS West Virginia*)

BLAIR, Loren E.
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931
(*USS Whitney*)

PONCET, David F.
Escondido, CA 92025
(Navy Misc.)

ABBOTT, Harvey M.
Tucker, GA 30084
(3rd Def. Bat. Marines)

BECK, Robert L.
Capitola, CA 95010
(*USS Conyngham*)

BRENNAN, North
Phoenix, AZ 85018
(*USS Phoenix*)

CAMPBELL, Robert F.
Maplewood, MN 55109
(*USS Nevada*)

CAPRA, Everest W.
Hollywood, FL 33020
(42nd Bomb Grp. Hickam Field)

CHILDRESS, Charles H.
San Diego, CA 92109
(*USS Helena*)

CLARKE, Harry K.
Seal Beach, CA 90740
(*USS Nevada*)

COHAN, Francis H.
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
(VP-23 Ford Island)

CONNOR, Joseph F.
Pompano Beach, FL 33064
(27th Inf. Schofield Bks.)

CURRY, Kemp M.
San Francisco, CA 94132
(Rec. Sta. Navy Misc.)

DOYLE, Joseph W.
Hightstown, NJ 08520
(Hickam Field)

EAKER, Doyle M.
Sun City, CA 92381
(97th C/A Ft. Kamehameha)

ELEY, Clyde M.
Gulfport, MS 39501
(Ft. Barrette)

GAINES, Robert F.
Orlando, FL 32804
(87th Obsr. Sq. Bellows Field)

GEER, Robert E.
Oneida, N.Y.

(VP-14 Kaneohe Bay)
GEORGE, Isaac E.
New Castle, PA 16105
(324th Sig. CO. Hickam Field)

GORGOL, George F.
Park Ridge, IL 60068
(23rd MAT Sq. Hickam Field)

GREEN, Russell E.
Phoenix, NY 13135
(*USS Neosho*)

HEALEY, Jack E.
Saginaw, MI 48603
(864th AAA Ft. Shafter)

IANNACONE, Anthony
Williamstown, NJ 08094
(15th C/A Ft. Kamehameha)

JIOLA, Antonio
S. Lake Tahoe, CA 95702
(*USS Pennsylvania*)

KETTERI, John F.
Denver, CO 80219
(*USS Pennsylvania*)

LANOQUETTE, John B.
Berwick, ME 03908
(*USS West Virginia*)

LA ROQUE, Gene R.
Washington, D.C. 20024
(*USS MacDonough*)

LINZENMEYER, Kenneth J.
Norwalk, CA 90650
(*USS Selfridge*)

O'HARA, Robert E.
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
(*USS Maryland*)

PHILLIPS, Amos
Greer, SC 29651
(QM Depot Det. Schofield Bks.)

REDHAGE, William B.
Farmington, MO 63640
(VP-23 Ford Island)

REEVES, Richard F.
Brownsburg, IN 46112
(*USS Sacramento*)

RIGGS, Eurcle E.
Jacksonville, NC 28540
(*USS West Virginia* — Marines)

(Continued on Page 12)

Lonely Survivor

Jacob W. Danko from Cleveland, OH writes into the *Gram* requesting his fellow survivors to drop him a line or two now and then to help him through his lonely and depressing periods.

Jacob is totally disabled (100%), unable to attend meetings because of his blindness and being almost totally deaf.

All he asks is if we members could drop him a card or just write and say hello, he would greatly appreciate this favor.

Jacob's address is: 625 C Turney Road 168, Cleveland, OH 44146. Do your good deed for the day, fellow survivors, and help a buddy.

Editor



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New Members . . .

RIPLEY, Stanley T.
Grand Rapids, MI 49505
(Marine Det. Kaneohe Bay)

RUSK, Blaine A.
Lemon Grove, CA 92045
(USS Maryland)

SMITH, Cecil C.
San Pedro, CA 90731
(USS California)

TOBEN, Theodore H.
Staten Island NY 10309
(24th Inf. Schofield Bks.)

VONFROLIO, Carmine
Staten Island, NY 10308
(21st Inf. Schofield Bks.)

WOODHAM, Otis O.
Grandridge, FL 32442
(USS Helena)

YOUNGMAN, Robert K.
Highland, IN 46322
(USS California)

ARMSTRONG, John W.
Florham Park, NJ 07932
(Schofield Bks.)

RYAN, Thomas H.
Lisbon, OH 44432
(USS Pyro)

BRANAMAN, Dale F.
Bend, OR 97701
(USS Conyngham)

BOWDEN, Warren E.
Platteville, WI 53818
(USS Tracy)

CALVERT, Harry E.
McKeesport, PA 15133
(47th Pursuit Sq. Wheeler Field)

BALL, Robert L.
St. Paul, MN 55109
(USS Ward)

JOHNSON, Roy S.
Tehachapi, CA 93561
(USS Selfridge)

MEYER, Harold E.
Jacksonville, IL 62650
(USS Phelps)

PERKINS, Floyd M.
Tustin, CA 92680
(1st Def. Bn., Marines)

WATKINS, Paul L.
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
(USS Ralph Talbot)

BACON, Robert H.
Bradford, NH 03221
(19th Inf. Schofield Bks.)

BOCHENSKI, Henry L.
New Brighton, MN 55112
(USS Tennessee)

BOWMAN, William F.
Pt. St. Lucie, FL 33452
(USS Henley)

BRADY, William F. Sr.
Ormond Beach, FL 32074
(USS Antares)

BURLEIGH, Lindley W.
San Diego, CA 92120
(USS Pennsylvania)

CALKINS, Teddy J.
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(USS Solace)

DI ELLA, Leonard L.
Westlake, OH 44145
(USS Norwhal)

DIAZ, Jack H.
San Diego, CA 92117
(251st CA Barbers Point)

EGNATOVICH, Lewis J.
Rockville, MD 20851
(USS Oklahoma)

FROST, John W.
Aloha, OR 97007
(Utility Sq. 2, Ford Island)

GRIMM, Everett W.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(USS Nevada)

HIESTER, David W.
Highland Falls, NY 10928
(63rd F/A Schofield Bks.)

HOLCOMB, John P.
Huntington Beach, CA 92649
(USS Detroit)

HOLCOMB, Paul A.
Cottdale, FL 82831
(63rd Ord. Co. Schofield Bks.)

MURPHEY, Myron C.
Lehigh Acres, FL 33936
(72nd Purs. Sq. Wheeler Field)

KUHN, Raymond J.

La Pine, OR 97739
(Navy Yard Post Office)

LAMORE, Albert E.
Van Buren, ME 04785
(15th C/A Ft. Kamehameha)

MALYSZ, Ed J.
Rockford, IL 61103
(USS Whitney)

McFARLAND, Clifford
Parma, OH 44134
(Finance Dept. Hickam Field)

OMANSON, Harold K.
National City, CA 92050
(VMSB21 — Eva Air Station)

SELBY, Walter T.
Grand Lake, CO 80447
(USS Maryland)

SHREVE, Elmer L. Jr.
Lynnwood, WA 98036
(USS Farragut)

VOYLES, Bruce A.
San Diego, CA 92110
(USS St. Louis)

WADE, Russell A.
E. Wareham, MA 02538
(64th F/A Schofield Bks.)

WILLIAMS, Raymond
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
(USS California)

YOUNGS, Bert
Pensacola, FL 32506
(Schofield Bks.)

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
CHAPTER 10
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Remember Pearl Harbor

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred on a sunny Sunday morning 43 years ago and the lessons of that day shouldn't be forgotten.

We were on the West Coast at the time and remember the week that followed. Military airfields had the planes, but most of them were either without fuel or without ammunition. Ships in San Diego harbor were short on crews. Submarines had no live torpedos, having been in training only with wooden ones.

In short, America was not ready. We were saved only by the fact that the Japanese had planned no followup attack.

Today we are faced with a Communist enemy, whose stated purpose is to take over this country. Unlike the Japanese, these Communists are chess players. They do not make move one until they know what moves two, three and four will be.

With their complete control over their people, be they Rus-

sian, Cuban or otherwise, they can easily take the offensive, leaving us on the defensive and dangerously so if we are unprepared.

At the moment, it is a fact that we are definitely unprepared. Yet even now leaders in Washington are arguing that we must cut our defense spending. The hope that the communists will live up to any agreement on arms is totally unrealistic, proved by the fact that they have always broken agreements in the past.

We can still enjoy the comforts of a sunny Sunday morning, but only because these comforts were paid for by the lives lost at Pearl Harbor and in the long war that followed. And these comforts will continue to be ours only if we never forget Pearl Harbor's lesson and are willing to protect our future by preparing today.

Nackey Loeb
Publisher

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Pearl Harbor Survivors Association

QUESTION: "Who are we?" "What is the purpose of our organization?"

Are we to look upon ourselves as "hero's?" "Do we hope that our fellow Americans accept us as "hero's?" To answer that question, let me begin by offering the dictionary's definition of a "hero:"

In mythology and legend, a man often born of one mortal and one divine parent, who is endowed with great courage and strength, celebrated for his bold exploits and favored by the Gods. Any man noted for feats of courage and notability of purpose; especially one who has risked or sacrificed his life. A person prominent in some event, field, period or cause by reason of his special achievements or contributions.

I personally feel that all of those people who performed service to our nation, who gave their lives, are indeed "hero's" and, should be honored forever in our memory, in publications of education and history, and in the hearts of all men. "I speak of those Americans who did demonstrate feats of courage and of notability."

Those of us who survived should feel honored to have been a brief part of their lives. We the survivors, shared in the

moment of their death and supreme sacrifice, that they made for our nation. "No man can do more!"

Those of us who survived, also shared their great purpose, and we can rightfully feel proud to have been standing beside these gallant men at the moment of their supreme sacrifice for us. We stood there with the same purpose, offering our own lives if need be, to achieve Freedom! Dignity! and, the betterment of all mankind, and our great democracy!

"Who then are we?" "We who survived this tragedy of history?"

I believe that those of us who survived are compelled to dedicate our own privileged lives, doing what we must do; set an example and serve as a spokesman to people of the present and to future generations of Americans, telling and retelling the truth that: There have always been and, will always be, those amongst us that, so ardently believe in the values of freedom! In the American dream! and, the purpose of our founding fathers and democracy — that we shall defend to the death if need be, our well intentioned purposes and hopes for all mankind.

We are proud to have demonstrated our will and purpose to

help preserve our great democracy. We remain happy, knowing that our own lives could also have been lost to us, yet, in spite of the great danger to all of us: "We stood firm and resolute in our duties!"

We are the most ordinary types of American citizens, caught up in a deplorable event in history, labeled by President Roosevelt as a "Day of Infamy!"

We ordinary citizens of America met the challenge with extraordinary courage and determination, and we did so in the midst of absolute devastation and horror that surrounded us at the moment!

We were caught at a time that threatened the welfare of mankind from all over the World. We put our lives on the line and responded with honor because we believed in each other and we believed in our nation. We are proud of our service and all we ask in return is that; future generations of Americans remember Pearl Harbor, remember the men who gave their lives. We hope that we learn from the lessons of the past, but more than anything else is perhaps that; Future generations of Americans remain willing to defend to the death if need be, our freedom and good purpose, just as all of our Fore-

Fathers have done and, as we have done!

It is my hope that all Americans remember the warning offered by President Lincoln in his address to congress, in essence he stated; "We never have to fear any outside source to our great democracy, but we must always remain on guard from sources within!"

Those of us who survived Pearl Harbor might be considered as a "Symbol" of what can occur, and that which must never again happen. It can happen if we allow ourselves to become complacent or unconcerned in maintaining our frontiers of security.

The peace and freedoms we so desperately cherish, demand a terrible price but, if we are to learn from the wisdom of the past — "It is a cheap price to pay!"

I beg all of you to support our President, be patriotic and never forget or lose sight of our glorious values: "the envy of the rest of the world!"

As just one of many survivors of War, I feel privileged to have served, proud of the small role I played and, I remain dedicated to the memory of my comrades.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" "Keep America alert!"

Robert Stephen Hudson

That Hellish 14 November, 1942

That morning high-explosive shells rained down on the planes and aircrews at Henderson at the rate of one every 1.5 seconds.

By Herschel Chipp
(*USS San Francisco*)

Many were dismayed that, after the bitter and costly "Battle of Guadalcanal" in the early morning of 13 November 1942, when so many American lives and ships were lost in the defense of Henderson Field, the enemy should be back within 24 hours with a heavy bombardment of the airfield. I can tell you that, even though we were still on the way back to Espiritu Santo, (*USS San Francisco*), burying our dead, tending the wounded and patching the many holes in the hull, we felt great

sympathy for those who gallantly still faced the hell of all those 1370 major calibre shells that fell on you at Guadalcanal in a period of 37 minutes.

On the basis of recent interviews and official reports from Japanese sources, this is apparently the way it happened: Although on the night before — the early morning of the 13th — we had suffered much more than the enemy (six ships sunk: cruisers *Atlanta* and *Juneau*, destroyers *Barton*, *Cushing*, *Lafayette*, *Monssen* and heavily damaged all except one of the remaining seven ships), the "Battle of Guadalcanal" could be considered an American victory since we had succeeded in completely frustrating the enemy plan to smash the "Cactus" air

force. And with two battleships they were fully capable of doing it! But Admiral Abe foolishly assumed, on no tangible evidence, that American Naval forces had abandoned Guadalcanal. His Raiding Group approached Savo Island channel with guns already loaded with high-explosive ammunition — devastating to planes, ammunition and gasoline stores but only superficially damaging to armored ships. So the battleship *Hiei* was knocked out by 13 courageous but thin-hulled cruisers and destroyers far inferior in fire power, and later that day it was sunk by "Cactus" planes which had been spared by the fierce and bloody defense by Task Force 67.4.

(Continued on Page 14)



Hellish November

(Continued from Page 13)



The Japanese plan called for three successive nights of massive attacks on Henderson to be followed by the landing of an entire division of crack Special Landing Force troops in 11 transports guarded by an equal number of destroyers — the fearsome Tokyo Express under the command of wily Admiral Tanaka. The commander of the second bombardment group, Admiral Mikawa was so shaken by the news that Hiei had gone down and Abe killed, and hoping to avoid the Americans, he led his support group down from the Shortlands, avoiding "The Slot," passing far to the north of Santa Isabel island, which so delayed him that he arrived off of Lunga Point at 0128 hours in the early morning of the 14th. By then he surely realized this was very late to effect a bombardment and still get out of range of the SBDs from Henderson before daylight. He was overly cautious in another way. Commanding a substantial force of six cruisers, most with eight-inch guns, and six destroyers, he divided his forces, assigning half of them to await the Americans in the approach between Savo Island and Cape Esperance (they had encountered large American forces twice before in this channel but only once off Lunga Point, which was eastward and directly opposite the airfield), leaving only half of his forces to attack the airfield. Thus, only 1370 shells and not twice that number smashed into our defenseless

planes and aircrews. So, while Admiral Abe on the 13th recklessly ran unprepared into the enemy, Mikawa came overly prepared for an opponent that did not exist. So the first bombardment operation failed and the second was only halfway effective.

But cruisers Maya, Suzuya and Tenryu, also destroyers Kazagumo, Makigumo, Michishio and Yugumo, created plenty of destruction in that 37 minutes of rapid fire, as many of you will certainly remember. However, the price they paid was devastating. "Cactus" still had enough undamaged planes to send up at dawn. SBDs with an escort of P-39s readily overtook and attacked the fleeing marauders. Despite opposition from Zeroes from an unidentified enemy carrier (Junyo was known to be operating north of Santa Isabel), their toll was crushing: Kinugasa was sunk, Isuzu was so badly damaged it was rendered dead in the water and had to be towed in, and the other larger class "A" 10-gun cruisers, Chokai and Maya, were both severely damaged.

Those who lost buddies in that 37 minutes of hell can take some solace in the fact that every one of those 12 ships were sunk during the course of the war, while one of the bombarding ships, the Tenryu, went down in the Solomons only a month later.

The third armada, Tanaka's "Tokyo Express" of 11 transports and 11 destroyers, was

already underway from the Shortlands on the 14th when the third attack group — the main body itself — under command of Admirals Kondo and Kurita, consisting of the battleships Kirishima, Kongo and Haruna under heavy escort, approached for the third massive attack on Henderson which was planned for the early morning of the 15th.

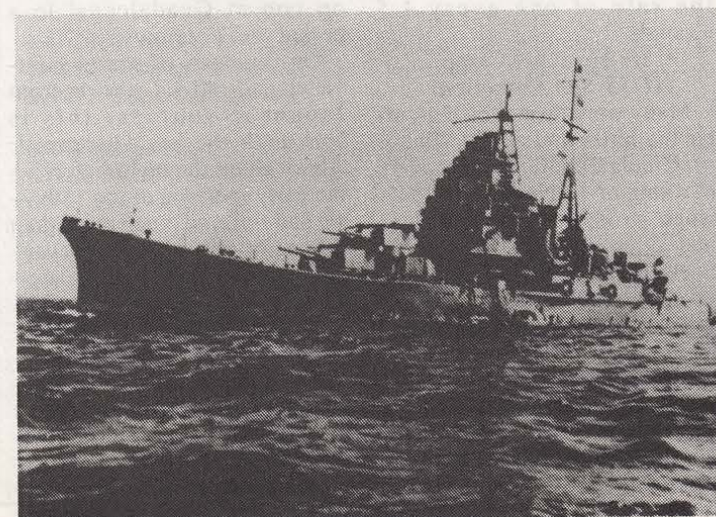
our newest battleships, the *Washington* and then the *South Dakota*, and — miracle of miracles — covering them from a distance, the unsinkable *Enterprise* as well — so many times excitedly reported sunk by Radio Tokyo. In the ensuing gunfire battle west of Savo Island before midnight and in the early hours of the 15th, a second enemy battleship, Kirishima,



Then, for the first time since the landings, there came the almost unbelievably good news for the weary Marines, aircrews and the hundreds of survivors of sunken ships crowded around Henderson that at last — at long last — more American ships were coming! Contrary to the scuttlebutt, we still had a few ships afloat. What ships they were! For the first time ever under the pale Southern Cross there appeared over the horizon to the loyal native coast-watchers on the island, the massive forces of not one but two of

was sunk. "Cactus" pilots, spared a second night of hell, got enough rest to be on hand after the break of daylight to run wild through the approaching convoy, sinking seven of the 11 transports. With the fierce tenacity that characterized all his operations, Tanaka drove the remaining transports onward until finally, in desperation, he ordered them to run aground to avoid being sunk. Only a very few of the troops and less of the supplies got ashore before the remaining

(Continued on Page 15)



History of Sotoyomo (T-9)

The Sotoyomo Indians were part of the Sioux Tribe.

Sotoyomo (T-9) was laid down on 2 March 1903 by the Mare Island Navy Yard and launched on 20 August 1903.

It is assumed *Sotoyomo* was placed in service shortly after launching. She was commissioned on 1 July 1911.

During World War I she served at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. In 1920 she was classified as YT-9 and converted to an oil burner. As of the early part of 1931 *SOTOYOMO* was still assigned to the 13th Naval District, but by 1938, she had moved to the 14th Naval District.

On 7 December 1941 *Sotoyomo* was in Floating Drydock #2, forward of the *U.S.S. Shaw* (DD-373). After the attack she appeared to be a total loss; completely submerged,

severely damaged by the burning *Shaw*, and having sustained considerable fragmentation damage. However, she was raised and repaired and after waiting until late summer for parts, she again assumed full time Yard Tug duties at Pearl Harbor.

On 9 November 1942, in company with YC-737 and YO-44 (Pearl Harbor veteran), *Sotoyomo*, was taken in tow by *U.S.S. GREBE* (AM-43), another veteran of the Japanese attack, for Canton Island and Pago Pago, Samoa, arriving there on 28 November.

In 1944 she was reclassified as YTM-9.

Sotoyomo was destroyed on 15 February 1946.

Sotoyomo received 1 battle star for World War II.

Statistics: (YT-9): dp. 230; l. 92'6"; b. 21'1"; dr. 9'0"; s. 11.1k.

included four battleships and two aircraft carriers which were lying in wait just to the north. It is doubtful that men even of the character and stamina of those stalwarts who defended the island could have survived that much heavy punishment sustained for so long.

We all realized then — and I think of it always with a cold chill even now — how tragic it would have been for the Guadalcanal Campaign, for the entire war and for thousands of American lives in later actions, if those gallant men on the island would have been overwhelmed. As the Commanding General of the First Marine Division, Maj. General Alexander A. Vandegrift wrote to CINPAC: "Let us thank God for men such as these. May our nation continue to be worthy of them throughout this war and forever."

District Director Change

After the April issue of the *GRAM* had been put to bed, we received notice from the National President that James Sinnott had replaced Fred McEnany as the 2nd District Director.

James address is as follows: 2423 West Gordon St., Spokane, WA 99205 — Telephone number is 509/328-6551.

Photographic Services

The National Archives maintains most Official Navy photography taken from about 1920 to 1 January 1958, including pictorial coverage of World War II and the Korean Conflict. It also holds older photograph files of the Army, Marine Corps and many Civilian Government Agencies.

The National Archives can provide limited research services in response to written and telephone inquiries. Such requests should be as specific as possible concerning names, dates, places and other aspects of the pictures wanted. Send research request to: Still Picture Branch National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. Telephone: 202/523-3054 or 523-3055

If extensive research is required, it is advisable to conduct it in person. The National Archives' research facilities are open to the public on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. They are located on Pennsylvania Ave. at Seventh St., N.W., in Washington, D.C. Appointments are suggested.

Reproductions of most photographs in National Archives files can be purchased. Orders must specify the quantity, size and finished format of the reproductions desired, and must be prepaid by check or money order payable to: "NATF(NNVP)". Send reproduction orders to: Cashier, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408

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Note: If a negative must be made to prepare a slide, there will be an additional charge of \$4.60.

Larger size prints, color reproductions, and other types of black and white reproductions may also be available for some items. For information on availability, quality and cost of such reproductions, contact the Still Picture Branch, National Archives, prior to placing orders.

Normal photographic reproduction processing time is four to six weeks.

Hull Study Slated

The National Park Service's Western Regional office has hired scientists to try to determine what is causing one side of the hull of the sunken battleship *USS Arizona* to corrode at a more rapid rate than the other.

The ship was sunk in the Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor that brought the United States into World War II. It is now in a national memorial that attracts 1.5 million visitors a year. It lies in eight feet of water.

The Park Service said scientists from the Cooperating Park Study Unit at the University of Hawaii will devote two years to investigate why deterioration is occurring to certain portions of the starboard side of the hull.

Visitors to the memorial, which sits atop the hull, board from the other side of the bat-

leship, which appears to be in relatively stable condition.

The Park Service said the deterioration has caused huge plates from the steel armor belt around the hull to sink into the mud. In other areas, steel is separating like a layer cake. Discovery of the deterioration came in an underwater survey conducted in 1983-84.

"We want to know why this heavy corrosion is occurring at some locations and not at others," said Park Service superintendent Gary Cummins.

"We are now planning to begin a study of all factors affecting the condition of the hull, including marine organisms, water salinity, light and temperature. Hopefully, we will be able to isolate certain variables that seem to accelerate corrosion in certain areas of the ship."

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☐ USS HOUSTON — The Last Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet

HEBER A. HOLBROOK • 108 pages • Pbk • 1981 • \$6.95

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Amateur Radio Net

The number of survivors now included on the membership roster of this net now stands at 172. Considering the fact that we started with 15 members in July of 1981 the growth seems significant. Many of these members first learned of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association over the radio and have become members of PHSA. Despite extremely difficult communication conditions which have existed during the past year or so, we still manage to keep the net going. Our operating schedule has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the American Radio Relay League for inclusion in the 1985-86 edition of its Net Directory which receives wide distribution throughout the amateur radio world. Quite likely, additional survivors for PHSA will be recruited as a result.

I would like to emphasize to all survivors that, even though you may not be a licensed amateur radio operator, you may join in net operations or have messages passed to the net if you know a radio amateur who has the capability of getting on the Pearl Harbor Survivors net frequencies. Just show him our operating schedule and he will take it from there. This possible channel of communications might be of particular interest to the National Officers, District Directors and members of the National Public Relations Committee.

Following is the current operating schedule:

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays: 1130 Eastern time on 14.283 MHz and 1500 Eastern time on 21.363 MHz

Wednesdays: 0730 Eastern time on 7.280 MHz

Monday through Friday: 1600 Eastern time on 14.105 MHz (CW)

A copy of the current net membership roster may be obtained by addressing a request to John F. O'Shea W8JZH (USS New Orleans), 765 Colima Drive, Toledo, OH 43609.

Please include a small donation to cover cost of printing and mailing.

Earl H. Selover W4LPF

Fellow Survivors:

As a person who was at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, it is difficult for me to understand your reasoning on dues. I will admit the amount is not great, in fact, they are quite reasonable. What I take as unreasonable is your rule of charging a fine or late charge if dues are not paid by a prescribed time. To me this is an encouragement to drop out of the association.

Every person who was there, with a few exceptions, is over 60 years of age. Even with medical science giving life more longevity. The existence of this association is fast coming to an end as the Civil War, Spanish War and World War I veterans are ending, so shall we.

It seems to me membership should be encouraged rather than discouraged. As for me, I have carried a membership card for over 10 years. I do not attend meetings or go to but very few activities, but I still felt I was lending my support by membership. This year I was a little late in sending my dues. I then received a letter informing of the late charge. Upon receipt of this letter, my thoughts were "Who needs them?" But the more I thought, I figured maybe I'm not the only one that this has happened to. So this is the reason for this letter to give you something to think about the next time you wonder why members quit our organization.

I happen to belong to the VFW, American Legion, Elks, and Eagles. I am also active with the Boy Scouts of America. All of them are happy to take my dues whenever they are paid without late charges.

William M. Smith
USS Maryland (BB-46)
Marine Detachment
Sierra Chapter 17 PHSA-CA

Leslie and Arlene
Echelberger
Chapter 25
Chico, California
Support the GRAM

America's Wars

AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1775-1784)

Participants 290,000
Deaths in Service 4,000
Last Veteran, Daniel F. Blakeman, died 4/5/1869, age 109

Last Widow, Catherine S. Damon, died 11/11/06, age 92
Last Dependent, Phoebe M. Palmetter, died 4/25/11, age 90
WAR OF 1812 (1812-1815)

Participants 287,000
Deaths in Service 2,000
Last Veteran, Hiram Cronk, died 5/13/05, age 105

Last Widow, Carolina King, died 6/28/36, age not available
Last Dependent, Esther A. H. Morgan, died 3/12/46, age 89

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848)
Participants 79,000
Deaths in Service 13,000

Last Veteran, Owen Thomas Edgar, died 9/3/29, age 98

Last Widow, Lena James Theobald, died 6/20/63, age 89
Last Dependent, Jesse G. Bivens, died 11/1/62, age 94

**INDIAN WARS
(Approx. 1817-1898)**
Participants 106,000
Deaths in Service 1,000

Last Veteran, Fredrak Fraske, died 6/18/73, age 101
CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

Participants (Union) 2,213,000
Deaths in Service (Union) 364,000
Participants (Confederate) 1,000,000*

Deaths in Service (Confederate) 133,821*

Last Union Veteran, Albert Woolson, died 8/2/56, age 109
Last Confederate Veteran, John Salling, died 3/16/58, age 112

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1898-1902)

Participants 392,000
Deaths in Service 11,000
Living Veterans 22

WORLD WAR I (1917-1918)

Participants 4,744,000
Deaths in Service 116,000
Living Veterans 250,000

WORLD WAR II (9/16/40-7/25/47)

Participants 16,535,000^a
Deaths in Service 406,000
Living Veterans ... 10,700,000^b

KOREAN CONFLICT (6/27/50 thru 1/31/55)

Participants 6,807,000^{ac}
Deaths in Service 55,000
Living Veterans ... 5,237,000^{bd}

VIETNAM ERA (8/5/64 thru 5/7/75)

Participants 9,200,000^c
Deaths in Service 109,000
Living Veterans ... 8,263,000^d

(Current living veterans figures reflect the revised 1980 Census data)

*Authoritative statistics for Confederate Forces not available. Estimated 28,000 Confederate personnel died in Union prisons.

(Continued on Page 17)

Harold S. Kaye, of 1618 N. Gatewood Rd. NE., Atlanta, GA 30329, would like to get in touch with crew members from the following vessels on which the "Arite Shaw Navy Ranger Band #501 played or traveled.

Namely the USS Whitney — USS Preble, USS Gamble, USS Breeze and the aircraft carrier USS Saratoga. Please write Harold at the above address.

Notes From National Secretary

All holders of the PHSA Hand Book in the 1985 changes on form distribution sheet under District Director, put a "C" in Form 10 — 10a Financial Report and Chapter minutes, under GRAM Editor put News Items for GRAM, put C for indiv., and 0 for Editor.

The 1985 changes to PHSA Hand Book have been mailed to all holders of same, if for any reason you did receive them or missing pages, please notify the National Secretary for corrections.

New address for National Administrative office is: P.O. Box 6244, Gulf Breeze, FL 32561.

Hall Pickard

Attack Pilots Visit Pearl

To: ARME staff
From: Mike Slackman
Re: Visit of Japanese
Pearl Harbor pilots

Of the Japanese pilots who participated in the Pearl Harbor attack, comparatively few are still alive. Many were killed in subsequent battles, and in the 38 years since the end of the war natural mortality has taken its toll. It was therefore a rare opportunity to interview six of the attack pilots when they visited ARME on December 5.

We were caught unawares, because they were noted only as "Japanese pilots" on the special visitors calendar, with no indication that they were Pearl Harbor attack veterans. Nonetheless, we were able to improvise an interview with all six of them, their translator, and myself sitting around the big table in Theater #2. The interview lasted just under two hours and was recorded on videotape (Thanks, Andy!) and cassette tape. Some ARME staff members (including Gary Cummins and John Martini) sat in the first row and suggested questions I put to the pilots.

What follows are some excerpts of notes I made during the interview. These excerpted notes haven't been checked against the tape, and they're offered to satisfy the curiosity of those who've expressed interest

in what the pilots had to say.

The pilots and their missions were as follows: 1. LT(jg) Sadao Yamamoto, Soryu, flew a Kate armed with an 800 kg armor-piercing bomb. His target was the *Nevada*. 2. LT(jg) Junichi Goto, Akagi, flew a Kate armed with a torpedo. His target was the *Oklahoma*. 3. LT Heiji Abe, Soryu, commanded a squadron of Kates armed with

800 kg armor-piercing bombs. His target was the *West Virginia* and *Tennessee*. 4. LT(jg) Hideo Maki, KAGA, flew a Kate armed with an 800 kg armor-piercing bomb. His target was the *Arizona*. 5. LT Heita Matsu-mura, Hiryu, commanded a squadron of Kate torpedo bombers. His target was the *West Virginia*. 6. LT(jg) Iyozo Fujita, Soryu, was the only Zero pilot in

the group. His mission was air control and ground attack against Kaneohe.

All of the pilots except Fujita were in the first wave. Most of them mentioned that they were impressed by the heavy volume of anti-aircraft fire and that the Americans were able to man their guns so quickly in the face of the surprise attack. Goto

(Continued on Page 18)



Front Row: Japanese Pilots (during Dec. 7, 1941 attack) and their wives on visit to Honolulu, Hawaii. Also in picture from left to right. Unknown PHSA member and his wife, Bill Speer, volunteer at the Arizona Memorial — Mike Slackman, historian at the Memorial — and Gary Cummings, Supt. at Arizona Memorial, National Park Service.

America's Wars (Continued from Page 16)

AMERICA'S WARS TOTAL

War Participants #
38,290,000

Deaths in Service
1,081,000

Living War Veterans Living
22,782,00 Ex-servicemembers
28,027,000

... Through 10/1/84

Veterans and Dependents on the Compensation and Pension Rolls as of October 1, 1984

	VETERANS	CHILDREN**	PARENTS	SURVIVING SPOUSES
Civil War (approx. 75% Union, 25% Confederate)		80		25
Indian Wars		6		17
Spanish-American War		878		6,831
World War I	22	15,291	45	338,444
World War II	87,115	86,939	44,483	467,228
Korean Conflict	1,631,192	46,389	13,610	61,304
Vietnam Era	310,933	66,685	17,690	57,620
	612,200			
Total	2,980,407	230,169	85,136	974,328

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93539

Pilots Visit . . .

made the interesting comment that he was confused when he flew over battleship row: he couldn't tell the ships' bows from the sterns. Tell that to visitors the next time you're out on the memorial and they ask, "Which way is the bow?"

Targets were assigned to the individual squadrons in terms of berths, not individual ships. For example, Yamamoto's squadron was told to attack whatever ship(s) occupied the mauka berth on battleship row; *Nevada* was not specified as the target. Maki says he believes that he dropped the bomb which sank *Arizona*. He didn't see the hit, but one of his crew members reported it to him.

The Japanese airmen were at a high emotional pitch for the attack. More than one said he felt a great relief once he dropped his bomb or torpedo, because he had accomplished his mission. Abe said he cried with relief when he saw his bombs hit and felt free to die because he had done his duty.

Matsumura contributed some information on the torpedo bombing technique. He trained before the attack to approach his target at 100 knots with his flaps and wheels down. That procedure was very dangerous, because the slightest mistake could send the plane into a stall. He also described the special modifications which made the torpedoes capable of running shallow. He said the fins were squared and that there were two small (1" x 4") stabilizers about halfway down the length of the torpedo. But he also identified a picture of a torpedo in one of our books as "exactly" like the ones he used; unfortunately, the torpedo in the picture didn't look much like the one he described. Another example of how research can sometimes raise more questions than it answers.

The pilots also helped clarify some points which have been at the center of controversy. Abe said that the First Air Fleet maintained absolute radio silence enroute to Pearl Harbor. Ship to ship communication, even in bad weather, was by signal blinker. He also said that his group was told that if they couldn't make it back to their carrier, they were to ditch or

crash-land on or near Niihau and that they would be rescued by a submarine. They were not told to expect any help on Niihau, so that seems to confirm the conclusion that the assistance received by the pilot who crashed there was spontaneous, rather than planned.

From the standpoint of human drama Fujita (the Zero pilot) had the most interesting story. When his group was attacking Kaneohe his squadron commander, LT Iida, received a hit in the gas tank. Iida and the other pilots saw the gas streaming out, and all knew that he wouldn't be able to make it back to the carriers. Iida pointed to the other pilots, then pointed in the direction of the carriers (he was telling them to return to the fleet). Next, he pointed to himself and then to the ground, telling them he was going to crash his plane into the base to inflict as much damage as possible.

Fujita's group at one point during the attack encountered a group of 8 or 9 P-36 (an obsolescent American fighter) and engaged in a dogfight. Fujita and one of the U.S. planes came at one another firing head on into each other. Fujita's plane was hit in the engine and lost oil pressure; by the time he got back to the carrier his gauge read "0", and when he was halted by the arresting cable, his engine's Number 1 cylinder fell onto the deck.

One of the most interesting aspects of the visit was the interaction between the pilots and the American Pearl Harbor survivors who were there. Bill Speer and another survivor made the pilots feel welcome and suggested that the American and Japanese veterans of the attack might have a joint reunion at some time. The Japanese seemed agreeable. Now, that's a meeting that would be worth covering!

**We support the
GRAM
and the dedicated
purpose
of PHSA, Inc.
North Carolina,
Chapter #1**

A Day to Remember

World War II began for America on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. The United States was victorious several years later through the sacrifice of thousands of the lives of our beloved young fliers, soldiers, sailors and Marines.

How many will honor these losses and remember this day of infamy? The graves of those in Europe were honored with a presidential visit (although for political reasons), amid much publicity in national magazines and on television. The burdens, guilt and sacrifices of the Vietnam veterans haunt us daily, but at least we are aware of their plight.

Men lost in Vietnam are still carried as "missing in action" because of threatened class-action lawsuits by their survivors; full pay and benefits continue to their families.

World War II casualties were not afforded such hope, even though their bodies were never recovered, and their bodies were never sanctified. People seem more concerned about the Japanese aliens and nationals who were relocated during the war.

The atomic bomb ended that dreadful war, but we are supposed to feel guilty about that.

Europeans were paid reparations by the Germans, but the aggressor Japan never paid reparations.

Those of us who have cause to forever remember that war now ask that each of us honor and revere those precious young men who have missed over four decades of life.

Elizabeth Peterson
Long Beach



Jim Edwards, who survived the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, set up a wreath yesterday to honor the 2,431 servicemen who died during the attack. Spec. 5 Wayne C. Frorup helped Edwards. A memorial service at Fort Knox was attended by Kentucky survivors of the attack.

Mr. Richard Ferguson
Financial Federal Savings and Loan
Carthage, MO 64836

Dear Dick:

Knowing that you are a member of this elite group, I wanted you to be aware of the fact that I am co-sponsoring legislation to grant a federal charter by the United States Congress to the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

The legislation (H.R. 1042) is currently before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law of the House of Judiciary Committee. I am hopeful that we will be able to move this legislation in a timely fashion.

I know that the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association is dedicated to keeping the memory of that tragic day alive in the minds of all Americans, as well as being supportive of our nation and assisting in the preservation of the American way of life. I feel that it is an association which exemplifies the best traditions of veterans organizations in our country and one which we are proud to support.

Sincerely,
Gene Taylor
Member of Congress

April 8, 1985

Representative Gene Taylor
Member of Congress
2134 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Pearl Harbor Survivors Association

Dear Gene:

Thank you, Gene, for your good letter of April 1st advising your co-sponsoring of legislation aimed at granting a federal charter by the U.S. Congress to the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. I have been aware of this effort and on behalf of myself, survivors of the Four-State Area and those who are members of the national organization please accept our sincere thanks.

Those of us who experienced "that day of infamy" sincerely believe in "keeping America alert" and strong so that there will never be another such sneak attack.

Thank you again.

Cordially,
Richard F. Ferguson
Membership Card #1344, 1985
Pearl Harbor Survivors Association

ATTENTION

Any member, Officer or Crew, of the *USS Trathn* (DD-530). I have in my possession a 33" x 43" framed presentation from the Officers and Crew to Commanding Officer, CDR. James J. Koblitzell. This presentation depicts the Commissioning Pennant and Efficiency E's by departments. Each department contains the names of the members in the Oper., Gun. Eng. and Sup.

Your Executive Officer was L. CDR. David Freytag. Any member wishing to have this presentation can have same by contacting me in person or by phone.

Andrew Chemycz
30 Grandview Ave.
Crockett, CA 94525
415/787-1263



Motor City Chapter members who participated in the Blessing of the Fleet and the presentation of the Flag in March of 1985. Ceremony took place at the old Mariners Church.



Motor City Chapter members presenting PHSA Flag. From left to right: Joe Machcznski — Jerry Lipscomb — Roman Grabowski and Stan Niemera.



Motor City Chapter members and wives who worked the telephones at the Children's Hospital in Detroit and helped raise over \$8,000 for the hospital. From left to right, back row: Jerry Lipscomb — Roman Grabowski — Russell Davenport. Front row, left to right: Jeannie Lipscomb, (Sons and Daughters) — Katherine Lipscomb — Helen Grabowski and Wanda Davenport.



86TH OBSERVATION SQD., B

Veteran Urges

He cannot say exactly when it happened.

He only knows that at some point in the last 43 years, references to Pearl Harbor began dis-

appearing from American calendars.

And that, says C. John Popp, is inexcusable.

"We've got to do something about getting this date back on the calendar," says Popp, whose Santa Ana home is something of a museum of Americana. On one wall there is a "Remember Pearl Harbor" war poster. On another, framed letters from a fellow named Dutch, with whom Popp grew up in Dixon, Ill.

Did he know Reagan then?

"Sure, He was nine or 10 years older than I, but he was the lifeguard. And in Dixon, everybody knew the lifeguard."

In 1939, Popp joined the Navy, unknowingly reserving a

front-row seat for the start of World War II. At 7:55 a.m. on Dec. 7, 1941, he was a third-class petty officer sitting on the starboard side of the *USS Pennsylvania* and waiting for a sailor to board the battleship with Sunday's newspapers from Honolulu.

Popp had spent Saturday night at a "battle" of the ships' bands. "The *Pennsylvania* won," he recalls. "The ship that came in second was the *Arizona*." (The latter is entombed at Pearl today, along with 1, 102 crew members, including musicians who died because they were sleeping late after Saturday's performance.)

Popp was looking out over Ford Island when the planes

roared in. "They had those big red balls on them, but that didn't ring a bell with me."

He recalls, "We had a second-class gunner's mate who was on the *USS Panay* when it got sunk in China by the Japanese in 1937. He came running by and yelled, 'The Japs, the Japs! General quarters!' Everything started breaking loose. Torpedoes were going off, bombs, everything."

"It seemed unbelievable. My first thought when the bombs went off was, 'Gee, somebody's going to catch hell.' Even when the guy ran by saying, 'The Japs,' it just wouldn't sink in. I wasn't the only one. Everyone was the same way."

The planes came in two

U.S. Naval Academy Midshipman writing book on *USS San Francisco* at Guadalcanal would like to hear from men of the *USS Vestal* who remember Captain Cassin Young, men of the *USS Zane* who remember Commander Louis M. LeHardy, and men of the *USS Solace* who served aboard while she transported *San Francisco* wounded. Please write to MIDN Karl Zingheim, 10th Company U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21412.



ELLOWS FIELD, OAHU, HI.

Remembrance

waves. "We got hit with a 500-pound bomb during the second attack," says Popp. "It hit on the boat deck and went right through my living quarters, Number 9 Casemate. You lived in these casemates, and they usually had gun emplacements, too . . . They had Marines in that particular gun crew, and they got wiped out."

Popp lost his locker and possessions, and before the day was over, much more. "They were three or four guys I was really close with who got killed that day. I think about them a lot."

He spent part of that frenzied morning belting together .50 caliber ammunition. "You'd put so many together and take them up to the guys who were shoot-

ing. We fired 50,000 rounds of .50-caliber ammo. That's a lot of ammo."

It was a morning, he says, in which heroism became commonplace. "People were doing things; exceptional things, like rushing into the fires that were going on. If they had done those things in a different situation, they would have been recognized for it."

By 9 a.m., the Japanese were gone. Ahead lay a rumor-filled day that would dissolve into a sleepless night.

Says Popp, "There were rumors that the Japanese were going to come in on some sugar cane field and that everyone was going to be given a rifle. There were rumors all over the place."

"That night was a long, damn night. You didn't think about sleeping."

For C. John Popp, the war meant nine major engagements. He stayed on, logging 20 years with the Navy and taking part in Pacific A-bomb tests in 1946. (He later became executive steward of the Disneyland Hotel, retiring in 1979.)

But in a sense, C. John Popp's war is not over, for he is determined that Pearl Harbor will be remembered — and remembered accurately.

Says Popp, "I went to the principal of Orange High School and said, 'How about getting me some of your history books? I want to look them over.' He

(Continued on Page 24)

MAILING NOTICE

"If you have moved and your *GRAM* was not forwarded to you, please write the Editor and enclose 85 cents in stamps and that issue of the *GRAM* will be sent to you, as long as the supply lasts."

The Post Office will not forward the *GRAM* unless, when making out a request for change of address, you guarantee to pay forwarding postage.

When moving and changing addresses please send the information to the National Treasurer, Wally Kampney, P.O. Box 6335, Syracuse, NY 13217.

Wally Kampney,
National Treasurer

more photos from

NATIONAL CONVENTION



VA Tips for Traveling Vets

With nearly half a million U.S. veterans residing overseas and with thousands more planning vacations in foreign countries, the Veterans Administration is trying to ensure VA beneficiaries know how their benefits may be affected.

VA Administrator Harry N. Walters urges all veterans who are planning to travel outside the U.S. to find out before leaving what benefits are or are not available to them in foreign

countries.

Veterans with service-connected disabilities, for instance, should obtain a statement of the disabilities from the VA office that maintains their medical records. The statement will enable the veteran to obtain emergency treatment or hospitalization — paid for by VA — when proper application for medical benefits and the statement are presented to the U.S. Embassy or consular office in a

foreign country.

VA also reminds veterans that only those who are retired from military service are eligible for medical benefits at overseas military hospitals and clinics.

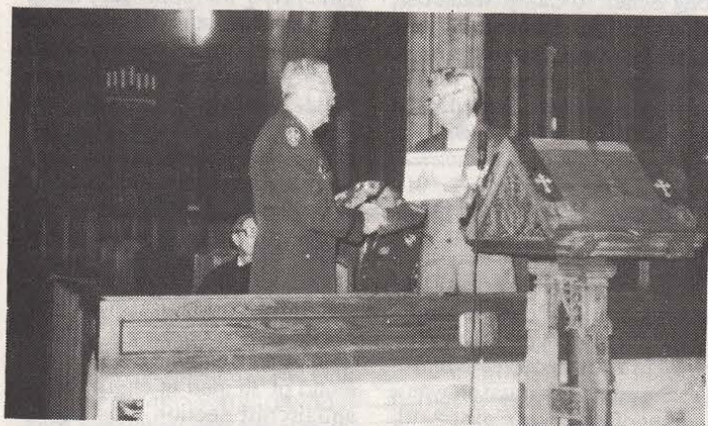
In another category, certain VA educational benefits are available overseas to eligible veterans, their spouses and children. Details on the availability of these benefits should be obtained when planning a trip or permanent move overseas.

VA will mail compensation and pension checks to most overseas locations, when requested. The VA home loan guaranty program is not available to veterans wishing to purchase property overseas.

In an effort to make certain that veterans outside the U.S. are informed of their benefits, the VA is sponsoring a four-day training program May 13-16, at its Washington Regional Office

(Continued on Page 23)

AT GROSSINGER'S, 1984



VA Tips . . . (Continued from Page 22)

for State Department employees serving in foreign countries.

Walters said the purpose of the seminar is to bring these employees up to date on current veterans' programs so they can provide service and assistance to veterans and their families residing or traveling outside the U.S. "We feel that effective information dissemination and training programs are essential in meeting our goal of serving

America's finest," Walters said.

Representatives of American consulates in Mexico, France, Italy, England, Spain and the Dominican Republic will attend the seminar. During the past year VA personnel conducted similar training programs for State Department personnel assigned to Germany, Greece, Mexico and England.

The Manila Regional Office is the only VA office in a foreign country.

VA Announces Reduction in Home Loan Guaranty Interest Rates

The Veterans Administration will reduce its maximum home loan interest rate from 13 percent to 12½ percent effective Friday, April 19. The last change in the interest rate occurred on March 25, when it was increased from 12½ percent to 13 percent.

VA Administrator Harry N. Walters said the reduction reflects recent improvement in the

mortgage market.

The VA will also decrease by ½ percentage point the maximum rates for Graduated Payment Mortgages (GPM's) to 12¾ percent and home improvement loans to 14 percent. In addition, the rates for manufactured home loans will also be decreased. The new maximum rates are 15 percent for unit-only

(Continued on Page 24)

Questions and Answers

Editor's Note: Following are representative questions answered daily by VA counselors. Full information is available at any VA office.

Q — Will the VA furnish a headstone or marker when a veteran's remains are donated to science?

A — Yes. A memorial headstone or marker will be furnished when requested, at the expense of the United States, to commemorate any veteran whose remains were donated to science; were cremated and the ashes scattered without interment of any portion of the ashes; whose remains have not been recovered or identified; or whose remains were buried at sea, whether by the veteran's choice or otherwise. Placement of the memorial marker must be in a National Cemetery, in a state veteran's cemetery or, by the applicant, in any local or private cemetery.

Q — I would like to know who is the beneficiary on my father's NSLI insurance policy. Who may I write to for this information?

A — The VA Regional Office and Insurance Center with jurisdiction of the policy (either Philadelphia, Penn. 19102 or St. Paul, Minn. 55111) can provide this information, normally only to the policyholder.

Q — I receive service-connected disability compensation and have a rating of 30 percent. I just got married. Can I receive additional funds for my wife?

Interest Rates . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

loans and 14½ percent for loans to purchase either a unit with the lot or to purchase a lot upon which a unit already owned by the veteran is to be placed.

The rate change does not affect existing loans, whose interest rate remains the same for the life of the agreement. VA home loans may be used to purchase, construct, alter, improve, repair, or refinance a home. This includes the purchase of condominiums and manufactured homes, with or without a lot.

A — Yes. Veterans whose service-connected disabilities are rated at 30 percent or more are entitled to additional allowances for dependents.

Q — Can the interest rate on a VA home loan be changed?

A — The prevailing interest rate at the time the loan is made, established by the Government and set forth in the mortgage note, is a fixed non-adjustable rate mortgage which remains the same for the life of the loan.

Q — My husband had a Veterans' Group Life Insurance policy when he died. An attorney from a company where he owed money said they would attach the proceeds of the insurance to pay the bill. Can they do this?

A — No. Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and Veterans' Group Life Insurance proceeds are not assignable, nor are payments to beneficiaries subject to claims of creditors of the insured or beneficiary.

Q — Does the VA have an alcohol or drug dependence program for veterans?

A — Yes. The VA operates both inpatient and outpatient clinics in most VA medical centers for honorably discharged veterans.

Remember . . .

(Continued from Page 21)

brought me three, maybe four. Some of the stuff they had about Pearl Harbor was wrong. One of the books said there were 171 planes that attacked Pearl Harbor. There were that many in one of the waves. Overall, there were 353 or 354 (Historian John Costello puts the number at 359)

More than anything, however, Popp is offended by calendars which no longer make reference to Pearl Harbor. "We need to get that back," he says, "not only in remembrance of all those who gave their lives, who never had a chance, but to get people to recognize what took place."

"And to get them to recognize that it could happen again."

Tom Hennessy
Press-Telegram

Aviator Shot Down

Corporal Clyde C. Brown, 21, of Long Beach, son of Mrs. Elsie Brown, 147 Cherry Avenue, was killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, when the commercial plane he was flying was shot down at sea by seven Japanese planes.

News of the manner in which her son lost his life was received by Mrs. Brown yesterday in a letter from Captain Colin R. Ogden, Battery F, 251st Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft).

Corporal Brown went from Long Beach to Camp Malakole, T.H., with the former Long Beach National Guard unit. He was born at Lorenzo, Idaho, and had resided in Long Beach 10 years. He had attended the

Franklin Junior High School, Poly High School and the Junior College. Survivors are his mother, his father, James Brown of Salt Lake City, Utah; a grandmother, Mrs. Rachel Brown of San Bernardino; a sister, Mrs. Reed Bills of Idaho Falls, Idaho; and a brother, Earl, of Rexburg, Idaho.

According to Captain Ogden's letter, Brown and others had flown a commercial plane from an airport at Honolulu at 7:45 a.m., to gain flying time. Two and one-half miles offshore the plane was attacked by Japanese planes which machine-gunned the unarmed plane, sending it crashing into the sea.

Compton Man Killed in Action

Compton, Jan. 16 — Death in action of Sergeant Warren Dale Rasmussen at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, December 7, was confirmed in word received here today. Sergeant Rasmussen was a member of the 251st Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, regiment. His military service dates back to November 28, 1938, when he enlisted in the former National Guard regiment at Long Beach. He was killed in the Japanese bombing attack, according to word from the War Department. First rumor of his death was re-

ceived here on December 26.

The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Rasmussen of 510 West Peach Street. At the time of his death he was in command of 30 men in charge of an anti-aircraft section. His regiment was one of the first called out on September 16, 1940. Two months later the regiment was ordered to Hawaii to reinforce military units stationed on the island. Ivan Rasmussen Jr., a brother of the deceased, completed his enlistment period in the same regiment last November 6 and was returned to the mainland. He will be recalled to military service within a short time, it is believed. The father, head of a family which has lived here for 18 years, is a mail carrier in North Long Beach. Young Rasmussen went through George Washington Grammar School of Compton, and Willowbrook Junior High School and attended Compton Junior College.



Crossroads of the Pacific.



Speciality Rating, "Bartender First Class."

Letter from Bob to Ken

Hi Ken:

In the *Gram* of October 1983 I found the name of a shipmate I was with on 7 December 1941 among a list of new PHSA members, by the name of Poucher, Ralph I. "Rip." That started a search for any others, but we only found one (1) — who was our Tugmaster, McManus, Joe Ben residing in El Cajon, Calif. We signed him up in Chapter 3 at San Diego. Our tug was YT 146, Hoga.

A lot of interest got stirred up. Mrs. Brown (Elvera) and I located the tug; still in use in Oakland, California, as a Fireboat, on lease from the Navy. After taking pictures, we went aboard and talked with some of the firemen that operate her. It brought back old times and fond memories as we steamed her from New York to Pearl Harbor via Panama Canal. They have a historical section in the city of Oakland that keeps up on matters of importance. We gave them our name and address and information regarding the tug and somehow it was published in the *Oakland Tribune*. Margaret Shelgren's daughter sent the clipping to her in Aiea, Hawaii and she wrote the fire department and got my name and address and began an article for publication on 7 Dec. '84.

Margaret Shelgren is a freelance writer and has several articles published on Pearl Harbor and its actions. We were a little late getting the article ready and also, it seems there is a great lack of interest in 7 Dec. 1941, but as we had the material made up, we thought maybe you could use it. The tug had a length of 100 feet and was powered by two (2) 600 diesels. Bob

Pearl Harbor's Unsung Heroes

Countless men survived the Pearl Harbor attack due to the gallant efforts of a fleet of little boats. But history pays meager tribute to the 12 Navy and two civilian tugboats which received no medals and scant recognition for their superhuman endeavors to save men and ships.

This is the story of one, the *Hoga* YT 146, whose 11-man crew braved a rain of death from the sky in a climate of flame, explosions, and suffocating smoke in a valiant attempt to aid *West Virginia*, *Nevada*, *Ogala*, *Arizona* and *Tennessee*. They rescued scores of drowning sailors and saved the *USS Vestal*, thus earning her captain a Congressional Medal of Honor, with no thanks to the *Hoga*.

Their combined ages totalled 219 years when three veterans of World War II met in McGregor, Texas, last July Fourth. They hadn't seen each other for 42 years.

"You just can't imagine the shot in the arm the reunion has given these young-at-heart heroes — each wondering what had happened to the others," says Mrs. Robert L. Brown, of Garden Grove, California, whose husband had managed to locate two of his fellow crew members from the little-publicized tugboat *Hoga*.

The only known survivors, these long-lost buddies are former Tugmaster Joe McManus, 74, of El Cajon, California, Assistant Chief Engineer Ralph Poucher, 73, of McGregor, Texas, and 72-year-old Brown, the *Hoga's* assistant tugmaster.

As for the ship they served aboard, they say, "It was our best duty." And in her finest



hour, December 7, 1941, she proved her mettle. There are those, in fact, who credit the tugboat and her men with keeping Pearl Harbor open on that fateful Sunday.

A survivor herself — and perhaps the very last — the *Hoga*, now called *City of Oakland* and still on loan from the Navy, is admirably employed. Playing a major role in marine fire protection at the nation's second largest container port, serving an Oakland waterfront area that boasts 20 large marinas, she carries a hull dent sustained during the Japanese attack.

She pumps 10,000 GPM of water through seven turrets,

owns 2,000 feet of three-inch hose, and is manned by a crew of four, according to Captain Michael Kelly of Fire Boat Station Number two, located near Jack London Square.

"As the larger of two fire boats on San Francisco Bay," says Kelly, "she's seen considerable duty welcoming famous ships and celebrities, including President Jimmy Carter."

Robert and Elvera Brown visited the "ol' tug" last May. The sight of her "almost brought tears," confesses Mr. Brown, who remembers her as a "good home." Six weeks later this couple (having located the other

(Continued on Page 26)



Richmond, Virginia — May 4, 1985: At the banquet during the State Convention for Virginia/District of Columbia, Bill Rolfe offers the tub of raffle tickets to Bea Martin for the award of door prizes.

PHSA MEMORIAL WALL

The 1985 April *Gram*, page 25, announced the proposal to erect a PHSA Memorial Wall at the United States Air Force Academy (USAF). The proposal is now at Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

Since the PHSA Memorial Wall Fund cannot be established and contributions solicited until final Air Force action is received, a delay until the October *Gram* is necessary.

The PHSA National Executive Board and the Air Force Academy Memorial Board have approved this effort in concept. Air Force approval is expected soon.

Survivors and Surviving spouses, it is estimated the Memorial Wall and PHSA Plaque installed will cost approximately \$30,000. Please be generous when the call for contributions is made.

USAF-PHSA Memorial Committee

Unsung Heroes . . . (Continued from Page 25)

two veterans through the Pearl Harbor Survivors' Association), with the McManuses, attended a "mini reunion" with the Pouchers in Texas.

"He (Pouch) did it up royally," says Mrs. Brown, "with a banquet for 29 people and a cake decorated with a replica of the *Hoga*."

"We enjoyed the company of leading citizens of McGregor and Waco," her husband adds, and at this time the three shipmates compiled the tug's history. For they had put her into service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 22, 1941, bringing her to Pearl Harbor via the Panama Canal, San Diego, and San Pedro.

Arriving in Hawaii in August, 1941, the *Hoga* was moored at Yard Craft Dock on that historic Sunday morning in December.

Brown recalls, "Some of us were up, but the rest had a rude awakening when the blitz hit."

On verbal orders from the dock officer, a Lieutenant Lewis, the tug was underway in just 10 minutes after enemy planes roared in through Kolohe Pass. That they could leap into action when all hell broke loose was due to Pouch's expertise. "He was such a good diesel man that he kept our engines always in working condition . . . we got duty when other tugs got liberty," says Brown.

Into this scene of horror: ". . . the water afire, the jarring, sickening explosions, and the small boats stark against the churning

smoke and tongues of flame" (described by writer Ed Sheehan) raced the *Hoga*, observing radio silence, bent on doing whatever she could.

Hailed by Admiral Furlong, she went first to the *USS Ogalala* (CM-4), moored beside the bombed and torpedoed *USS Helena* (CL-50).

Brown recalls, "We pushed the *Ogalala* to 1010 Dock and held her there while they moored and off-loaded important papers and equipment. She wasn't hit, but her wooden hull was ruptured with hits sustained by the *Helena*. It was said, 'She sank from fright.'" (Later raised and repaired, *Ogalala* returned to service.)

The *Hoga* hurried to Battleship Row and the beleaguered *USS Vestal* (AR-4) moored alongside the devastated *USS Arizona* (BB-39). Afire and taking water after two bomb hits, the *Vestal*, with no steam up, lay helpless.

"As they cut their mooring lines we passed her our stern tow lines, and decided to beach her in Aiea Mud Flats where she could drop anchor in shallow water," Brown says. "For his heroic deeds in fighting and saving his ship, the *Vestal's* commanding officer received the Congressional Medal of Honor."

That the ship had been saved by a tugboat seems to have been ignored.

"When we asked them to throw off our tow line, some-

body cut it with a fire axe! Trying to put an eyesplice in a brand new eight-inch manilla line that's been soaked in salt water," Brown explains, "is like trying to splice three two-by-fours together."

The plucky *Hoga* then steamed to assist the *USS Nevada* (BB-36) as she made her heroic run for the open sea. Spraying water on the battleship (as enemy planes singled her out for attack), men aboard the *Hoga* saw the forward area aflame, the great "battle wagon" reeling from five bomb and one torpedo hits.

"We tied up to her port bow to help with our fire-fighting equipment," Brown explains. "By this time ebb tide drifted her stern to starboard and toward the main channel. Because she might sink and block it, we decided to back her across the channel south of Ford Island to Waipio Peninsula. When her stern hit into mud, we pushed her bow as far as we could, and she dropped anchor to hold her position."

For this action Skipper McManus and his men were

given a citation. It reads in part: "Each member of the crew of the *Hoga* functioned in a most efficient manner and exhibited commendable disregard of personal danger throughout the operations." It's signed: "C. W. Nimitz, Admiral, U.S. Navy."

(Refloated and modernized, the *Nevada*, oldest ship in the Pacific Fleet, saw service throughout the war).

Returning to Battleship Row, the tugboat vainly battled flames consuming the wreck that had been the *USS West Virginia* (BB-48). But she sank at her berth, the casualty of six well-aimed torpedoes and two bombs. Moving over to the heavily damaged *USS Tennessee* (BB-43), the *Hoga* did what she could for the battleship the attackers had mutilated with two armor-piercing bombs.

Arriving at 2:00 p.m. at the *USS Arizona*, a broken ruin lying in 38 feet of water with most of her dead (1177 officers and men) buried in her hull, Brown says they worked on her fires continuously until 1:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

(Continued on Page 27)

Medic Recalls Dec. 7, 1941

Henry W. Weber
251st C.A. — AA — Regiment
Medical Department
Camp Malakole/near Wheeler Field

—in charge of a 20 bed hospital
adjoining the First Aid Station,
On the Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

. . . about 7:45 a.m. in headquarters' Mess Hall

The Morning of December 7th, 1941

It was a beautiful Sunday morning, an inspiring one with an unusual quietness covering the whole camp adding to it. It gave us a relaxed feeling — no need to rush, not much to do but to linger, talk and generally pass the time of morning. Most men in our regiment were on a weekend pass. Breakfast over — just one more cup of coffee all around, and as I lifted my cup once more — I became aware of strange sounds coming from the distance. Almost simultaneously the actions of us all froze as we all looked at each other. The noise increased, joined by deep rumbling, the sounds of firing, explosions and muffled detona-

tions. It seemed closer. By now the terrific sound of low flying aircraft added to this unreal Sunday morning and the mental confusion within all of us there. Our talking had stopped — seemingly holding our breath — questions appearing in our eyes as we tried to find the answer from one or the other. We had entered a period of paralysis as anxiety and fear appeared on our faces, as we tried to find in our minds a reason for all this sudden "Hell On Earth" turmoil.

By this time an inferno of sound spread over us, instead of ebbing, it intensified, almost to the unbearable point of mental endurance. As the roar increased and increased reaching the breaking point — the phone ringing, someone finally answering, brought us back to reality, breaking our paralysis. The request was for me; a man in Barrack #12 had been shot . . .

I rushed out of the mess hall and as I ran in the direction of Barrack #12, I heard a plane, (Continued on Page 27)



Long Time No See



Water cooled 30 cal. Machine Gun

More Letters . . .

In the last *Gram* there was an article on Bill and Nancy Hawes, Kinnear, Wyo. We attended a PHSA meeting at their ranch last July '84 and we highly recommend to all a stop to see and visit with them. After a wonderful day of visiting, remembering and a cook out with Bill and Nancy providing tender steaks broiled to perfection; we held one of the most meaningful meetings I have ever attended. Wyoming doesn't have too many members, but when they meet it is something to behold. It started to rain just as we were finishing our meal so we repaired to an open shed to conduct the meeting — seven members and two guests. We had a real active meeting in two ways. The roof kept leaking in different places which kept us moving and I have never seen as

much dedication by a group as was evident here. They knew what they wanted and what they would have to do to get it done with no foolishness.

My first Social Security check just arrived. The amount was more than I was paid (in silver dollars), for my first 21 months service in the corps before I made PFC! Times change, but other things never do. Pride in having served with the Marine Corps in that era will never diminish, neither will memories of old friends I've served with before WWII, during and after it.

We were not the highly visible Marines of sea going, 8th & I and embassy detachments; we were boondocks marines of the

much dedication by a group as was evident here. They knew what they wanted and what they would have to do to get it done with no foolishness.

During the meeting a report was made of a PH Survivor who had been located, but who had a streak of bad luck, but was a deserving candidate. The next move was everyone reaching for their wallet which resulted in a new member with dues paid for a year. That's what I like about Wyoming. I used to live at Casper and joined the Navy from there.

We will be in Wyoming again this summer and sure hope we get to see Bill and Nancy. They are mighty fine people. In fact, all the members we met are fine people.

Sincerely,
Bob Brown

Unsung Heroes . . . (Continued from Page 26)

The 25-year old *Arizona*, caught midship by a torpedo while seven bombs connected on deck — one of which penetrated her magazine with an explosion that lifted the battleship out of the water — burned with great billows of black smoke.

"As we moved about the harbor," Brown reveals in an off-hand way, "we had occasion to pick up men swimming and floating who were in need of medical attention. We took them to 1010 Dock."

History provides details: fire racing across oil-slick water where oil-smeared bodies struggled, burned and bleeding, or floated lifeless as those who lay on docks, in wreckage, and in

sunken hulls — 2,113 dead; 987 wounded — screams, cries for help, the jarring thud of hits, explosion, anti-aircraft guns' percussion, the stench of burning ships, planes, hangars . . .

The scene is indelibly etched in memory for McManus, Poucher, and Brown, who say: "We helped shipmates and ships to the best of our ability in true Navy style, with pride and with no thought of medals."

One voices their wish: "We'd like to locate Melvin R. Barnhart's widow, as well as any other shipmate (or his widow). Please write or call me: Robert L. Brown, QMC, USN Ret. at 10551 Lampson Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92640. Phone: 714/530-7549."

newly forming defense battalions. Our weaponry was close to being antique even in those days — water cooled 30 and 50 calibre machine guns, 3 inch AA guns and 5 inch guns taken from scraped naval vessels. Our field uniforms were leather high topped shoes, canvas leggings, khaki uniform (or one-piece, blue dungarees), and topped off with campaign hats — the status symbol of modern D.I.s!

Our combat gear was old 782 web with the old pack, Springfield .03 rifles and pie plate helmets. Our training ground was exotic Hilton Head Island which we shared with alligators, all manner of poisonous snakes, sand fleas and other varmints.

Under the guidance of our senior NCOs, we learned about the fighting the 'Germans' in Europe and absorbed the lessons learned from the Cacos in the Caribbean skirmishes, and Sandino's rebels in Nicaragua.

They taught us the United States Marine Corps, and when we were lucky enough to rate weekend liberty in Savannah, one passing by would never guess we were 'boondock Marines' by our dress or demeanor. We were proud!

My unit, the 3rd Defense Battalion, went back to Parris Island after training, to be split in half to form the 4th. Replacements filled the ranks, and when each was fully manned, we sailed apart — the 4th, me among them, to Guantanamo Bay in Cuba.

Scuttlebutt had it, as we boarded the *USS Chaumont* in October 1941, that we were headed to reinforce the China marines as this was the old bucket that supplied them, but when we debarked to board the *USS Henderson*, 'the word' had it we were bound for the Philippines.



U.S. Marines in position for rapid fire on rifle range at Parris Island, SC.

Medic Recalls . . . (Continued from Page 26)

judging by the sound, still far away, but seemingly coming closer and closer . . . and as the sound and noise appeared almost overhead, mentally and physically I stopped in my tracks — a dead stop, if there ever was one! I must have looked up and down at the same time, so it seemed. Looking up I saw a plane coming at me from the left, the "Rising Sun" showing as big as a house — looking down, I saw machine gun bullets kicking up the dirt directly in front of me — my eyes followed each bullet as it hit the dirt. As quickly as the dirt had settled back in place again, the plane by now in the distance prepared to turn, apparently for another

visit! But this time, in high gear, I took off again in the direction of the 1st Sgt.'s quarters, awakening him from sleep. Almost out of breath, I finally half-convinced him that the Japanese were attacking us, that our help was needed at Barrack #12, where one of our men still in bed had been shot.

As we ran toward the Barrack, the roaring approach of two planes with the Rising Sun plainly visible convinced my 1st Sgt. that the Japanese attack was real and just as we "fell" into the Barrack, one plane passed us overhead, his machine gun bullets apparently expended.

The Day The Bombs Fell

Forty-three years ago today, a few minutes before 8 a.m., Japanese warplanes attacked Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands starting the most destructive war in history.

Thrall area resident Albert Fickel was stationed on the *USS Pennsylvania* in dry dock there and witnessed the bombing.

"Dec. 7 was a nice bright, beautiful day. Sunny, too. I was on board ship and had the 4-8 a.m. watch," he said. "Near the end of my watch I prepared coffee for the relief, 'Ace' Miles. He would be coming at 8 a.m.,"

said Fickel.

"I heard these explosions going off and I thought I knew what was happening. Miles shouted, 'there's planes in the sky and they have red balls on their wings!'"

Fickel recalled that he quickly told his relief, "you've got it now — I'm going to see."

"**Torpedoes had been dropped** in the harbor and on the battleship rows. I ran to the top side and I could see the *USS Arizona* on fire and the *USS Oklahoma* was turning over," the veteran said.

"General quarters called all personnel to battle stations. I ran across one deck and went down three decks. Just as I was going to the engine room below a 1500 pound bomb hit the ship killing 78 men. Luckily I went down when I did," he said.

"We remained at our battle stations until midafternoon. We didn't have radios to hear any news. Besides, they were taboo because their signal could be picked up and we could be located," the West Texas native said, recalling that the broadcast stations were off the air.

He said that night at the evening meal shipmates discussed the day's events. "Where do we go from here? Who else will we be at war with? When do we ship out? And where to? Is the next one the last one?" they asked.

"I believe there wasn't a man in the Pacific fleet that didn't expect us to go to war. We felt that eventually we would go to war with Japan. It was just a question of when," he said. "I don't feel the fact that it was Japan came as a surprise. It was the way they did it — a Sunday morning sneak attack," Fickel explained.

"**I HAD BEEN** scheduled for a three-day leave, but that was cancelled. Of all the reasons for leave to be cancelled — war," he said. Although he could laugh about it now, at the time it was part of an ominous mood.

"From Dec. 7-22 we did repairs on the ship. We finished the dry dock work and eventually went from Honolulu to San Francisco," he said.

One day in 1976 his wife read of the state convention of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. She thought he had been stationed at Pearl Harbor

so she told him about it and he went.

Fickel joined right then and belongs to the Heart of Texas, Chapter 6. Now he is the state chairman of the organization.

"I enjoy it because it is one of the most exclusive military organizations. You had to be within three miles of the island of Oahu on Dec. 7, 1941," he said.

FICKEL EXPLAINED that they check the ships rosters and service records for verification. The organization, started in 1958, asks for the company and ship or station.

The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. includes all branches of the armed services as well as military nurses, he said. "We hold a national convention every two years, on even years. This year the convention is in Grossinger, NY in the Catskill Mountains," he said.

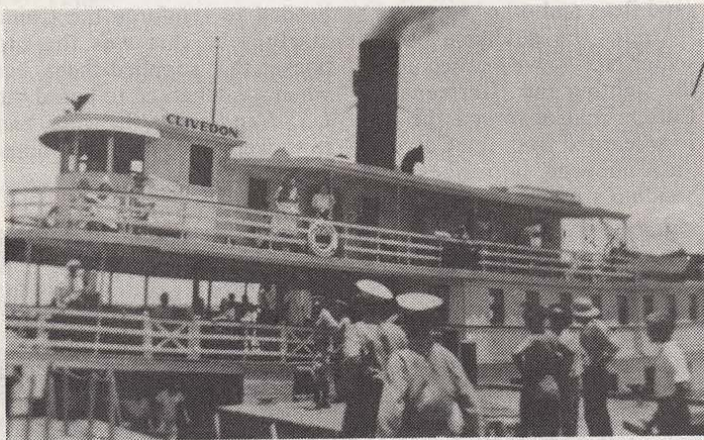
"The *USS Pennsylvania* has a reunion every year in Memphis, which we go to. We've also been to the reunions in Honolulu," the chairman said.

"The main thing we do is visit, meet new friends and remain in contact with old friends. Sen. John Tower has been a guest speaker before. We emphasize keeping America alert and comradeship," he explained. He remains in contact with a few war-time friends.

Fickel has been interviewed as part of an oral history project at North Texas State University in Denton along with other Pearl Harbor survivors.

Many years later, still liking the water and still impressed by those sailors' dress blues, he is busy taking part in Pearl Harbor Day services in Corpus Christi.

Long Time No See . . . (Continued from Page 27)



Liberty Boat from Hilton Head

Five days before the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, we stood off Diamond head on Oahu awaiting the pilot boat into Pearl. We disembarked and were trucked to a tent camp.

Five days later, our guns and rifles still in cosmoline, it hit the fan, and the rest is history! We were shipped out so fast to protect Australia's flank, that we of the 4th did not know our buddies from the 3rd were in Pearl!

Through Leatherneck magazine, the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and various Divisional newsletters, I have located a few old friends, and gents, that is a heart-warming experience!

The old Defense Battalion set-ups are long gone. They served their purpose as outposts in pre-WWII days and as defense units around advance airstrips and installations, but as the advance on Japan really got into gear, the old timers were assimilated into other units in

other divisions.

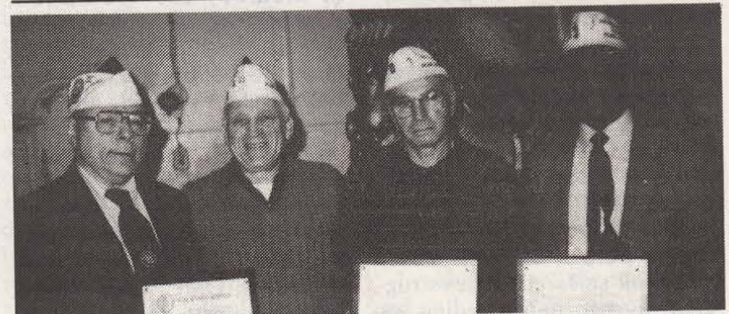
We, of the old 3rd and 4th Defense Battalions, have one unique shot at meeting each other again and that is coming up December 2 through 8, in beautiful, downtown Beaufort, S.C.

This effort is due to a hard-working old "H" Battery man of the 3rd. I urge you to contact him for information as it develops — at least to get your name and address for a mailing list.

Forest Smith
Route 2 — Box 796
Winterport, ME 04496

This reunion is off the ground already with over 100 guys from as far away as Washington State! I'm taking — strike that — I'm making time this year to be there. Old friends are too precious, and the time before us is not that long! Think about it — then write! Semper Fidelis.

Bill Steffens
USMC



Past President of Statue of Liberty Chapter, NY with proclamation from New York City council. Past President Pat Librie is second from left.

Seaman First Class

By Ted Blahnik

The day started as any other Sunday would have aboard ship and after a shower and breakfast I was hanging around the division compartment when I heard the word passed for a working party from our division. Chuck O'Conner, our "Boats" headed in my direction and I knew that I was going to be asked to go on that working party. He made an error in asking me if I had my breakfast as yet and having been a seaman for a little over a year I was becoming adept at how to dodge working parties and I answered in the negative. I then went directly to my cleaning station which was located in the forward part of the ship in officers quarters. My job there was to clean some passageways in that area.

I would like to inject a word about Earnest "Chuck" O'Connor. Chuck was one of the best, if not the best boatswain's mate I met during my six year tour of duty. He was a "Sailor's Sailor".

I was cleaning this area when

the general alarm sounded. It seemed rather strange to me that they would be having a drill on Sunday morning, but never the less I hurried to my battle station. At this point in time I was a "Director Pointer" for a Quad. 1.1, port side (which happened to be dockside at 10-10) second level above the main deck aft. Here I would like to explain that though I was listed as a director pointer we still didn't have any directors. Consequently during any gunnery drills I would put on my headsets and relay messages down to the gun captain from sky control.

On reaching my battle station, and as I was putting on my headphones, I looked towards Ford Island where I could see Japanese planes dive bombing the airfield and installations there. The red meatball insignia was plainly visible on their fuselages.

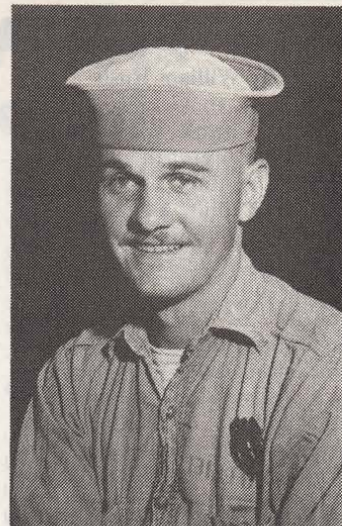
I tried contacting sky control but to no avail. While doing this I looked down at our gun mount and saw the pointer and trainer in their respective positions but

no one was loading the gun. Feeling quite useless I put down the headphones and climbed down to the gun mount where someone started to hand me clips of ammunition and I found myself in the position of a first loader (which I had never done before) and started feeding the clips into the cradles.

At times, I recall hearing what I thought were bees, which we later found out were bullets from strafing planes.

Sometime during that first attack I glanced up just in time to see a Japanese dive bomber release his bomb as he dove towards our ship. I thought, for sure, that it was the end of the line for us but the bomb hit on the starboard side somewhere. I was told later that shrapnel from this bomb killed one of our gunner's mates, last name was "Pencil" but I'm not certain of the spelling.

During the lull between attacks, we had some opportunity to survey the damage and a sight I'll always remember was looking across the water to-



Ted Blahnik who was aboard the USS Wisconsin just before the Japanese surrender in 1945.

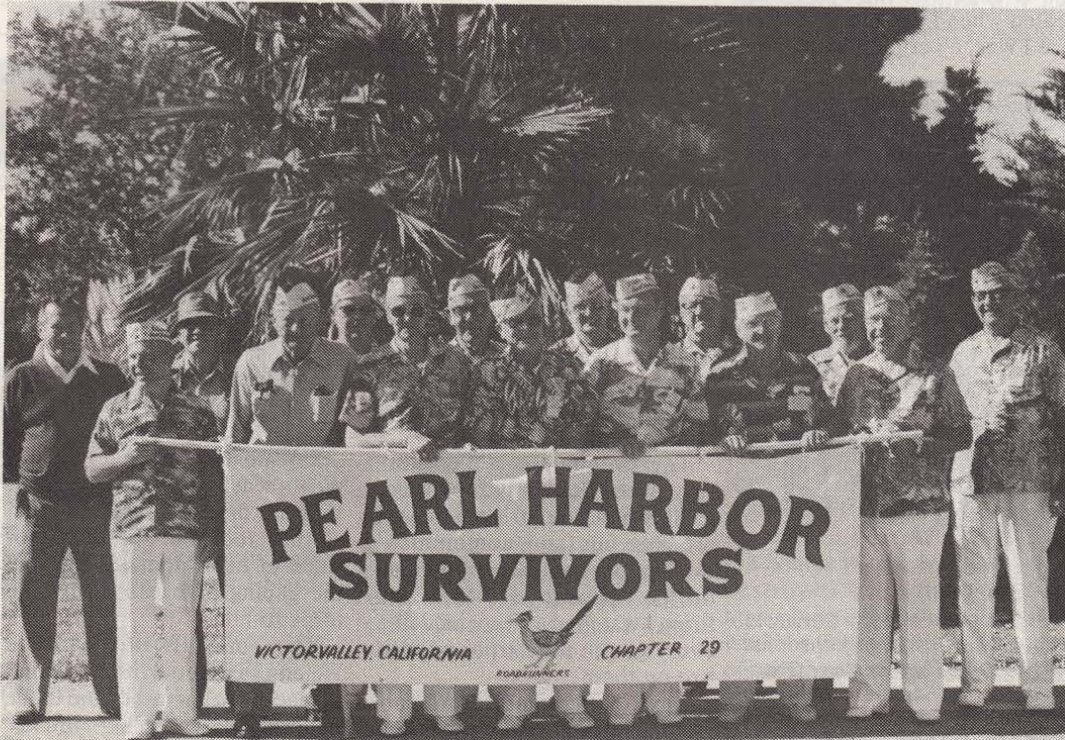
wards Battleship Row where fires were still raging and the intense smoke almost obscured the area in their vicinity. For just a moment it seemed that the smoke cleared from one of the wagons and I could see "Old Glory" still flying. The sight was, at once, chilling yet stirring.

We had many wounded on board as well as the surrounding area and during this lull some of the men were down on the dock taking the doors off of the "gedunk stand" to be used as stretchers. This, of course, left the stand vulnerable to its store of candy, cigarettes, ice cream, etc. And it was soon emptied as men in the area carried it off to shipmates and friends as we awaited the next attack. I've often wondered if the owner was ever paid for that stuff or if he even cared.

As I recall the second attack were high level bombers and it was so frustrating to watch them (unmolested) release their bombs and the graceful arch they performed as they hurtled down toward their eventual devastation.

Dusk turned to darkness and rumors flooded the ship. "Japanese paratroopers were landing on the other side of the island." "Saboteurs were igniting fires in the cane fields to guide more attacks."

By the way, sometime during the attacks we were torpedoed
(Continued on Page 30)



Victorvalley, CA Chapter 29, PHSA. From left to right, front row: Ron Miller — F. Thompson — Bert Tuck — George Kerdus — Fred Ross — Frank Nutt — Ray Bray and C. R. Wright. Back row: J. Martin — Roy Baker — Mel Gage — Bill Danis — Henry West — Herman Wells and Howard Gindling.

An Ode to G. I. Joe

By William Rush

An Ode to G.I. Joe: Who Should Thank Whom?: An American Veteran of WWII. Into the military service a lad, and out an adult. A Pearl Harbor Survivor. If you can imagine being 18-19 years, younger or older, with two years high school, or perhaps a High School Graduate, broke, with holes probably in your shoes the size of silver dollars, living with your parents, or relatives, who probably were barely able to feed you due to the hard times (The Great Depression), then you know why I joined a branch of the military service in the late thirties or early forties.

It's hard for me to describe the inner feelings I had when I arrived at the basic training center where they issued me all those new clothes and shoes and started feeding me three times a day. My superior, either an old Sarge or Salty Chief in charge of my company, was like the father I never had or had, but due to the hard times, could not be the father he would have desired to be, guiding, advising, counseling and trying to make me into an adult in a few short weeks. I sometimes felt I was going to burst with all the appreciation I had inside me. It was, therefore, a sad parting when they sent me

on the way to go to the port from which I went aboard my first ship, either a man-o-war or transport ship headed for the Pacific someplace. I soon found life aboard ship was similar to the training center. I had dozens of good friends and always enough bosses around to teach me things I had to know to be an adult. They taught me everything; how to live in small areas where there were hundreds of others, and how to act when I went on liberty. In those days military personnel were not loved too much by the local civilians. It must have been the training my superiors gave me, because I felt no resentment against the local people who put signs on their lawns, "Soldiers and Sailors please keep off the grass". It must have been the training I was given as it made me feel even closer to the military service.

I was still just a teenager when I arrived on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. I could have been assigned to any number of Posts, Air Fields, or one of many of the Naval men-o-war. It was like a foreign country to me, and my new military superiors again had to teach me how to cope with the way I was treated when I went to town. So here I was, a very young person

and ready to test my training of how to understand other people's feelings, more training than I had learned previously in my young life.

Then December 7, 1941 (The Day that shall live in Infamy) arrived and my security blanket was taken away from me, my home was attacked, the barracks, Air Fields rifled with aircraft bullets, torpedoes, and bombs. I saw my home sunk or sinking, my barracks were being battered. All we had to shoot were 45 cal. automatic, like shooting planes out of the sky with cap pistols. Maybe I was returning to my home after overnight liberty in Honolulu. In the taxi I heard explosions, saw smoke as we approached my home and assignment. Maybe I was on board ship and sounded the alarm for G.Q. Perhaps I was below decks of my ship passing up ammunitions, manning sound powered phones. Maybe I was ordered to commence firing .350 cal. at the planes only to discover the caps were still on the shells. Maybe my buddy received a bullet from the enemy's plane as it was being rifled and I ran to his aid only to have him die in my arms. Perhaps I was blown into the air from my ship and landed in the burning, smoking, oily water and having to swim to the nearest ship or land the best I could. My ship received 2 bombs, one forward and one aft. All Hell broke loose. I might have had no idea that I could be killed at any moment, perhaps I was somewhat

disappointed that my home/ship didn't get hit. At first I heard machine-gun fire and thought that either the Army or Navy planes were making practice runs on us, I heard and felt the shock of several explosions and immediately knew something was wrong. Maybe I was standing on the fantail of my ship waiting to board the motor launch to go to church service on board one of the battleships. Maybe I was awakened by bombing, saw enemy eyes and grinning faces as planes flew over firing trying to hit the flag pole in front of my barracks. I could have been any one of the thousands of military service personnel that Day of Infamy. I may have been a survivor, I may have been killed, never knowing anything of that day. I just might still be entombed on my ship in Pearl Harbor or I could have been laid to rest in Punchbowl Crater National Cemetery on Oahu. My name does not matter as I e plu-ri-bus u-num, yes, Kilroy was there. My home was sunk, my friends were laid out on deck, covered with blankets and some of my superiors could advise me no more because they had no experience in war and death. This day I was really an adult and had to draw from within all I was taught so I could begin to cope with this sudden change in my way of life.

War, what cannot be said about it? Every person finds their own Hell or Peace in it. I found more Peace than Hell because I

(Continued on Page 31)



SURVIVORS GATHERING — More than 200 Pearl Harbor Survivors Association members and their spouses were in Gridley the past weekend. The event marks the birthday of PHSA's Feather River Chapter 25. This is the second year in a row the gathering has been held at the Butte County Fairgrounds. The meeting in Gridley will be suspended a year because it will conflict with the state convention scheduled to be held in Redding. However, the survivors promise to return the following year to the fairgrounds.

—The Gridley Herald

Day of Infamy . . . (Continued from Page 29)

and I didn't even know it. Much different than when we were torpedoed and sunk in July, 1943. I felt all three of them.

That evening some of our carrier planes flew in (wrong thing to do when itchy trigger fingers are nervous and communications poor) and as our gun was on the opposite side from the firing I watched as it seemed like every gun in the harbor opened fire on them.

I felt that the good Lord carried me through that day and the only abrasions I received were cut up hands from not knowing how to properly handle those

1.1 clips.

Many days after the attack we took the place of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania in dry dock and one of my most heart rendering moments was when I stood alongside the dry dock and watched as they took out the bodies of some of our shipmates through the gaping hole caused by the torpedo hit.

The complete story of the Helena has been written, though in places exaggerated, and those of us who served in her until her final demise the night of July 5-6, 1943 will continually regard her as one of the best.



San Joaquin Valley Chapter 10 of California members at their annual picnic. Note the coats, it was really cold for this event.



Members of Statue of Liberty Chapter 4 of New York at chapter meeting aboard the USS Intrepid.

Ode To G. I. Joe . . . (Continued from Page 30)

belonged to something, a new ship or assignment, new friends and the reasons were there. America fought overseas when the war started and was still overseas when it ended.

When I mustered out, discharged from military service, I knew I had enough training to be able to face anything on the outside. Civilian life was harder then I thought it would be; I felt all alone facing the world. However, I found a job, got married to the Pearl of my choice and settled down. After a period of trivial jobs, or living on the 52-20 club I knew I had to find a better way, I could re-enlist and make my career in the service of my country as thousands did, then there was the government telling me, if you go back to school we will pay for it. My God, they had raised me, now they were going to educate me. It took me maybe

4-6 years to earn my degree and graduate and they paid me all the way. By this time I had begun to have children and I knew I had to buy a house, and there was the G.I. Bill still helping me through life.

Today, many years later after my leaving the Navy, Army, Marines, Coast Guard, I still have a big warm spot in my heart for it, and my best friends are still my old buddies. I still give my thanks to that day 43 years ago when I was made an instant adult, the survivor I am today, happy, secure with a good job or retirement and a wonderful family that as a parent I have taught what I know.

The military service was my family, it clothed me, fed me, mothered me, fathered me, protected me, educated me and made me an adult. How can I give enough thanks?

Texas Gets Memorial

Stationed at Wheeler Field on Oahu, Hawaii, 22-year-old John Springer could see the billowing smoke clouds as the first and second waves of bombers descended on Pearl Harbor.

"We could see things fine, but we didn't know what it was," Springer said.

It was not until the second wave of bombers flew over the troops' barracks that Springer saw the markings on the planes and realized the base was under attack by the Japanese. He also knew the Japanese had the upper hand.

John Springer, now 65, will lay a wreath on a memorial to the Pearl Harbor servicemen killed Dec. 7, 1941.

Springer, one of 29 El Paso members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors' Association, proposed and led a drive to place the memorial in Fort Bliss National Cemetery. The \$750 stone is a replica of the city's memorial, situated in a park adjacent to the Federal Courthouse in Downtown El Paso.

No one looks at the stone Downtown, Springer said, but the memorial could not be moved to the cemetery because it is city property.

Springer collected donations to pay for the replica, which, like the original, reads, "Dedicated in memory to all those personnel of the U.S. Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy, who gave their lives Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. Keep America Alert!"

Maj. Gen. James Maloney, commanding general of Fort Bliss, will unveil the stone in a ceremony at 7:55 a.m. in the cemetery.

Troops at Wheeler Field had been on alert a few times before the "Day of Infamy" but were unprepared for the early morning attack, Springer said. When the bombs hit the hangars, they destroyed everything inside, and planes lined up so they could be better protected in case of sabotage were wiped out with one blast.

"They had a picnic," Springer said. "By the time they hit (Wheeler Field) everybody was running." No one was left to distribute guns and ammunition.

A blast threw Springer and a friend between two buildings, which shielded them from the rest of the attacks. When the bombing stopped, they went to the shore to help rescue men in the water, he said.

"I'll never forget it. A lot of good friends died," he said.

Springer said that at this time of year he takes it upon himself to do something about publicizing Pearl Harbor. "I think the public should be aware, because it could happen to us again."

At Friday's ceremony, Springer will accept the Bronze Star, which is being awarded posthumously to his brother Glen, taken prisoner by the Japanese during World War II. His remains have never been found.

Springer said he still has not made peace with the Japanese in his own mind "because of what they did to my brother."

Of those prisoners who came home alive, Springer said, "It was painted all over their faces what the Japanese did to them. They did the same to my brother."



John Springer saved this issue of a Hawaiian newspaper.

Unit Leaders Create Magic

By Maj. Michael L. McGee

Magical powers are not included in their job descriptions, but the Army's small-unit leaders — the team leaders, squad leaders and platoon leaders — get paid to be magicians.

With a handful of determined soldiers, they can produce acts that will spellbind an enemy, such as materializing in the right spot at the right time, then disappearing into thin air, only to appear again at another spot on the battlefield, moving with a specter's speed, the levitating harbinger of a successful operation. Sergeants and lieutenants have been doing it for over two hundred years, and they are still doing it today.

These magicians come in all sizes, shapes and colors, but it is easy to spot them. Quiet men of candor, they usually come unannounced and unheralded. They wear commitment like a well-tailored uniform. Their competence can be seen, their courage sensed.

Second Lt. John F. Kelleher was one of these magicians. His

short, compact frame carried the heart of a warrior, and his quiet excitement infected everyone who stood close to him. Fully four inches shorter than any of the noncommissioned officers in his platoon, Lt. Kelleher's true stature sprang from his superior tactical skills and technical competence.

He knew his own job and everyone else's in the platoon — paperwork and weaponry, maintenance and counseling, land navigation and patrolling, leadership and caring, training and maintaining. His soldiers and NCOs did what soldiers were supposed to do because their lieutenant said it should be done. He personally led them to mission completion.

On a beautiful fall day, Lt. Kelleher proved that he was a magician by weaving spells on three separate attacks — leading our battalion from "supporting attack," to "main attack" to "corps spearhead."

It all began simply enough. Just before dawn, a light infantry battalion from another divi-

sion started our attack to the north by seizing a small, sleepy German village. As the leading company in our battalion, we passed through the foot infantry and attacked an intermediate objective, the high ground behind the secured town. It was easy, too easy.

As another mechanized infantry rifle company passed our right flank and headed across open fields toward the main objective, another densely forested piece of high ground overlooking a major highway, things began to sour. First, out of the cold, clear sky came a shrieking airstrike, then some unseen Cobras, firing from the shelter of the main objective. Our sister company ground to a halt, well short of the main objective. Way off to our left, the main attack of the brigade had also come to a halt against strong enemy defenses.

It was time for some magic.

The battalion commander found us, and we alternately stared at our maps and the hill ahead. Just short of the main

objective, railroad tracks crossed our path. The rails ran along the top of an unusually high, steep berm, and the berm ran unbroken across the entire width of the objective.

The battalion commander wanted to know if we could get into the lee of that berm, then traverse the front of the objective, come up through a second German town off on our right flank and slip in behind the enemy forces that had devastated our sister company: an end run.

"We'll try," I said, and with Lt. Kelleher's platoon in the lead, we took off.

Thirty minutes later, Lt. Kelleher had led the company along the protected side of the berm, had slipped us through the second village and was picking his way along narrow logging paths through the dense forest and up the back side of the objective. Without fanfare, and with the rest of the company in tow, his platoon quietly crested the objective from behind and

(Continued on Page 33)

Pearl Harbor Observance

— Reprinted from Corpus Christi Caller Times

The crack of gunfire slapped sounds of war at Pearl Harbor survivors seated before a small crowd assembled at Sherrill Park yesterday.

Two vintage military planes flew low over the park near Corpus Christi Bay as those remembering the surprise Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941, waved small American flags over their heads.

"We are gathered here today," said Mayor Pro Tem Betty Turner, "to pay homage to the survivors and those that did not survive Pearl Harbor."

The USS Arizona's flag was hoisted. The Arizona still sits on the bottom of the harbor, one of three ships sunk in the attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii. That attack prompted the United States to enter World War II.

The United States has been at peace in 1984, said Mrs. Turner. It's a time when it is okay to be proud to be an American patriot, to wave a flag in front of your home, she said.

Members of veterans groups and others in attendance at the ceremony applauded.

Albert Fickel too had kind words and praise for those killed "on that unforgettable day of infamy."

Fickel, state chairman of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, asked that his shipmates and comrades in arms that have departed rest in the resolution that those who remain will always dedicate their thoughts and efforts to keeping America free and strong.

"Today there are those about that chant 'Better red than dead.' But I can only think they do not know what living under the heel of a dictator means," Fickel said.

What Americans have to fear most in the world today, he said, are the communist rules for revolution which recommend corrupting the young by pulling them away from religion and toward sex.

"Remember Pearl Harbor Day," said Fickel, "keep Americans alert."

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Executive Board Directives

EBD #1-85

Shall the Executive Board meet in California on July 1-2 and 3rd? this vote is necessary to reschedule the previously designated first week end in June.
Yes votes: Vice Pres., Treas., 1st. Dist., 2nd Dist., 3rd Dist., 5th Dist., 6th Dist. and 7th Dist.

No votes: Secretary, 4th Dist. and 8th Dist.

Directive passed.

EBD #2-85

Shall the travel expenses for the President and Vice President be reimbursed for the working session with the Travel Service for Hawaii return? The session is scheduled for March 2nd, 1985 in Syracuse, NY.
Yes vote: Unanimous — Passed.

EBD #3-85

Do you approve of PHSA supporting the PHSA Memorial Wall at the Air Force Academy?
Yes votes: Vice Pres., Secretary, 1st Dist., 2nd Dist., 3rd. Dist., 5th Dist., 7th Dist. and 8th Dist.

Abstaining: 4th Dist., 6th Dist.

Directive passed.

EBD #4-85

1986 Convention Coordinator Joseph Niemitz requested that his Assistant Convention Coordinator also be present at the July EB meeting. Reason is he will be backup for Joseph Niemitz in case he is unable to fulfill his duties.

Shall the Association pay the airfare, room and per diem for the Assistant Convention Coordinator?

Yes votes: Vice Pres., Secretary, Treas., 1st Dist., 2nd Dist. and 8th Dist.

No votes: 5th Dist. and 6th Dist.

Abstaining: 3rd Dist., 4th Dist. and 7th Dist.

Directive passed.

The Magician *(Continued from Page 33)*

violently flushed a covey of Cobra gunships.

The controller gave Lt. Kelleher's platoon credit for five kills — four gunships and one OH-58, which took the immediate pressure off the rest of the battalion. Twenty minutes later, the other platoons in our company had cleared the objective. The highway that ran deeper into enemy territory was ours.

Almost at once, we received a change in mission: "Proceed as quickly as possible as deep into the enemy rear as possible. Get back there and really mix it up!" The brigade's main attack was still stalled.

Intelligence reports showed little or no enemy forces directly ahead of us. If our battalion could get in deep enough, perhaps it would cause the enemy to withdraw and dress his lines, unstalling the brigade's main effort. Fifteen minutes and a short "frag" order later, the company was roaring up the highway, with Lt. Kelleher's platoon again in the lead. The rest of the battalion began to chase us.

This highway was one of two that ran north and in the direction of the attack. The other was the axis of advance for the brigade's main attack, off to our left. About ten kilometers north of where Lt. Kelleher's platoon had destroyed the helicopters, the two highways joined and continued north.

After we set out in that direction, the lieutenant called back on the radio, saying that he was having reservations about crashing through that intersection; his sixth sense, intuition, was working. He said he would not leave it unguarded if he were defending and he did not think that the enemy commander would either.

Still on the move, we decided to cut the corner of the intersection, again negotiate some steep and rugged forest trails, and break out into the open to the north of the intersection. From there we could hop back on the highway and continue to race north. Lt. Kelleher picked a spot and we crashed off through the forest.

It was the right spot. The trails were extremely narrow, too narrow for tanks and barely

wide enough for our rumbling personnel carriers. Visibility was poor. Luckily, Lt. Kelleher had dismounted his platoon, against my protests for mounted speed. I saw him disappear among the thick tree trunks with his squads following close behind, their rifle bolts slamming home and machine-gun ammunition belts clinking.

Five hundred meters later, with the rest of the company still mounted and trailing, Lt. Kelleher's platoon came up behind an unsuspecting company of enemy tanks which was overwatching the highway we wanted to take — an ambush just north of that worrisome intersection.

Then the magician went to work.

The enemy tanks were lined up, idling on the edge of the treeline, facing out across the open ground and down at our highway.

We had arrived unnoticed. Lt. Kelleher started his magic on the south end of the enemy's line. With his platoon overwatching, he led a fire team on to each tank. In succession, gently rapping on each cupola, "shooting" each tank commander with his pistol and leaving a soldier on each "destroyed" tank, Lt. Kelleher spun his magic through all 17 enemy tanks.

The rest of us sat, mouths agape, watching and enjoying the dazzling magic show. About the time he finished with his magic act, the tank company commander drove up in his jeep. The enemy captain was irate. Above the panting impatience of our diesels, he shouted at the lieutenant, "You can't do this!"

With quiet reserve, and an almost imperceptible sideward glance, Lt. Kelleher replied, "We just did, sir."

The exercise controller shrugged his shoulders, my lieutenant turned back to his unfolded map and my gloved hand pointed the way across the plastic case toward the next objective. Grease pencils flashed, scribing circles and lines, and we took off, with the magician's platoon in the lead again.

The final objective for the day was another hill. It was thickly crisscrossed with tall hedger-

ows — "like Normandy," the battalion commander said later. Lt. Kelleher's platoon neatly cut through them one at a time, dismounted, with rifles, machine guns and grenade launchers. The rest of the company followed, providing covering fire from the tops of the personnel carriers.

Lt. Kelleher's platoon was a beauty to behold. Waiting for the tracks to catch up and overwatch, his platoon "hedgehopped" across the short open spaces, following their platoon leader, routing the enemy infantry, spinning through the lessening light like ghosts. There were no shouts, no words — just hand signals and nods.

As the sun eased down beyond the horizon late that evening, 2nd Lt. Kelleher's platoon was the northernmost element of the entire corps. When I caught up with him, he stood in the deepening gloom surrounded by his squad leaders. I knew which one he was by his silhouette — shorter than the rest, ever gesturing with his hands, weaving the spellbinding tale of how his platoon would defend this hill, this night. A good day's work...for a magician.

Leaders in our Army can be like Lt. Kelleher. Many are. They are the exceptional small-unit leaders, masters of their profession. Highly skilled in the tactical and technical intricacies of modern warfare, these leaders are committed, extremely competent, understanding men who courageously demand much of themselves and their soldiers.

Watch for the good ones. They just may appear in any unit at any time. They are quiet, candid and unobtrusive. Seek them out. You will usually find them far forward with their soldiers. They are integral members of their platoon, squad or team. Rely on them.

Mr. Forrest Smith — 8th District Director corrected address is as follows: Rt. 2, Box 796, Winterport, ME 04496.

PHSA in Congressional Record

By Mr. Inouye:

S.84. A bill to incorporate the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pearl Harbor Survivors Association

Mr. Inouye. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce before this distinguished body, a bill to incorporate the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. This measure would bestow Federal recognition on this most honorable private non-profit association.

Mr. President, the devastation of December 7, 1941, is still fresh for many of us, but for untold thousands, it was the catalyst for a personal sacrifice that could never be exceeded. The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association is comprised of men and women who defended our Nation against the onslaught of the Japanese attack on the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. Since 1941, survivors of the Pearl Harbor attack have formed many local and regional groups, and there are now 127 active chap-

ters located in almost every state. Their national organization, the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, was incorporated in Missouri in 1958.

Today there are an estimated 15,000 surviving members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served at Pearl Harbor and in the area of Oahu during the December 7 attack. Of that number, the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association has an active membership of 7,990 men and women. Anyone who was a member of the Armed Forces on Oahu or was stationed aboard a ship located within three miles of the island on December 7, 1941, is eligible to join. Members must either have been honorably discharged or still be a member of the Armed Forces. The association conducts regular chapter, district, and state meetings, and a biennial national convention.

The motto of the organization is "Keep America Alert," which this association strives to accomplish through the preservation of historical memen-

tos and chronicles of the Pearl Harbor attack, as well as preserving the gravesites of those who were killed in the attack. Their ultimate mission is to stimulate Americans to take a more active interest in the affairs and future of our Nation.

The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association is truly unique because it will only exist as long as there are actual survivors of Pearl Harbor. In my judgment, this association fulfills all of the necessary requirements to warrant a Federal charter. In all candor, Mr. President, this recognition is the least we can do to honor the survivors of this infamous attack.

I am most proud to sponsor this legislation and I wish to insert in the Record a statement by the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. I believe it best summarizes the purposes of the organization.

Mr. President, at this time I request unanimous consent that the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association's statement be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

Remember Pearl Harbor

On that peaceful Sunday morning, December 7th, 1941, an enemy attack force hit Pearl Harbor with all its fury of death and destruction. In only 30 short minutes the attackers accomplished their most important mission; they had wrecked the battle force of the United States Pacific Fleet. We also lost half of the military aircraft on the island. We accounted for ourselves as military, by fighting back, not yet aware that history had been thrust upon us. Pearl Harbor was the actual beginning of the great war which was to change the entire structure of the world. We Americans who were there demonstrated that we were prepared to give our lives, and did give them when necessary. Our sacrifices at Pearl Harbor united the nation and gave rise to a determination to protect and keep the American freedom. Our sacrifice alerted a relaxed nation, brought it to its feet and caused it to win World War II. The lesson we learned by our sacrifice will not be easily forgotten. Many of us are no longer of use as sailors, soldiers, marines, and airmen. We must make ourselves useful at home, by dedicating ourselves to the principles of freedom; by doing everything within our power to bring about a commitment of patriotism. We survivors who are still alive, for those who did not survive, can never permit ourselves to become vulnerable again. "Remember Pearl Harbor."

Prisoner of War Found

By Simon Nasario

As December 7th has just passed I am offering the following account to the *Gram* as I think it might be of interest to those members who were at Pearl-Schofield or any of the other bases that were under fire on December 7, 1941.

Also, I would like to hear from anyone that might have been on Sand Island with the 811th MP Battalion during the first few months after December 7th.

I have just read Mr. Robert Hudson's account of the first prisoner of war. I would like to add another story to this article.

First, we must go back to November 14, 1941. That is the day I reported into the Induction Center at Schofield Barracks. Then came December 7, 1941. Shortly after December 7th, all draftees who had ROTC training in high school were assigned to the 298th and 299th Infantry, the National Guard units of Hawaii. I was assigned to "D" Company of the 298th Infantry. Both the

298th and 299th Infantry were on guard duty on the windward side of the island. Later, I was placed on temporary duty with the 811th MP Battalion, stationed on Sand Island. Sand Island is located in Honolulu Harbor and was accessible by motor launch only.

The Public Health Service Quarantine Station became the first prisoner of war camp. One day, a group came to the camp escorting a lone Japanese. We learned later he was the first prisoner of war captured in the Pacific.

The story is that one Sunday morning, a Lt. McKenzie and a Sgt. of the 298th Infantry were practicing shooting on the beach at some floating coconuts. This beach is located out Waimanalo Way, which is now Bellows Field. While firing at the coconuts, they noticed a hand waving. They waved back with a "come here" motion. As the object got closer, they noticed it was a man who was later identified as an officer of the Japanese

Navy. He informed the Lt. and Sgt. he had run his two-man submarine aground on the reef and his partner was dead. He was later taken to Sand Island.

At Sand Island, many of the prisoners were civilians who were picked up right after December 7th. There were two compounds; one for the women and children and the other for the men. A small barracks was built for the submarine Naval Officer. We were not permitted to talk to him, although at times he tried to engage whoever was on guard duty in conversation. Later, I can't remember the exact date, four more Japanese Navy prisoners, who had been captured out in the South Pacific, were brought in.

I was transferred back to my parent unit when the 811th MP Battalion got their own personnel. I never knew what happened to the Naval Officer after leaving Sand Island.

Lt. McKenzie was assigned to the 442nd Infantry made up of

Island Neises and served in the European Theater. He gave his life, I believe, somewhere in Italy. The 298th and 299th Infantry were combined and became the 298th Infantry. We spent one year in Guadalcanal and then returned to Schofield Barracks until the war ended.

I understand a marker was placed on the beach at Bellows Field in memory of Lt. McKenzie and I wonder if that marker is still there.

Texas Speech Recalls Pearl Harbor Attack

Good Morning. We are gathered here this morning to pay homage and honor and remember our shipmates and comrades in arms both living and dead that took part on that unforgettable day of infamy December 7, 1941, 43 years ago today. May those that have departed rest in the resolution that those of us who still remain will always dedicate our thoughts and efforts to keeping this great country of ours free and strong for those that come after us. Today there are those about that chant "Better Red than Dead." I can only think they do not know what living under the heel of a dictator means, or they have so little love for their country and freedom that they would live under any conditions just to exist.

Many Americans have fought and died to preserve the freedoms we enjoy today and take for granted and it is my sincere hope that this country continues to give us leadership and foresight to continue our vigilance in the cause of freedom.

Some years ago I read an article that says in words what we have to fear most in this world we live in today. Let me quote — "In May of 1919 at Dusseldorf, Germany, the Allied forces obtained a copy of some of the Communist rules for revolution. As you hear this list, stop after each item and think about the present day situation where you live, and all around our nation:

"Corrupt the young . . . Get them away from religion . . . Get them interested in sex . . . Make them superficial . . . Destroy their ruggedness . . . Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance . . . Destroy the people's faith in their national leaders by holding the latter up to contempt and ridicule . . .

Always preach true democracy but seize power as fast and as ruthlessly as possible . . . By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discon-

tent . . . Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries . . . Encourage civil disorders, and foster lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders . . . By specious argument cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues, honesty, sobriety . . . faith in the pledged word . . . Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless"

I ask you this morning doesn't this have a familiar ring to it . . . The United States and the free world are confronted with the greatest challenge to our individual freedoms that we have ever faced. The Soviet Union has clearly stated its aim of complete and total domination of mankind by the communist system. Our security is being challenged as it has never been before. I am convinced that most Americans believe our country should be strong but they continue to remain a silent majority, out voiced and out demonstrated by a minority whose interests are alien to the principles upon which this nation was founded and stands.

It's time for thoughtful and concerned Americans to speak up. We must tell our representatives in Congress and our fellow Americans the important need to keep the peace — to maintain our cherished freedoms — is to keep our country strong. We must stay informed and it is essential that we let those who represent us in government know why we believe in peace through strength.

We have a debt to those who died. We have an obligation to those who live. We who have survived have been given the opportunity to be the builders for the future of those yet to be born.

We are Americans and must never forget that.

Remember Pearl Harbor . . . Keep American alert.

Thank you.



Left to right: James T. Mayfield, Georgia State, Sec/Trea. — Georgia Governor, Joe F. Harris and Georgia State Chairman Herbert A. Bush receiving "Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day" proclamation.



Kau Kau Korner Cafe.

Taking No Chances

The night of December the 7, 1941 I was sergeant of the guard covering Haleiwa field from the main road to the ocean. This encompassed about 300 yards of oceanside and about the same for the highway. The guards were placed about 25 yards apart on the highway and spaced the best we could covering the ocean in case of an invasion. The men had orders to shoot anything that moved and they tried to include me several times that night. About midnight I heard a machine gun fire off about three bursts that lasted several seconds. I called the officer of the day and we found that the shots were coming from the beach area where we had our only machine gun emplacement. When we reached the machine gun crew the officer of the day ask the sergeant in charge what he was firing at. The old ergeant in charge had about 30 years of service and had been "busted more times than I have fingers

and toes." His answer to the officer of the day was "Lt. this gun was issued to me this morning and has been packed in water proofing materials since 1918 and I am not about to sit here without test firing this weapon." It had taken him and his crew all afternoon and evening to clean the weapon and assemble it. The Lt. and I walked away and said nothing to the old Sgt.

I really think he had been on that island long enough to know there was no way the Japanese could have crossed that coral reef he was commanding.

That was definitely more than our officers knew at that time. I might add there was a pasture across the highway that we were guarding and there was quite a few cows and horses dead the next morning. They must not have heard the command "Shoot anything that moves."

Brandon Perkins
134th Eng. (c) Bn.
Schofield Barracks

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION, INC. FINANCIAL REPORT — DECEMBER 31, 1984

Board of Directors
The Pearl Harbor Survivors'
Association, Inc.
Woburn, MA

We have examined the statement of assets, liabilities and fund balance arising principally from cash transactions of The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. as of December 31, 1984 and the related statement of revenue, expenses, and fund balance for the year then ended. Except as set forth in the following paragraphs, our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing

standards, and accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We were not present to observe the taking of the physical inventory at December 31, 1984 (stated at \$8,375.75), and the Association's records do not permit adequate retroactive tests of those inventory quantities.

As described in Note 1, the Association's policy is to maintain its records on the basis of cash receipts and disburse-

ments; consequently, certain revenue and related assets are recorded when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recorded when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, except for the effect of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we observed the taking of the physical inventory, the financial

statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly the assets, liabilities, and fund balance arising principally from cash transactions of The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. as of December 31, 1984, and its revenue and expenses for the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

RICHARD C. KENYON
Certified Public Accountant,
P.C.
May 21, 1985

EXHIBIT A STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1984

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Petty cash funds.....	\$ 800.00
Cash in bank — Checking.....	2,950.71
Prepaid supplies — Memorials.....	5,556.00
Prepaid insurance.....	655.62
Prepaid postage.....	184.44
Inventory — Trade.....	8,375.75
Prepaid convention expense.....	115.00
Accounts receivable.....	13.50
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 18,651.02
FIXED ASSETS — AT COST	
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,161.62
INVESTMENTS	
Dean Witter Reynolds (Easy Growth Treasuries — 709 units [market value \$95,803.62]) — Note 7	
Cost.....	\$87,809.30
Interest receivable.....	26,067.75
	113,877.05

OTHER ASSETS	
Flags, pictures, etc.....	\$ 2,473.54
Corporate seal and trademark.....	33.00
Dies and patterns.....	440.00
	2,946.54
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 141,636.23

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable — State, local and district dues.....	\$ 5,012.00
Deferred income — prepaid membership dues.....	9,162.00
Current deferred life membership dues.....	8,182.78
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 22,356.78
Long-term deferred life membership dues.....	44,731.22
Fund Balance — Exhibit B.....	74,548.23
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$141,636.23

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984

NOTE NO.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The association is a nonprofit tax-exempt entity as defined under Section 501 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association is operated exclusively for purposes beneficial to the interests of the nation and its uniformed services personnel, their dependents and survivors.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared principally on the cash basis, with the following exceptions: (a) Prepaid Membership and Deferred Life Membership Dues are recorded as they accrue. (b) Prepaid Convention Expenses are deferred until the year of the convention; and (c) Interest income on zero coupon bonds is recorded ratably over the period to maturity. (See Note 7).

2. Physical inventory priced at lower of cost or market value, First-In-First-Out.

3. The National Membership and Business office is maintained at the Treasurer's office in New York. The National Administrative Office is maintained at the Secretary's office in Nevada.

4. Current Deferred and Long-Term Deferred Life Membership Dues are carried as liabilities. Life Membership Dues are presently amortized over 10 years whereas Current Dues are received at the end of the current year and recognized for the year paid.

5. There were \$2,038.63 of accounts payable on hand at December 31,

1984 that are not reflected in the cash basis statements as set forth in Note 1 above.

6. There is pending in the Federal District Court of New Jersey litigation for which the attorney feels that there is no material liability.

7. The Association purchased units of Easy Growth Treasuries through Dean Witter Reynolds brokerage firm in January 1983 at \$123.85 per unit. These units represent zero coupon bonds and are based on bonds issued by the U.S. Government. The units will mature on August 15, 1991 at \$285.00 per unit. These zero coupon bonds which sell at a discount do not pay any interest or principal until maturity. During 1984 302 units were sold, and a loss of \$11,315.36 was realized.

The market value of the 709 units owned at December 31, 1984 was \$95,803.62. Interest receivable but uncollectible until maturity on these zero coupon bonds in the amount of \$26,067.75 has been recorded in the preceding balance sheet. It is recorded ratably over the period to maturity.

Maturity value (8/15/91) of 709 units at \$285.00.....		\$202,065.00
Interest recognized to 12/31/84.....	\$ 26,067.75	
Interest to be recognized in future.....	88,187.95	
Total interest to maturity.....		114,255.70
Cost basis of 709 units.....		\$ 87,809.30

(Continued on Page 37)

Financial Statement . . . (Continued from Page 36)

Board of Directors
The Pearl Harbor Survivors
Association, Inc.

Our report on our examination of the basic financial statements of The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc. for December 31, 1984 appears on page 3. That examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules on pages 8 to 15 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements, and in our opinion except for the effect of not observing the taking of the physical inventory as explained in the second paragraph of our report on page 3, such information is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

RICHARD C. KENYON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, P.C.

EXHIBIT B**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984**

REVENUE			
Initiation and Charter fees			\$ 2,630.00
Dues — National share			24,861.00
Dues — Deferred life membership			7,626.68
Advertising — Pearl Harbor Gram			2,088.38
Interest income — Note 7			16,636.71
National Convention — Grossingers			12,640.00
Reinstatement fees			249.00
Donations and other revenue			649.56
Merchandise sales	\$ 8,571.27		
Beginning inventory	\$ 6,779.24		
Purchases	9,761.82		
SUBTOTAL	\$16,541.06		
LESS: Ending Inventory	8,375.75	8,165.31	405.96
TOTAL REVENUE			\$ 67,787.29
LESS: Schedule of operating expenses —			
Schedule H			
			94,240.90
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE			\$ (26,453.61)
OTHER EXPENSE			
Loss on disposition of assets — Note 7			11,315.36
NET LOSS FOR 1984			\$ (37,768.97)
Fund Balance — January 1, 1984			112,317.20
FUND BALANCE — DECEMBER 31, 1984			\$ 74,548.23

SCHEDULE A**SCHEDULE OF
PETTY CASH FUNDS**

LOCATION	GROSS AMOUNT
Petty Cash Fund	
Kampney	\$100.00
Creese	300.00
Stockett	100.00
Chappell	100.00
Pickard	200.00
TOTAL	\$800.00

SCHEDULE B**SCHEDULE OF PREPAID SUPPLIES — MEMORIALS
DECEMBER 31, 1985**

LOCATION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
Treasurer	1389 Memorial plaques	\$4.00	\$ 5,556.00

SCHEDULE C**SCHEDULE OF PREPAID
INSURANCE**

	PREPAID
Professional Liability	\$556.00
General Liability	
Insurance Plan	35.25
Office Contents	26.12
Bond	18.75
Business Auto	14.50
Flags — Supplies	5.00
	\$655.62

SCHEDULE D**SCHEDULE OF INVENTORY — TRADE
DECEMBER 31, 1984**

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
Storekeeper	PHSA Flags	17	\$35.70	\$ 606.90
	PHSA Rubber stamps	40	2.24	89.60
	Lapel Pins	62	8.35	517.70
	Lapel Pins	100	9.00	900.00
	Emblems (cloth-hat)	1972	.65	1,281.80
	Emblems (gold embroidered)	927	.813	753.65
	Decals — (Windshield)	3388	.109	369.29
	Decals — (Gold)	5431	.31	1,683.61
	Bumper stickers	3497	.099	346.20
	PHSA Hats	168	10.50	1,764.00
	Life member emblems	63	1.00	63.00
				\$8,375.75

(Continued on Page 38)

Financial Statement . . . (Continued from Page 37)**SCHEDULE E****SCHEDULE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1984**

LOCATION		QUANTITY	AMOUNT
President	PHSA Handbook	1	\$ 5.00
Vice President	None		
Secretary	Tape recorder	1	\$ 79.95
	Typewriter — Royal 500 CO	1	1,031.51
	Tape recorder	1	72.40
	Sectional Steel Shelves	2	15.95
	Postal scale	1	5.50
	4 drawer file cabinets	5	610.05
	Adler 0-5 Elite Cubic #14334583	1	165.08
	Telephone with auto dialer	1	148.00
	Sony recorder BM-46 #14069	1	413.06
	Sony HV-50 microphone	1	73.76
	Sony FS-35 footswitch	1	60.49
	Sony DE-35 headset	1	13.27
	Postal scale, Viscount, Model Y-1	1	10.52
			<u>\$2,699.54</u>
Editor	Typewriter, Olivetti, ET 121 #0146919	1	\$ 948.70
	4 drawer file cabinet	1	187.23
	Triner postal scale	1	26.00
	35mm Praktica Super TL camera — 79	1	100.00
			<u>\$1,261.93</u>
SUBTOTAL			<u><u>\$3,966.47</u></u>

**SCHEDULE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1984**

LOCATION		QUANTITY	AMOUNT
	BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		<u>\$3,966.47</u>
Treasurer	4 drawer plunger lock metal filing cabinet	1	80.00
	IBM electric typewriter	1	389.00
	4 drawer metal cabinet	1	106.97
	Paymaster Checkmaster used #4-59863	1	29.64
	Model 320 electric Addressograph machine	1	557.44
	2 drawer metal card files	2	19.00
	Microfile — Membership records	1	398.10
	Card file, sectional — 6 door oak	4	350.00
	Mailing machine — Pitney Bowes Model 5830, #25029	1	250.00
	Metal typewriter stand	1	15.00
			<u>\$2,195.15</u>
TOTAL			<u><u>\$6,161.62</u></u>

SCHEDULE G**SCHEDULE OF OFFICERS' EXPENSES**

CLASSIFICATION	NATIONAL TOTAL	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	NATIONAL SECRETARY	TREASURER	STOREKEEPER	EDITOR AND HISTORIAN
Postage	\$ 7,685.16	\$ 234.62	\$ -	\$ 550.93	\$ 3,282.02	\$458.08	\$3,159.51
Printing and Stationery	315.29	-	-	290.55	24.74	-	-
Copying	366.32	-	-	15.41	347.97	2.94	-
Telephone	2,018.53	140.67	-	326.50	906.65	35.52	609.19
Travel	1,655.85	1,351.60	-	-	-	-	304.25
Rent	7,290.36	-	-	1,920.00	5,295.36	75.00	-
Data Processing Membership	9,307.80	-	-	-	9,307.80	-	-
Consulting, per diem, accounting, bookkeeping and audit	3,100.00	-	-	-	3,100.00	-	-
Office supplies	467.30	-	-	68.00	251.47	67.95	79.88
Repairs, maintenance equipment, obsolescence and freight	95.74	-	-	95.00	.74	-	-
TOTAL	\$32,302.35	\$1,726.89	\$ -	\$3,266.39	\$22,516.75	\$639.49	\$4,152.83

Financial Statement . . . (Continued from Page 38)

SCHEDULE F

SCHEDULE OF DEFERRED LIFE MEMBERSHIP DUES DECEMBER 31, 1984

YEAR	DEFERRED LIFE MEMBERSHIP DUES BASE	CURRENT	LONG-TERM
1964-1974	\$78,943.90	\$ -	\$ -
1975	7,410.00	741.00	-
1976	5,599.00	559.90	559.90
1977	4,200.00	420.00	840.00
1978	5,827.50	582.75	1,748.25
1979	2,835.00	283.50	1,134.00
1980	3,045.00	304.50	1,522.50
1981	16,310.00	1,631.00	9,786.00
1982	12,810.00	1,281.00	8,967.00
1983	12,385.50	1,238.55	9,908.40
1984	11,405.75	1,140.58	10,265.17
	\$160,771.65		
Current Deferred Life Membership Dues		\$8,182.78	
Long-Term Deferred Life Membership Dues			\$44,731.22

SCHEDULE H

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

Pearl Harbor Gram — Printing and Mailing.....	\$25,764.26
Executive Board Expenses	19,487.30
National Convention — Grossingers	12,185.03
Insurance and Bonding	1,106.40
Membership Contests and Public Relations.....	175.00
Memorials.....	780.84
Fees and Taxes.....	161.05
Membership Office	6,880.39
Office Expenses:	
Postage.....	\$7,685.16
Printing and Stationery	315.29
Telephone.....	2,018.53
Travel.....	1,655.85
Rent.....	7,290.36
Data Processing Membership.....	2,427.41
Per Diem, Accountants and Consultations	3,100.00
Legal Expense.....	2,278.57
Copying.....	366.32
Repair and Maintenance	563.04
	27,700.53
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$94,240.90

President's Message

Fellow Survivors:

This report is one of progress and encouragement. We have made and gained much from the combined efforts of survivors from across the country.

Charter Bill:

So many of you have done so much for our common cause and purpose, it is a real indication as to what can be accomplished when we move away from the "I and Me" to "We." Hawaii's state chairman, Joe Neimitz, and survivors petitioned Hawaiian Senator Daniel K. Inouye, to again file a bill for the incorporation of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. (Charter). This was accomplished on Jan. 3, 1985, and read into the Congressional Record. Immediately following this, Congressman James Courter, New Jersey, filed House Bill #1111. Immediately following that, Congressman Alan Stangland, Minnesota, filed a similar bill, and a third bill was filed by Congressman and survivor Bernard Dwyer, New Jersey. Our Capitol liaison committee worked with, and in support of, the congressmen's efforts and hence there was developed House Bill #1042, co-sponsored by Congressmen Courter, Stangland, and Dwyer on February 19, 1985. This action was followed by a "Dear Colleague" letter signed by all three congressmen, and every congressman on Capitol Hill was

copied. It is not possible to properly recognize the national liaison committee for the untiring effort on their part relative to our success thus far. Captain Frank Costigliola, USN, Ret., as coordinator, Ed Terril, administrative assistant to Congressman Alan Stangland, Leo Goldfarb, New Jersey state chairman, and Gerry Glaubitz, associate parliamentarian and mayor of Morningside, Maryland, for 25 years. Copies from our public relation teams, District Directors, State Chairmen, and survivors giving evidence to the work that each of you has invested in this common cause. "Well Done, Survivors." With this kind of collective effort, we cannot lose. On May 13 at 1347 hours, our bill #1042 passed Congress. One note: I had just returned to my home office, and having been advised the bill would receive congressional attention on that day, happened to turn on the television set and lo and behold, within three minutes I was privileged to see the actual enactment of our P.H.S.A. legislation in the House.

On the Senate Side:

On Jan. 19, 1985, Senator Inouye had five co-sponsors. His office advised us that 40 co-sponsors were needed to report the bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This information was communicated to our public relations teams, district

directors, state chairmen, and chapter presidents, and the wheels started to roll. As of May 9, 1985, we had 45 co-sponsors in the Senate. On June 7, 1985, with 55 sponsors, the bill was reported out of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. We now await the final action on the Senate side.

Financial Planning:

The Financial Planning Board has undertaken its task with dispatch and by the fall, with notations in the October *Gram*, we will address the issue of a plan consistent with what is needed for the Association to function and carry on the business of the Association in such a fashion that we can move forward as an active organization, able to respond to the needs of its members and fulfill the responsibilities placed upon those you have elected to serve you through the organization.

Hawaiian Return and Convention 1941

Sunday, December 7, 1986—Sunday, December 7, 1986

We survivors will return to Oahu, Hawaii, where on Sunday, December 7, 1986, the Punch Bowl will fill again with survivors and guests before 7:55 a.m. We will pay tribute to those who have gone to serve in God's eternal army and have reported for the final roll call. We hold a special place in our minds and hearts for that day of infamy and all that followed on that first day

of World War II. May I invite each of you survivors, your family and friends, to join with us in person and spirit on the 45th anniversary.

The association has worked diligently and hard to provide for you a travel package reflecting the best price, quality and service for your convenience and enjoyment. Your executive board selected McDaniel Travel Management as our official representative to serve your needs. Travel brochures will be in your hands no later than August 1, 1985.

Every board member will be well informed and provided with the necessary information you need and want regarding the return in 1986.

SEND IN CHAPTER HISTORY

All chapters are reminded that their annual history must be submitted to the Historian each year on the 1st of April, as of the 31st of December preceding. Send your current history and years 1974, '75 and '76 to Bill Cleveland, 1106 Maplewood Ave., Portsmouth, NH 03801.

Bill would also like to get on the mailing list of all Chapter newsletters.

Proposed Memorial Stamp



The above reproduction is my fifth Pearl Harbor stamp design I have submitted to the Philatelic Stamp Advisory Committee in Washington, D.C. since the first design submitted in 1976.

The first four months of 1985 Pearl Harbor Survivors from practically every state have written in to the Stamp Committee to accept this design for a Commemorative Stamp for 1986 — Our 45th anniversary year. Survivors have also asked their governors, senators and representatives and many other figures of influence to write to the Postmaster General and to the committee to show their interest in seeing a stamp to honor the most famous Memo-

rial in the world and one of the most significant events in the history of our country.

The governor and senators of Hawaii and many friends in Hawaii contributed to encouraging its acceptance by the Stamp Committee. The members of the USS Arizona Reunion Association were very helpful and encouraging. There are too many to mention here in the *Gram*, which is the reason for this one blanket "THANK YOU" to Pearl Harbor Survivors and friends.

It is not an easy task to get a stamp approved. Each year the committee has to review about 2,000 suggestions and narrow them down to about 15 to be used as stamps. They have a big job to do.

We will not get a Pearl Harbor stamp until 1991 on the 50th anniversary of the infamous attack on December 7, 1941. It will be the beginning of a series of 50 year commemorative stamps to recognize events of WWII. So, we'll have five more years to wait. We tried to impress upon them that we Survivors are all getting along in years and may not be around in 1991 to see a Pearl Harbor stamp. It went thumbs down for 1986, but they know they have heard from us.

Thanks to those Survivors and friends of Survivors for their help in promoting the issuance of a Pearl Harbor Postage Stamp.

Henry "Hank" Retzlaff, N.A.S. Kaneohe
4th District PR Representative
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dec. 7 Is Still "Day of Infamy"

Randy Briere remembers seeing Japanese Zero aircraft flying over the naval base at Pearl Harbor, making a reconnaissance sweep before the surprise attack.

But when the bombs came, Briere said he and his fellow soldiers were so disoriented and confused that they were unsure just what hit them.

"It was all just so confusing. We were running everywhere. Everything was scary," he said.

Briere was 21 then, on Franklin Roosevelt's proclaimed "Day of Infamy," Dec. 7, 1941.

But yesterday, 43 years later, he stood calmly in the still autumn coolness in front of the Alamo at age 64.

Briere of 4801 Goldfield was among about 25 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association gathered for a memorial ceremony yesterday.

The aging membership of the group stood quietly, thoughtfully during the half-hour of speeches, military music and flag and wreath presentations.

For Briere, it was a time of unpleasant memories.

The day the bombs fell,

Briere, then an Army corporal, had just finished breakfast in Scofield Barracks.

"We went outside and saw planes fly over with the Japanese rising sun on them," he said.

The first few moments of the attack were "complete chaos," with American troops unable to organize a defense.

But after 10 or 15 minutes, Briere said he and his colleagues were able to get to their field positions and begin firing back.

The attack continued for another two hours, he said.

Briere said he saw action in both the Pacific and European theaters in World War II, and was a prisoner of war during the Korean War.

He said his treatment during his three-year confinement in North Korea was "nothing to brag about."

"It was rough, that's all," he said.

In the keynote address during yesterday's ceremonies, former Marine Randolph Lockwood urged Americans to remain strong to avoid another "Day of Infamy."

PHSA, Inc.
P.O. Box 6335
Syracuse, NY 13217

Address Correction
Requested



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National Constitution and By-Laws

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI, JUNE 30, 1964

ARTICLE V Elected National Officers and Their Duties

1. The National President shall:
 - a. Preside over the national convention.
 - b. Appoint chairman of all national committees and instruct them as to their duties.
 - c. Be the official spokesman for the national association; be the presiding officer of the National Executive Board.
 - d. Appoint qualified and eligible members to fill vacancies in any elective national offices for unexpired terms of the vacant offices.
 - e. Call special meetings of the Executive Board when deemed necessary.
 - f. Cast his vote in any matter before the Executive Board in the event of a tie.
 - g. National President may not succeed himself after one full term.
 2. The National Vice President shall:
 - a. Assist the President.
 - b. Preside for the President in the event of his absence.
 - c. Succeed to the Presidency in the event of its vacancy, prior to the regular election.
 3. The National District Directors:
 - a. Be the Chief Executive Officer for his district and shall direct all activities of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association therein.
 - b. In the event the office of a National District Director shall become vacant, the President, with approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a District Director to fill that vacancy until the next scheduled election.
- (The United States of America shall be geographically divided into eight (8) districts, DISTRICT 1 shall consist of: Alaska, California, Hawaii and Nevada, DISTRICT 2 shall consist of: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, DISTRICT 3 shall consist of: Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah, DISTRICT 4 shall consist of: Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, DISTRICT 5 shall consist of: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, DISTRICT 6 shall consist of: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, DISTRICT 7 shall consist of: Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and District of Columbia, DISTRICT 8 shall consist of: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.)
4. The Secretary Shall:
 - a. Be custodian of the corporate seal.
 - b. Prepare and preserve minutes of all national meetings.
 - c. Notify all members of National meetings, Conventions, or Reunions, in the Official Publication of PHSA, Inc.
 - d. Maintain current lists of all National, State and Chapter Officers, and furnish all National Executive Board Members these list annually or as changes occur.
 - e. Prepare such reports as required by the National Executive Board.
 - f. Direct the necessary activities of the National Administration Office, as outlined by the National Executive Board.
 5. The Treasurer shall:
 - a. Be the fiscal officer of the National Association.
 - b. Be custodian of all properties, funds, securities and assets of the Association.
 - c. Pay all reasonable and necessary bills of the Association, authorized by the National Executive Board.
 - d. Maintain a complete and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements.

OUR PRAYER

"Bless us O Lord, as we gather here in Thy name in remembrance of our shipmates and comrades who served our country, and to promote the defense of our American ideals and heritage. Guide and direct us in our deliberations that they may give glory and honor to Thee and be for the Good of all mankind in Thy Holy Name, - Amen."

OUR MOTTO

Remember Pearl Harbor —
Keep America Alert!

PREAMBLE

We, officers and enlisted personnel, all survivors of the infamous attack on December 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor, band ourselves together for the purpose of promoting and promulgating the obligations of citizenship and patriotism, and to aid in protecting our Nation, as laymen, from all her enemies whether from within or without.

ARTICLE I Name

This organization, hereinafter referred to as "association" or "the association" shall be known as the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Incorporated, and may be identified by the initials "PHSA."

ARTICLE II National Administrative Office

The National Administrative Office of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc., is to be located at the office of the duly elected Secretary, within 90 days after said election. The location of the National Administrative Office may be changed by a three quarters (¾) majority vote of the National Executive Board.

ARTICLE III Objects

The objects of the association shall be:

1. Keep alive the memory of our brethren who perished in the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.
2. For fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational purposes.
3. To preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members.
4. To maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States.
5. Foster true patriotism.
6. Maintain and extend the institution of American Freedom.
7. Preserve and defend the United States from her enemies.

ARTICLE IV National Organization Structure

The structure of the Association shall consist of the following, all hereinafter described:

1. Elected National Officers, of the association.
2. National Executive Board
3. State Officers.
4. Chapters.
5. Members.

- e. Furnish the National Association with a surety bond to cover all monies, bonds, and securities handled, premium to be paid by the Association, (amount of which to be determined by the National Executive Board.)
- f. Prepare annually, for distribution, to every Member in good standing, a statement of operations and conditions of the Association, in the Official Publication of PHSA, Inc.
- g. Prepare such reports as required by the National Executive Board.
- h. Recommend rules and regulations for the handling of funds, including remittances to his office from any subordinate body. Such rules and regulations shall be approved by the National Executive Board.
- i. Perform all such other duties as required by the Constitution and By-Laws, and those duties as directed by the National Executive Board.
- j. Cause the Association financial record to be audited annually by a licensed Certified Public Accountant at the close of each calendar year. Upon completion of the Accountant report it shall be submitted directly to the National Executive Board.
- k. The Treasurer, in conjunction with his Membership dues collections and address correction duties, shall maintain the membership Roster and shall furnish copies quarterly to the proper officials, National and State, as required.

ARTICLE VI National Executive Board and Duties

- 1. The National Executive Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Executive Board," shall consist of the following national officers.
 - a. The President of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, who also shall be chairman of the Executive Board.
 - b. The Vice-President of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc.
 - c. The Secretary of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc.
 - d. The Treasurer of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc.
 - e. The (8) Eight District Directors of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc.
- 2. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall:
 - a. Conduct all meetings of the Executive Board in accordance with the "Roberts Rules of Order."
 - b. Bring before the Executive Board all matters requiring their action.
 - c. Call regular or special meetings of the Executive Board. The board shall meet or vote at least semi-annually. The board shall be permitted to vote on all issues using United States mail.
- 3. The Secretary shall act as Secretary of the Executive Board and shall:
 - a. Prepare and preserve minutes of all meetings of the board.
 - b. Notify all concerned of board meetings.
 - c. Handle all correspondence of the board.
- 4. The Executive Board shall be presented with and decide upon the following.
 - a. Issues involving the spending of all monies.
 - b. Interpretation of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.
 - c. All grievances from members, State Chairmen, State Chapters or District Directors.
 - d. The suspension or revocation of charters, a two-thirds vote of the board required for such suspension or revocation.
 - e. The suspension or revocation of membership in the Association is a two-thirds vote of the board required to effect such suspension or revocation.
 - f. The employment of clerical, technical and professional assistants, and the payment therefor.
 - g. The calling of special conventions. A two-thirds approval required by the Executive Board.
 - h. The absorption, amalgamation, merger or affiliation with any other organization.

- i. All marks, insignia, uniforms and other designating paraphernalia of the association, including the power to retake, repossess and change of design.
 - j. The Confirmation of State Chairmen.
 - k. Bonafide and approved expenses of various Officers of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc.
5. The Executive Board shall have all powers conferred elsewhere in this constitution, including jurisdiction without limitation, of all members, chapters, state officers and all other subordinate bodies or groups which are now in existence or may later come into existence.

ARTICLE VII Membership

- 1. Application form.
 - a. There shall be an application for membership form.
- 2. Dues and initiation fee:
 - a. Annual dues, Initiation fee and Life-time Membership dues shall be determined at each National Convention by 2/3 affirmative vote of the members present and voting.
 - b. For members more than three (3) months delinquent in payment of annual dues, the reinstatement fee shall be 50% of annual dues.
- 3. Rules for applying for membership:
 - a. Complete the required application form and submit same, accompanied by the initiation fee and annual dues or life membership.
 - b. The association reserves the right to use whatever means necessary to verify statements made by applicants on application forms.
- 4. Qualifications for membership:
 - a. Must have been a member of the Armed Forces of the USA, December 7, 1941.
 - b. Must have been on station at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor or on the Island of Oahu, or offshore, not to exceed three (3) miles during time 0755-0945 as per Application form.
 - c. If a member is discharged from the Armed Forces of the USA, he must have received an honorable discharge or received a discharge under honorable conditions.
 - d. Must not be a member or ever become a member of the communist party, or any subversive organization which advocates the overthrow of the United States Government.
- 5. Rights and privileges of members in good standing:
 - a. May attend all national conventions and vote on issues at the business meeting.
 - b. May make motions, recommendations and proposals from the floor at the business meeting in accordance with parliamentary rules.
 - c. Members are entitled to all mailing material published by the association.
 - d. Members are entitled to receive a copy of the annual financial report issued by the National Treasurer.
 - e. Life Members may receive a PHSA Plaque at no cost upon written request to National Treasurer.
 - f. Members are entitled to take grievances before the National Executive Board, either in person or in writing.
 - g. The surviving spouses of all PHSA descendants shall receive the PEARL HARBOR - GRAM if so desired and to be invited to all social events, State District, and National.
 - h. Next-of-Kin of deceased member in good standing to receive, at no cost upon their request to proper chapter or State Office, an approved PHSA Memorial Plaque.
- 6. Obligations of members:
 - a. Members must maintain true allegiance to the United States.
 - b. Member must encourage alertness and preparedness of the Armed Forces of the USA.
 - c. Member should keep the memory of Pearl Harbor alive.
 - d. Member should whenever possible, attend the National or local Memorial Service each December Seventh.
 - e. Member shall not wear the PHSA uniform hat, except while attending official PHSA meetings or gatherings or other patriotic functions and displays.

- f. No honorary person except the ones with approval before Dec. 7, 1984, will be allowed to wear the PHSA, hat; those persons with approval before Dec. 7, 1984, shall have embroidered on such hat the word "Honorary."
- g. Members shall at all times conduct themselves in a manner so as to be a credit to the PHSA.
- h. The introduction of discussion of sectarian matters or partisan politics is prohibited in any meeting or convention of the Association, its districts or its chapters, and the name, insignia, emblem or records of the Association, its districts or its chapters shall not be used for any sectarian, business or partisan political purpose.
- i. Member, to be in continuous good standing, must pay his or her renewal dues within (90) ninety days after close of the membership year.

National Honorary Membership

1. National Honorary Membership may only be granted by the following provisions:
 - a. The nomination of a person for National Honorary Membership shall be made by a Chapter to the State Chairman setting forth the qualifications and reasons for the nomination.
 - b. The State Chairman shall forward the nomination to the National Executive Board with his recommendation at least six (6) months prior to a National Convention.
 - c. The National Executive Board shall investigate the nominee and shall vote to accept or reject the application. A 2/3 affirmative vote of the National Executive Board shall be required to forward the nomination to the National Convention.
 - d. After a 2/3 affirmative vote by the National Executive Board, the nominee and the reason for the nomination shall be published in the PHSA GRAM prior to the next National Convention.
 - e. Vote at the National Convention on the nomination for National Honorary Member shall be by ballot, and a 2/3 affirmative vote of the members present and voting shall be required.

ARTICLE VIII Elections

1. All nominations for National Officers shall be made in open convention and elections shall be by ballot vote. It shall require a majority of all votes cast, to elect to office, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. It shall require a majority of all votes cast by the voters of the district, to elect District Director of the District in which the nominee must be eligible. In the event there are more than two (2) candidates for any of the National Officers or District Directors and no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, the person receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and another ballot taken. This procedure shall be followed until majority is received by a candidate. District Director may be elected at District Conventions. The new District Director's term of office shall commence and coincide with the terms of the National Officers. The District Director shall be sworn in at the National Convention.
2. A term of office shall be for two (2) years, or the interval between a National Convention, and until a successor is qualified.
3. Eligibility to hold National Office.
 - a. Be a member in good standing.
 - b. Must presently be, or have been a National Officer, a State Officer or an elected officer of a chartered local chapter.
 - c. Any candidate which shall have been removed from a qualifying office, for disciplinary reasons, shall not be eligible for nomination.

ARTICLE IX Subordinate Bodies:

In order to facilitate and further the objects of the PHSA, the following subordinate bodies, all hereinafter described, are authorized.

1. State Officers:

a. Election:

- 1) All State officers shall be elected by the members of the respective states. Provided however, if there is not a qualified Chapter in the State, then it shall be the duty of the National President on the recommendation of the District Director to appoint a State Chairman who shall serve in such capacity with all of the obligations and privileges hereinafter enumerated until a State Chairman is duly elected by the members of that State and that in the interim, any State Chairman appointed by the National President shall serve a probationary period of one year with option of the President to extend the appointment.
- 2) Where states do not hold state conventions to elect the state chairman, they may elect their state chairman by U.S. Mail ballots. This action shall be accomplished in accordance with the PHSA Handbook.

2. National Chartered Local Chapters:

a. Requirements:

- 1) Prepare applications for charter to the National Executive Board on the prescribed form issued by said board application must be signed by at least seven members in good standing of PHSA. These members must also be qualified to become members of the chapter seeking such charter in accordance with the boundaries of states sectional divisions.
- 2) Receive the written approval of the State Chairman or District Director.
- 3) Remit charter fee of twenty-five (\$25) Dollars with application.
- 4) Upon receiving Executive Board approval of application, the local chapter officers shall be elected.
- 5) Executive contract with National Office. If contract is not executed within (30) Thirty days after election of officers, the application is automatically revoked, by the National executive Board.

b. Obligations:

- 1) Abide by the National PHSA Constitution and By-Laws including all alterations and amendments thereto.
- 2) Items bearing the registration mark or insignia of PHSA must receive written approval of the National Executive Board, before manufacture and sale.
- 3) Shall forward promptly, to the National Treasurer, all monies received for initiation fees, membership dues, of from any other source, belonging in whole or in part to the national office.
- 4) Shall conduct business meetings at least semi-annually, with biannual reports to the National Secretary.
- 5) Shall elect Chapter President, Vice-President, Secretary Treasurer, and three (3) Trustees.
- 6) Shall notify the National Secretary of the names and addresses of all chapter officers.
- 7) Shall notify the National Secretary of the names and addresses of all survivors located.
- 8) The Chapter Trustees, shall annually examine the financial records of the local chapter and furnish the National Treasurer with a signed statement of operations and conditions as of December 31, by March 30, of the following year.
- 9) Shall keep complete and accurate records of all receipts and disbursements of their respective chapter.
- 10) Shall produce all chapter records, regardless of nature to any elected national officer for examination upon request.

- 11) Upon dissolution of any local Chapter regardless of reason, all Chapter monies, securities, property and records, shall be disposed of as directed by the National Executive Board.
 - 12) Shall deposit the chapter's monies in recognized banking institutions in the name of the local chapter. At least two (2) chapter officers must be co-makers of every disbursement check made.
- c. Privileges:
- 1) Local chapters may adopt their own By-Laws, however, such By-Laws must not be in conflict with the National Association Constitution and By-Laws. All such local By-Laws must be presented to and approved by the National Executive Board.
- d. Local Chapter Executive Board:
- 1) A local chapter's Executive Board shall consist of the officers mentioned in Article IX, Subsection 2(b) 5 above.
 - 2) Local chapter Executive Board shall meet at least semi-annually.
- e. Nominations and Elections:
- 1) Nominations and election of local chapter officers shall be conducted at general meetings of said chapter.

ARTICLE X Official Year

1. The "Official Year" of the PHSA Inc., shall be from December 8th through December 7th of the following year.

ARTICLE XI National Convention and Memorial Service

1. The National Convention or Reunion shall be held at such time as to include the date of December 7. The official time of the PHSA Memorial Service shall be (0755) Seven Fifty Five (7:55) o'clock a.m. Honolulu time December 7th thereby commemorating the exact clock time of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941. Effective after December 1966, national convention shall be held bi-annually on even numbered years only and reunions shall be held in Hawaii, every five (5) years in odd numbered years based on 1941.

ARTICLE XII Quorum at National Convention

1. Those members, present, in good standing, shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business for the PHSA Inc.

ARTICLE XIII Gender

1. Words in this constitution indicating the masculine gender, shall be deemed also to include the feminine gender.

ARTICLE XIV Additional Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Supreme Authority:
 - a. The supreme authority and direction of the association are vested in the association's Constitution and By-Laws.
 - b. The provisions contained in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Handbook referred to as the "Blue Book," shall be the standing rules of the Association and shall govern the Organization in all cases to which they are not in conflict with the National Constitution and By-Laws or special rules of this Organization. The standing rules may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the Executive Board.
2. Parliamentary Procedure:
 - a. "Roberts Rules of Order Current Edition," shall govern in all meetings, assemblies and conventions of the association.

3. Savings Clause:
 - a. If any provision of this Constitution shall be declared invalid or inoperative by any competent authority or by operation of law, the remainder of this Constitution shall not be affected thereby.
4. Distribution of Membership Dues and Initiation Fees:
 - a. Initiation Fees:
 - 1) The Initiation Fees shall accrue to the National Office (100 percent)
 - b. Membership Dues:
 - 1) (75 percent) – to the national association of PHSA, Inc.
 - 2) (5 percent) – to the national district Director Office, of the dues received from members within his official district.
 - 3) (20 percent) – to the local chartered chapter or as otherwise designated.
Article IX Subsection 1 d2.
 - 4) Distribution of said monies shall be made at the end of each calendar quarter and within 30 days from the end thereof.
5. All officers of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, National and State, and all Directors, Trustees, State Chairman, subordinate bodies, and members in general, who may regularly, or from time to time, receive money from the National Organization, its subsidiaries or affiliates shall prepare and file an annual account of all such money received and the disbursements made therefrom and the balance of such money, if any, on hand, The accounting herein required shall be made and filed with the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Organization on or before thirty (30) days following the end of the calendar year. The requirements of this section shall be enforced by the National Executive Committee in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and By-Laws of Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Inc., and/or by any other lawful methods.
6. Removal of Elected National Officers:
 - a. If a National Officer becomes incapacitated for any reason in the performance of his duties as prescribed by the National Constitution and By-Laws, he may be summarily relieved by a ¾ vote of the National Executive Board, less the National Officers.
7. Dissolution of PHSA:
 - a. In the event PHSA disbands, its funds shall be disbursed as follows; by ballot vote of general membership to a non-profit and charitable organization or organizations.

ARTICLE XV Amendments

1. This instrument shall be known as the Constitution and By-Laws of the PHSA Inc., and may be amended at any National Convention by a two thirds (¾) affirmative vote of members present and voting.

ARTICLE XVI Adoption

1. This document was originally adopted in national convention at : Long Beach, California, December 8, 1962.
Revised,
St. Louis, Mo. 12-6-63
Clearwater, FL 12-6-65
Seattle, Wa. 12-6-68
New York, N.Y. 12-6-70
Anaheim, Ca. 12-6-74
Honolulu, Hi. 12-8-76
Las Vegas, Nv. 12-6-78
Orlando, FL. 12-5-80
San Antonio, Tx. 12-6-82
Grossingers, N.Y. 12-6-84
All copies of the Constitution and By-Laws prior to the 1982 revisions are hereby revoked and shall become null and void upon acceptance and approval of this revision.