



HEADQUARTERS

HeLiogram

Official Newsletter of the Council on America's Military Past

Earthquake Strikes Historic Sites In California

A 6.0 earthquake struck Mare Island on August 24th, causing damage to a number of buildings. CAMP's Vice President, Ken Zadwick., executive director of the Mare Island Museum, was on the scene within minutes.

Zadwick reported that all eight quarters on Captain's Row were damaged to some extent, primarily by crumbling chimneys. Quarters A, the Commander's Quarters, also suffered significant water damage due to a



Some of the debris from collapsed chimneys on Captain's Row at Mare Island. Eight of the structures suffered damage from the earthquake in September. (Photo by Rich Freedman, Vallejo Times Herald)

broken pipe. The home also suffered damage to plaster details.

The museum suffered some damage to the second floor of the library. Union Bank has offered to help fund the \$200,000 estimated for repairs. The rest of the museum remains open. Zadwick felt that 100 recently installed solar panels were not damaged.

The chapel had some damage to the organ, but the stained glass windows were left intact. Zadwick estimates that it will cost about \$4,700 to replace the organ pipes and make other repairs.

The Forest Service building on Mare Island, believed to be one of the safest buildings in Vallejo with 18-inch cement walls from its naval base days, had "lots of water damage" to the north side of the building because of a burst water line, said Steve Dunsky, a film producer for the forest service.

There was no reported damage to other nearby historic sites such as the Benicia Arsenal and the Presidio of San Francisco.

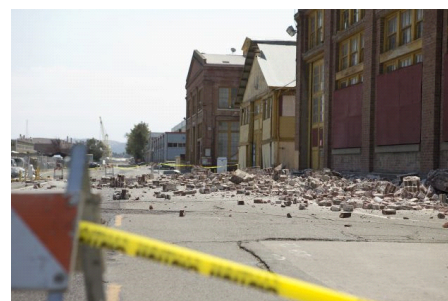
On August 26th a fire erupted at the abandoned commissary at Mare Island, but fire fighters were not hampered by damaged water lines that could have limited the amount of water available to fight the fire. The cause of the fire was

suspicious since there were no utilities connected to the building.

Outside of Mare Island, the control tower at the Napa Valley Airport suffered minor damage in the earthquake.

The airport was built in 1942 as the Napa Auxiliary Defense Field, an emergency landing field for pilot training. At the end of World War II it was turned over to Napa County for civilian use.

This is not the first time that Mare Island has been damaged by an earthquake.. Shortly before midnight on March 30, 1898 a tremor struck the island. The chimneys and slate roofs of the eleven 3-story brick quarters on Walnut Avenue crumbled and fell to the ground, requiring complete demolition a few months later. The sawmill was flattened; the paint shop likewise collapsed; the south end of Building 69 lay flat on the ground. Heavy damage was caused to the hospital and to the Administration Building No. 47. The dock couldn't be operated because, although it was undamaged, no power was available for the pumps. The powerhouse chimney was badly cracked and there could be no fires until makeshift repairs were made.



Damage to Mare Island buildings can be seen from the brick and other debris in the street. The September earthquake was not the first to strike the base. A quake on March 30, 1898, caused much more damage. (Photo by Beck Diefenbach)

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A Letter from our President

CAMP Members:

I apologize for missing the last edition of the Heliogram. As you will see further into this edition, it has been a busy few months since we met in Reno.

First things first – good news. I have signed a contract with the Hilton New Orleans/St. Charles Avenue Hotel for May 6-10. The CAMP meeting will begin on May 6 with the Board Meeting at 1:00 and will formally conclude with the banquet on Saturday evening, May 9. There will not be an add-on day. Use the group name CAMP. Call 888-490-6547 to make your reservations. The cut off date for reservations is April 6, 2015.

Hotel room rates are little higher than Reno, but then, New Orleans is more expensive than Reno. That said, my goal is to keep the registration fee close to \$425 to cover meeting rooms, several meals, buses, etc.



Dedicated to Preserving, Interpreting, and Sharing Our Military Heritage

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Advertising Director: Dr. Nicholas Reynolds

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CAMP'S ANNUAL MILITARY CONFERENCE will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 6-10, 2015. Headquarters will be the St. Charles Hilton hotel.

I'm making an assumption that some of you will want to actually spend some free time in the French Quarter – or perhaps have brunch on a Mississippi River Cruise. The theme I would like to focus on for this meeting is the preservation of battlefields, historic sites and historic objects. We will definitely visit the WWII Museum, Civil War Museum, Jackson Barracks and the Chalmette Battle Field. I am open to suggestions for your favorite, don't miss places in New Orleans so let me know. We have room on the program for several presentations on Thursday morning.

Looking to the future, the 2015 meeting will be the 50th anniversary of CAMP's founding. The Board is interested in developing some ideas to recognize this event. The meeting is scheduled to be in Baltimore, MD. If you have any special memories or photographs you would like to share,

please bring them to the New Orleans Meeting. The photographs should be copies since I cannot promise they will be returned.

Now, for some serious notes. Our long time CAMP member, Board member and former president, Martin Gordon died suddenly on September 22. As many of you know, Martin did not make our Reno meeting, the first one he missed in many years, due to a slow recovery from a serious illness. However, by September he was doing well and excited about our plans for New Orleans. He will be deeply missed.

Paul Peake, also an NCD CAMP member died on October 19th. Paul and his wife Jane have hosted our

(Continued on page 10)



DEPARTMENT NEWS

NATIONAL CAPITAL (VA, MD, DC, WV)

Philip J. Granum, 1 Columbia Court, Rockville, MD 20850-1009 (301) 424-4806. The annual meeting was held on September 20, 2014, with a visit to the Monocacy Battlefield, followed by a lunch at the nearby home of Herb Hart, CAMP's Executive Director Emeritus.

NEW ENGLAND

Craig Lentz, 14 Coolidge Point, Manchester, MA 01944 (978) 526-7043 The New England Department held its annual winter meeting on February 15th at Northeastern University's Edwards Marine Laboratory with slide presentations. The laboratory is located on the former East Point Military Reservation, the site of batteries Murphy and 206 in World War II and the subsequent location of the Nike B-17 launch site. Planning is underway for the 2015 meeting.

Submissions for Department News may be sent at any time to the Editor, 11125 Stonebrook Dr, Manassas, VA. 20112 or email to mark_magnussen@hotmail.com. Photo can be sent as prints or electronic files.

New Members

Christine Miller, 207 Manuel Ct, St. Augustine, FL 32095 is a physician and professor of podiatric medicine at the University of Florida College of Medicine - Jacksonville.

She is interested in the history of medicine with a focus on the Revolutionary War. She has written a number of articles, including one on the health of Washington's army for the CAMP Journal. She was honored at Temple University. Family members served in World War II and Vietnam.

Information Wanted On Desert Training Center

Full Frame Productions is making a public television film on the World War II Desert Training Center. It has asked for help in contacting any veterans who served there under General Patton.

The Center's mission was to train United States Army and Army Air Corps units and personnel to live and fight in the desert, to test and develop suitable equipment, and to develop tactical doctrines, techniques and training methods.

If you can help, contact Michelle Sampior at (415) 546-0155 or michelle@fullframeprod.com.

Story Updates

Fort Monroe National Park

Virginia Governor Terry McAuliffe has injected himself into the Fort Monroe controversy by declaring that the fort should be a single national park not divided by private development.

Governor McAuliffe declared: "We shouldn't be cutting up Fort Monroe—it should be a continuous park, so people can enjoy it. I will not rest until we get it done." He was responding to friends of Fort Monroe who had come to a Dec. 2 public event to encourage him.

The controversy at Fort Monroe is one of private developers, who dominate the board governing the future of Fort Monroe, and historians who want to preserve the fort. Currently, the fort is split into two sections governed by the National Park Service and one between them slated for private development.

Fort Entrance Fees Abolished

Deciding that entrance fees at historic sites don't make any sense, superintendents at Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Fort Union National Monument have eliminated them. Cost-analyses showed that it made more sense to use personnel employed in collecting fees to performing core site duties of ensuring that visitors had a good experience. It should increase visitation.



The Heliogram is not known for pin-ups, but your editor, a former nuclear weapons engineer, couldn't ignore this historic shot of Miss Atomic Bomb of 1950. (Courtesy of University of Nevada)

Saratoga Finally Heads To Texas Scrap Yard

The USS Saratoga finally got under tow on August 21, 2014. Its destination was a shipyard in Texas where it will be scrapped.

The ship was scheduled to make the trip last spring, but a pair of peregrine falcons were found nesting on it. While no enemy was ever able to stop the Saratoga, the falcons, a protected species, did. Tow was delayed until the nestlings had fledged.

For 12 years, the ship was offered for use as a museum or to be put on public display. The Navy did not receive any viable offer.

ESCO Marine of Brownsville was paid one cent by the Navy to recycle the ship. Salvage material is to pay for the cost of dismantling it.



The Saratoga is shown birthed at Newport, Rhode Island. Salvage of the ship was delayed for six months because of falcons nesting on the ship. (U.S. Navy photo)

The Saratoga was built in 1956 and served in the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, and Gulf War. It was decommissioned in 1994 and remained birthed at Naval Station Newport until scheduled for scrap.

The failure of efforts to save the Saratoga are another example of the difficulty in ship preservation. They are expensive to move, berth, and maintain. The demand to visit ships is limited and self-sufficiency is hard to attain.

A current example of the problem is the donation campaign for the Battleship Iowa to replace part of its wooden decks. Fir will be used instead of the normal teak and only part of the deck will be replaced. Donations can be given to labattleship.com

Currently, five aircraft carriers are on display. They are the USS Hornet (Alameda, CA), USS Midway (San Diego, CA), USS Lexington (Corpus Christi, TX), USS Yorktown (Charleston, SC), and USS Intrepid (New York, NY).

HELP WANTED

Publicity Director: Creative person needed to focus on publicity for CAMP and for its activities. Duties would include providing entries about CAMP for Wikipedia and other on-line and print reference resources, publicizing both the dates of and events at the annual meeting in all appropriate media, working with local departments to encourage their publicity efforts, and working with the president and the directors to follow up on leads they might develop. CAMP can offer reimbursement for expenses and a sense of satisfaction in helping the group grow and promote its mission of historic preservation.

Assistant Treasurer: This volunteer will work with CAMP treasurer on outreach and management projects. Specifically, all reports, correspondence, and follow through with the Combined Federal Campaign, with corporate reporting requirements, and with statistical analysis of CAMP income and expense trends.

Anyone interested in filling one of these positions should contact the president.

WWII Bomb Blows Hole in Autobahn

The effects of World War II are still with us as shown by the discovery of a British bomb under one lane of the German Autobahn.

Construction workers found the bomb while working near the Frankfurt Airport, and the blast from its controlled explosion by demolition workers blew a 65-foot crater in the middle of the Autobahn, effectively shutting down one side of the A3 indefinitely.

A demolition team initially tried to deactivate the British bomb with chemicals, but were forced to resort to a controlled detonation.



German authorities detonated an 1,100 pound British bomb under the A3 autobahn, closing it to traffic on one side. (Photo by DPA)

The Kettering Bug - Ancestor of Today's Drones

While sophisticated drones are used today, their origin was during World War I when the U.S. Army Aircraft Board sought an unmanned aerial bomb that could hit targets 50 miles from its launch point.



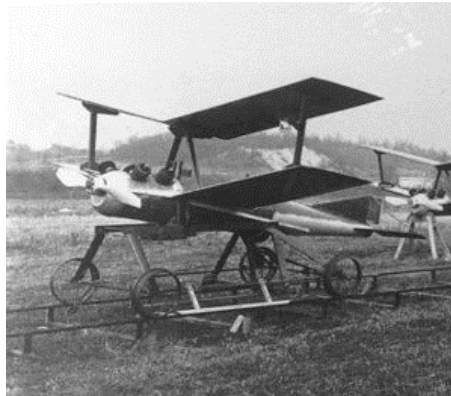
A make-shift hanger shelters the first Kettering Aerial Torpedo delivered to the Aviation Section of the U. S. Army Signal Corps in 1918. Initial tests were not successful. (Army photo)

The contract went to Charles Kettering of Dayton, Ohio. Kettering's design, formally called the Kettering Aerial Torpedo but later known as the Kettering Bug, was built by the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company. Orville Wright acted as an aeronautical consultant on the project, while Elmer Ambrose Sperry designed the control and guidance system. A piloted development aircraft was built as the Dayton-Wright Bug.

The aircraft was powered by one 4-cylinder, 40-horsepower De Palma engine. The engine was mass-

produced by the Ford Motor Company for about \$40 each. The fuselage was constructed of wood laminates and papier-mâché, while the dihedral biplane wings were made of cardboard. The "Bug" could fly at a speed of 80 kilometres per hour (50 mph). Total cost of each "Bug" was \$400.

Once launched in the direction of its target, the drone was controlled by the number of revolutions of its propeller needed to reach its target. Once this was reached, a cam dropped down which shut off the engine and retracted the bolts attaching the wings, which fell off. The Bug began a ballistic trajectory into the target; the impact detonated



The Bug was launched using a dolly-and-track system, similar to the method used by the Wright Brothers when they made their first powered flights in 1903. Once launched, a small onboard gyroscope guided the aircraft to its destination. (Wikipedia photo)



A full-size reproduction of a Bug is on permanent display at the National Museum of the United States Air Force in Dayton, Ohio. It was constructed by Museum staff members, and went on display in 1964. (USAF photo)

the payload of 82 kilograms (180 lb) of explosives.

The resulting Kettering weapon actually looked like a torpedo, fitted with wings. The first tests began in September 1918, with the first full scale flight on 2 October, when it was given the name "Bug". The test was not a success, however. The Bug began flying in higher and higher circles until it ran out of fuel and fell to earth.

Despite some successes during further testing, the "Bug" was never used in combat. Officials worried about their reliability when carrying explosives over Allied troops. By the time the war ended about 45 Bugs had been produced. The aircraft and its technology remained a secret until World War II.

Archaeological Excavations Undertaken at Fort George Park

Archaeologists from the State University of New York at Adirondack conducted a six-week excavation at Lake George Battlefield Park last summer in an effort to better understand events that occurred there. In particular, it was looking for sites associated with the Battle of Lake George

The project was supervised by David Starbuck, a professor of anthropology at Plymouth State University, who has been researching 18th century military sites in the area for over 25 years. Manpower was provided by students and volunteers for the schools annual six-week archaeology field school.

Starbuck, who grew up in the area, has been doing archaeology in the region every summer since he first

started exploring at Fort Edward in 1991. He has worked there and on parts of Roger's Island, the site of the training camp of the legendary Major Robert Rogers, and at Fort William Henry as well.

The park has been under state control since 1890, which has allowed it to avoid development and treasure hunting over the years. Due to its strategic location at the south end of Lake George, it was the site of a number of camps and battles during the French and Indian War (1755-63) and the Revolution. Concentration this summer was on the Battle of Lake George fought on September 8, 1755, between colonial forces and their Indian allies. It inspired the book, *The Last of the Mohicans*, written by James Fenimore Cooper in 1826.

The battle began when French forces under Baron de Dieskau learned that an English force was seeking to control the Lake George - Lake Champlain route into Canada. He took forces below the south end of Lake George, where the English were camped, in an effort to cut off their supply line. In the meantime, learning of the French presence, a force under Colonel Ephraim Williams with 1,000 troops and 200 Indians was sent south to reinforce the British posts.

Dieskau learned of this movement and set up an ambush along the Lake George - Fort Edward road. The ambush was a success resulting in heavy casualties, the death of Williams, and the panic retreat of the colonists back toward the lake. In the

(Continued on page 7)

Jackson Barracks Tour on 2015 Conference Schedule

A major attraction at the New Orleans conference will be a visit to Jackson Barracks, the headquarters of the Louisiana National Guard.

The post is one of the most historic in America and contains Greek Revival buildings that have been compared as second only to the architecture of the University of Virginia.

The U.S. government began assembling land in 1833 to provide a central garrison, medical and supply point for troops sent to several coastal forts built after the War of 1812. Although only one block wide at the river, the Barracks stretch 25 blocks toward the lake, with only three streets crossing the complex.



Construction workers are shown building a new barracks building. The facilities and engineering office (foreground) has been restored. (Photo by Rusty Costanza/The Times-Picayune)

2nd Lt. Frederick Wilkinson designed the post; its 15 major buildings stood within a rectangular brick masonry-walled enceinte, with four corner towers constructed with apertures through which muskets could be fired. The front of the post had a sally-port that led to a wharf on the river, and another gate at the rear of the barracks allowed access to buildings outside the walls.

New Orleans Barracks, or United States Barracks, as they were known until the name was officially changed to Jackson Barracks in 1866, have been widely appreciated for their architectural design since their completion. Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert C. Wood, who had direction of the general hospital at Jackson Barracks during the latter part of the Civil War, was reported to have observed, "It has the greatest charm of any post I have ever visited."

The post played a key role in the Indian wars and was a stop on Indian removal to the West. Several



The Barracks Replacement Project consisted of the construction of two identical two-story Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, containing 31 sleeping rooms for a total of approximately 13,000 sq ft, and construction of a two-story Bachelor Officer Quarters, with 41 sleeping rooms and a total of approximately 14,500 sq ft. (Courtesy of Charles Ravaglia)

prominent Indian chiefs died and are buried there.

Troops gathered there for the Mexican War and it was largely used as a hospital at that time.

At the start of the Civil War, Louisiana forces took control, but it was back under Union control in 1862. For the remainder of the war it was mainly used as a hospital and supply point for campaigns on the Mississippi River.

New Orleans Barracks was officially renamed Jackson Barracks on July 7, 1866. In 1869 two regiments of black infantry, the 39th and 40th, were reorganized as the 25th, which was headquartered at Jackson Barracks. Together, these regiments were known as the Buffalo Soldiers and served the United States during the Indian wars and Spanish-American War.

In 1882, Gen. William T. Sherman recommended that Jackson Barracks be discontinued as a post, either due to its unhealthy location for yellow fever or the problems presented by proximity to New Orleans temptations for the soldiers. The recommendation was not



Another set of quarters is shown being restored. Some historic buildings were submerged in as much as 18 feet of water by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Most of the damage was repaired by 2012.

accepted and improvements to the post were made between 1895 and 1905.

The Louisiana National Guard was given authority to use the barracks in 1921, though the federal government retained control, and In 1930, the state of Louisiana obtained a 25-year lease on the post. In 1931, Jackson Barracks became the headquarters of the Louisiana Adjutant General.

At the outbreak of World War II, the barracks was repossessed by the federal government and used by the New Orleans Port of Embarkation. At the end of the war in 1946, the Louisiana National Guard resumed charge, and in 1955, the state acquired ownership of the post.

In 1976, Jackson Barracks was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, but despite the recognition of the barracks complex as an architectural treasure, its preservation has faced some significant challenges.

Hurricane Katrina caused extensive flooding of the post and caused the demolition of a number of buildings. However, the historic buildings were mostly saved.



This 2011 photo shows the repaired quarters built in the 1830's and a guard tower. (Photo by Rusty Costanza)

JOIN US IN NEW ORLEANS

The annual CAMP Conference will be held at the Hilton New Orleans/St. Charles Avenue Hotel, May 6-10.

Tours will include:
World War II Museum
Jackson Barracks
Chalmette Battlefield
Louisiana Confederate Museum
Fort Pike

Divers Explore Saipan's War Remains

June 15, 2014, marked the 70th anniversary of the invasion of Saipan. While celebrations were muted, the National Park Service continued to explore the relics from the battle on the nearby sea floor.

The battle for Saipan is commemorated by the American Memorial Park. As part of the cooperative management of the park with the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the park service has deployed the Submerged Resources Center, a small team of archaeologists and photographers, tasked with exploring the parks' watery depths. The Center grew out of the National Reservoir Inundation Study, which investigated the impact of dams and reservoirs on historic and natural sites between 1976 and 1980.

The dive team now helps bring the parks' submerged treasures into public view. "We have the same purpose as the other National Park Service offices," to protect natural and cultural resources, says Dave Conlin, the SRC's chief. "We're just go underwater to do it."



The American Memorial Park on Saipan is owned by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and is managed in cooperation with the National Park Service. (Courtesy National Park "Service")

At the same time, archaeologists from the University of Rhode Island's Museum of Underwater Archaeology has also been exploring the waters around Saipan. It has mapped the relics still remaining from the battle with the intention of inventorying their submerged cultural resources so they can work to interpret the sites for the growing dive industry here in the Marianas. This project is funded by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Historic Preservation Office and the National Park service.



NPS Photographer Brett Seymour films a Japanese Aichi E13A WWII torpedo bomber, also known as a "Jake", in Tanapag Lagoon, Saipan. (Left) (Photo by Louis Lamar, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) An intact Japanese Aichi E13A WWII torpedo bomber still lies at the bottom of Tanapag Lagoon. (Right) (Photo courtesy of the Museum of Underwater Archaeology)

Gun Law Affects Washington Museum

Strict new gun laws in Washington state almost caused the Lynden Pioneer Museum to remove 11 weapons from a World War II exhibit.

One requirement of the new law requires background checks for all weapons, including those on loan from a registered owner in what may be considered a transfer. One of the museum's exhibits includes the 11 guns loaned from various collectors.

While the law is not retroactive and state officials said it was not intended to regulate museums, the museum was concerned about the cost to the gun

owners of going through background checks to get their guns back when the exhibit ends in May.

Museum Director, Tom Luginbill, said that he didn't want to take a chance since the museum has a small budget and couldn't afford to defend itself in court.

Melissa Denny, owner of Pistol Annie's Jewelry and Pawn, in nearby Bonney Lake, decided to help by waiving the \$40 background check fee for each weapon. This allowed Luginbill to continue the exhibit without fear of harming his lenders.

Confederate Grenade Found at Fort Gilmer

A live cannonball, thought to be a makeshift hand grenade, was discovered in the ditch around Confederate Fort Gilmer in the Richmond National Battlefield Park. The discovery occurred during preparation for the 150th anniversary of the battles of New Market Heights and Fort Harrison, which also included action at Fort Gilmer. The cannonball was removed and destroyed by the Henrico County Police Bomb Disposal Team.

Confederate defenders of the fort rolled makeshift grenades down the exterior of the fort's walls during a charge of the 7th United States Colored Troops. Of the 198 soldiers who assaulted the fort, only one survived the battle unscathed.

Cane Creek Battlefield Delineation Project Started

The Foothills Conservancy of North Carolina has been given a \$40,000 grant by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program and support from the Overmountain Victory Trail Association to accurately identify and delineate the boundary of the Cane Creek Battlefield site.

The battle between patriots under the command of Colonel Charles McDowell and loyalists led by British Major Patrick Ferguson, fought in September 1780, caused the patriots to retreat into Tennessee, only to emerge weeks later to win a rematch at Kings Mountain. The battle took place along the edge of the South Mountains near the current boundary of Burke, McDowell and Rutherford counties. Historian Ken Robinson noted, "The battle was short but vicious, and it resulted in casualties on both sides. It was a prelude to a definitive battle a few weeks later at King's Mountain."

The victory at Kings Mountain prevented Lord Cornwallis from invading North Carolina and proved to be a turning point in the American Revolution.

A resource inventory, along with brochures and a workshop, will be produced to better inform and educate the public.

Nuclear Barge Sturgis to be Scrapped

The Power Barge Sturgis, the world's first floating nuclear power plant, is being scrapped after being mothballed in the James River Reserve Fleet since 1978. However, dealing with anything described as "nuclear" usually presents problems, and the Sturgis is no exception.



The *Sturgis*, which was home-based at Fort Belvoir, VA, was built by Martin Marietta for \$17.2 million. The reactor was placed in a converted Liberty ship, but had no propulsion system. (Courtesy Corps of Engineers)

The original plan was for the *Sturgis* to remain in controlled storage for 50 years to allow radioactive isotopes in the pressure vessel and primary shield tank to decay to a level where the metal could be safely disposed. However, the radiation levels declined earlier than anticipated, so plans were made to tow the vessel to Galveston where the reactor would be removed and trucked to a disposal site for low level nuclear waste. The ship would then be sold for scrap metal.

However, anti-nuclear alarmists in Galveston claimed that the *Sturgis* could be seized by terrorists and turned into a dirty bomb. The controversy has delayed the December date for towing the ship to Galveston while details are worked out with the city council.

The Baltimore District of the Corps of Engineers has signed a contract with CB&I Federal Services to remove the radioactive metal from the ship and dispose of it. The entire process is expected to take 12 to 14 months and will done in a secure area of the Galveston port. After the radioactive material is removed, the ship will be sold for scrap.

Opponents of the plan don't understand that there is no fissile nuclear material or other portable radioactive material left in the plant. The pressure vessel and primary shield tank are huge metal structures that

cannot be turned into a dirty bomb. Even if pieces of these structures are stolen in route to the disposal site, the radioactivity is so low that it would not present any danger. Yet, the controversy is delaying disposal of the plant. A date for towing to Galveston has not been set.

The *Sturgis* was the former Liberty ship, *Charles H. Cugle*, which was converted into a nuclear power barge. The midsection of the ship was replaced with the MH-1A nuclear power plant in 1963. It began operation at Fort Belvoir, VA, in 1967 and was towed to the Canal Zone the following year. It operated there until 1976 when the Canal Zone government decided that new power plants would eliminate the need for the two Corps of Engineers power barges operating there.

There were no other requirements for the *Sturgis*, so it was ordered towed back to Fort Belvoir in the winter of 1976 against the advice of the Coast Guard. A storm off the coast of North Carolina require evacuation of the tow crew and the barge suffered damage before being recovered and towed into Sunny Point, NC, for repairs.

It was subsequently towed to Fort Belvoir where the nuclear fuel was removed and the ship was prepared to long term storage.

NOTE: *This is another example of anti-nuclear hysteria by people who don't fully understand the facts. (For full disclosure, your editor is a nuclear engineer and was Officer-in-Charge of the Sturgis when it operated in the Canal Zone. He was also responsible the \$17 million plant, which was on his property book while it was floundering in the Atlantic. This may account for his high blood pressure.)*



The *Sturgis* entered the Canal Zone in 1968. It operated there until 1975 to provide additional power to the Zone. (U.S. Army photo)

CAMP Sponsors War of 1812 Symposium

The 18th National War of 1812 Symposium was held at Fort McHenry on October 4, 2014. Several CAMP members were in attendance. The Master of Ceremonies for the event was Glenn F. Williams, Senior historian at the US Army Center of Military History and a CAMP member. Presentations primarily focused on the Battle of Baltimore in October 1814. Dr Wendy Alexander, discussed the role of women in Baltimore discussing the 21st perspective with 19th century realities. Dr. David Hildebrand, a specialist in early American music presented a comparison of "Two National Anthems", comparing two versions of the Battle of Baltimore with the more "polite" version becoming the Star Spangled Banner we all know. The lunchtime speaker was Marcus Assante, program director for Living Classrooms Foundation. He spoke about the role of blacks in Baltimore in the 19th century specifically the life of George Roberts of Captain Thomas Boyles' Chasseur, the original "Pride of Baltimore."

CAMP was recognized as a Co-Sponsor of the Symposium. The group observed a moment of silence for Martin Gordon who was the longtime M/C for the symposium.

Lake George Battlefield (Con't)

meantime, forces left at the lake heard the firing to the south and sent reinforcements to help. This combined force continued the retreat after a brief stand at a pond and finally reached the British lines, which had been quickly protected by field fortifications and reinforced by several cannons.

The French assaulted the center of the British line and were repulsed with severe casualties including Dieskau, who was left on the field by his retreating troops. A small colonial force moving north to reinforce the British ambushed the retreating French and caused more casualties and panic.

This was called the first victory by British colonists in the war.

As a note of interest, Dieskau was saved on the battlefield and cared for in the tent of the British commander, who had also been wounded. He later recovered at the latter's home, which displayed the chivalry of the time.

The Sunken Bateaux of Lake George

In the autumn of 1758, British and provincial troops at Lake George began a systematic and deliberate sinking of their fleet to protect the vessels over the winter of 1758-1759 from marauding French and their Native American allies. Since Fort William Henry had been destroyed in 1757, the British were without a fortress to protect their warships over the winter.

Thus, the British sank 260 bateaux, two radeaux (floating gun batteries), the sloop *Earl of Halifax*, some row galleys, and other vessels. This action protected the British warships.

In the summer of 1759, over 200 sunken warships were raised and used in the successful British campaign in the Champlain Valley that same year that helped Britain win the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

Underwater archaeological fieldwork over the past half-century indicates as many as four dozen vessels from "The Sunken Fleet of 1758" were never recovered from the lake.

The bateau was the most common inland waterways vessel of 18th century North America. "Bateau" is French for "boat," but it was also the name for a flat bottomed watercraft, 25 to 40 feet long, that was used on Lake George. The vessel was made of pine planks with oak frames, stem, and sternpost. The bateau was pointed at bow and stern and had an oar tied at the stern for steerage. A bateau could



The Lake George Historical Association and Bateaux Below erected this historic marker in 1993. It stands behind the Old Courthouse Building in the Town of Lake George (Photograph courtesy of Joseph W. Zarzynski / Bateaux Below, Inc.).

be rowed, poled in shallow water, and sometimes a crude mast and sail were used. During the French and Indian War, bateaux were built in Schenectady and Albany boatyards and then transported over water and land to Lake George.

The surviving radeau, *Land Tortoise*, appears to be the sole survivor of a class of military vessels unique to Lakes George and Champlain in the 18th century. Constructed in 1758 by provincial troops under the supervision of Captain Samuel Cobb, the radeau (French for raft) was to serve as a floating artillery platform. Just over 50 feet long and 16 to 18 feet wide, the flat-bottomed vessel was propelled by 26 oars. The *Land Tortoise* has seven cannon ports in her sides. The angular lines and sloping bulwarks protected the crew.

USS Constitution Sets Sail For Third Time Since 1881

In August, the *USS Constitution* made its third unassisted sailing in Boston Harbor since 1881. It gave a 21-gun salute to Fort Independence on Castle Island before returning to its berth to await dry docking in March 2015.

At 217 years, the *Constitution* is the world's oldest commissioned warship still afloat. She is manned by a crew of 75 sailors and open to tours Thursday through Sunday.

The ship has undergone repairs about once a decade, but many of



The USS Constitution sails under her own power for the third time since 1881. It will go into dry dock in early 2015 for a three-year restoration project. (Photo by Jonathan Wiggs)

them were not consistent with the original design. This time workers are expected to follow the original plans and will re-copper the ship's hull, replace worn riggings, change out old planks on the gun and berth decks and make general repairs to the stern, bow and captain's cabin.

Setting the topsails takes about 150 to 200 sailors, so about 150 Navy chief petty officer selects were trained to set the sails as part of *USS Constitution* US Petty Officer Heritage Week. Taking the ship on its cruise was the culmination of their training.

The ship is expected to be back in the water by 2017.

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Ft McHenry Cannon Misfires

A reproduction cannon suffered a breech failure during a ceremony on September 16, 2014 at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. One member of the gun crew suffered minor burns as a result of the incident.

The park's living history gun crew was ending the ten-day celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Star-Spangled Banner, using black powder to fire a salute to the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Eagle and The Pride of Baltimore II, passing ships, as part of the week-long series of events dedicated to celebrating the anniversary.

The National Park Service temporarily suspended the black powder firing exercises at the fort until safety inspections can be made.

Cannon firing exercises are common at historic military sites. In order to ensure safety, the NPS conducted a two-week cannon firing camp at Fort McClellan, AL. Some 80 gun crew members were allowed to fire a variety of shells at targets on the fort's ranges.

NCD Tours Monocacy Battlefield; Lunches with the Harts

Members of the National Capital Department of CAMP took a tour of the Monocacy Battlefield in September.

After meeting at the park visitor center, members embarked in a car

the gift shop. No CAMP tour can do without that.

Following the tour, everyone went to have a picnic lunch at the nearby home of CAMP Director Emeritus, Herb Hart, and a visit with the Hart family.

Herb was in good spirits, although his impaired vision limits his mobility. Herb is now 85 and deals with macular degeneration and glaucoma. He keeps up on current events via several television news shows and is still a student of history via books on CD. Recently his



The Hart family and other CAMP members enjoyed a lunch and visit after the tour of the Monocacy Battlefield. (CAMP photo)

caravan to tour the battlefield. It was led by a very helpful park ranger who explained the details of the July 9, 1864, battle, including troop movements and physical remains from the period. Afterward, everyone returned to the visitor center for a tour of the museum and, of course, a visit to

books have been focused on presidents (Lincoln through Kennedy).

Unfortunately, this was the last time that NCD members were able to visit with Martin Gordon before his death two days later. However, all present agreed that they were glad that they had the opportunity.

Original Air Force One Located in Arizona

A former presidential aircraft, possibly the first to fly under the call sign "Air Force One" has been located in Tucson, AZ, where it was used for a source of parts for a spraying operation.

Columbine II, a Constellation designated as a C-121 by the Air Force, was President Dwight Eisenhower's plane from 1952 to 1954. It first flew him on a secret mission to Korea when he was the President elect.

When it was replaced by a Super Constellation, Columbine III, it remained as a back-up aircraft for the President until 1959.

In 1968 it, along with four other Constellations, were offered for sale as surplus. Mel Christler, president of Christler Flying Service, bought all five aircraft to provide a fire ant spraying service under government contract.

Columbine II remained grounded and provided parts for the other planes. No one recognized the historic connection until 1980 when the Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum informed the Christlers of the plane's presidential connection. Christler and his son started to restore the aircraft, which was able to fly in several air shows in 1990-1991.

The first aircraft dedicated to presidential travel was a VC-54C Skymaster, nicknamed *Sacred Cow*, used to fly President Roosevelt to the Yalta Conference in February 1945. It was used by President Truman and could be called the birth place of the U. S. Air Force since he signed the National Security Act of 1947, which created the Air Force, on the plane. It was replaced by the *Independence*, a C-118 Liftmaster in 1947. The call sign Air Force One was not used for these planes.

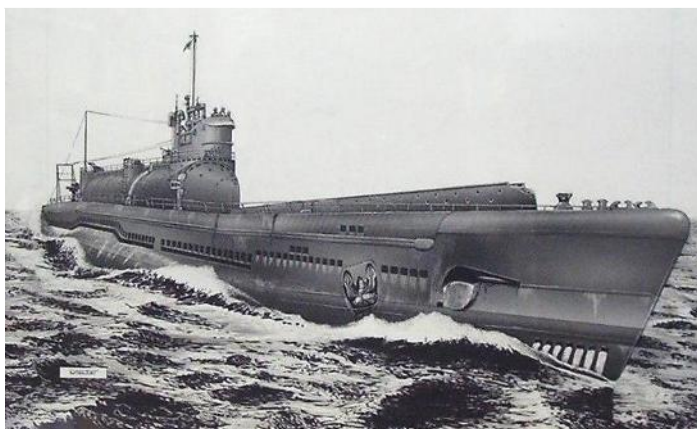


President Dwight Eisenhower, named this Constellation Columbine II, designated a C-121 by the U.S. Air Force. It served as Eisenhower's personal air transport beginning in 1952, when it flew Eisenhower, then president-elect, on a top-secret mission to Korea. In 1954, Columbine II was replaced as the primary presidential aircraft by Columbine III, a Super Constellation, but remained in service as a backup "Air Force One" until 1959. Today, it awaits restoration, following a brush with the scrapyard decades ago. (Photo by Brett Crowley)

Remains of I-400 Japanese Submarine Found Off Hawaii

Researchers from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the University of Hawaii at Manoa's School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology have discovered the remains of the Japanese submarine I-400. The location of the ship, which was sunk by the Navy in 1946, had remained a mystery until its finding was announced on December 2, 2013.

The I-400 was the largest submarine ever built before the U. S. Navy's nuclear ballistic missile submarines developed in the 1960's. It was designed to circumvent the globe and bomb the East Coast of the United States with three Aichi M6A Seiran bombers carried in a deck hanger. Eighteen of the vessels were originally planned, but the number was



The I-400 class Japanese submarines were the largest ever built until the nuclear missile submarines produced by the United States in the 1960's. They were capable of traveling around the world without refueling and carried aircraft capable of bombing the East Coast of the United States. (Courtesy Operation Storm Book.com)

subsequently reduced to five due to shortages of materials. Only three were completed by the end of the war.

The I-400 class submarines were the brainchild of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who planned to terrorize America after Pearl Harbor in order to

force it to peace negotiations. His death in 1943 was a setback to the program and the submarines never went into action.

Plans for attacking the East Coast were abandoned late in the war and an attack on the Panama Canal was dropped in 1945 as the Allies closed in on Japan.

The I-400 was the largest submarine ever built at that time, being 400-feet long and a surface displacement of 3,530 tons. It was crewed by 157 officers, engineers, electricians and pilots,

Of the three captured, one was destroyed in Japan and the other two were taken to Hawaii for study by the Navy. They were subsequently sunk to prevent the Soviet Union from inspecting them. One example of the Aichi Seiran bombers remains at the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center.

National Park Service Awards 2014 Battlefield Protection Grants

The National Park Service announced more than \$1.7 million in grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help preserve land at four of America's Civil War battlefields threatened with damage or destruction by urban and suburban development. The grant projects are at the Thompson's Station (Tenn.), Ream's Station (Va.), White Oak Road (Va.), and Harpers Ferry (W.V.) battlefields.

"Setting aside important parts of these battlefields will ensure all Americans have an opportunity to journey back in history and better understand how the Civil War was fought and how it affected our nation's history and culture," Jarvis said. "The grants also demonstrate the importance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has made it possible for states and local communities not only to safeguard and preserve Civil War battlefields but also to undertake more than 40,000 outdoor recreation and conservation projects across the country."

In making the announcement, Jarvis underscored President Obama's call for full and permanent funding for the

Land and Water Conservation Fund, through which a small portion of revenues from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf is dedicated to helping states and local communities create ball fields, bike trails and other recreational facilities, expand hunting and fishing access, preserve battlefields, and undertake conservation projects.

The battlefield grants are administered by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program, one of more than a dozen programs administered by the NPS that provide states and local communities technical assistance, recognition, and funding to help preserve their own history and create close-to-home recreation opportunities. Consideration for the Civil War battlefield land acquisition grants is given to battlefields listed in the National Park Service's Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Grants are awarded to units of state and local governments for the fee simple acquisition of land, or for the non-federal acquisition of permanent, protective interests in land (easements). Private non-profit groups

may apply in partnership with state or local government sponsors.

In addition, another \$1.385 million in 21 grants will provide funding for projects at endangered battlefields from the King Phillip's War, Second Seminole War, Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and the Civil War. Funded projects include archaeology, mapping, cultural resource survey work, documentation, planning, education and interpretation.

President's Letter (Con't)

wonderful dinners and good conversation. Our meeting presentations always included the residents of Vinson Hall, many of whom are veterans. Our conversations were lively and always interesting. We will miss Paul's quiet efficiency and graciousness.

CAMP's mission is to preserve and educate. That means we look back to protect the past, but we also must look forward to the future. I hope I have done a little of both in this letter – remembering our friends and looking ahead to New Orleans.

Marylou

German Submarine Explored in Gulf

The Ocean Exploration Trust spent a month last summer exploring the wreck of German submarine U-166 in 5,000 feet of water about 45 miles off the coast of Louisiana. The company obtained a large collection of photographs and live videos of the sub. Since the site is considered a war grave, the ship was not disturbed.

The location of the wreck of U-166 had been a mystery since it was lost in 1942. It was finally found in 2001 during an underwater archaeology survey in preparation of building the Okeanos gas pipeline by BP and Shell. Such a survey is required by the federal government before construction that could harm significant sites. The pipeline was routed around the area, which contained several ships.

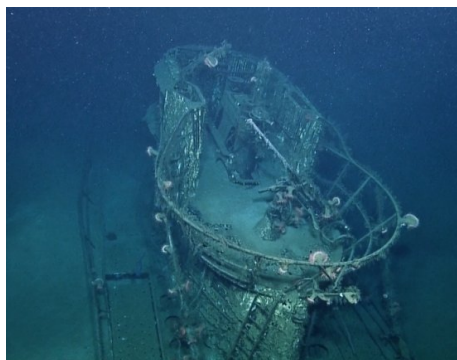
U-166 was one of 24 U-boats that prowled the Gulf of Mexico during 1942-3 to destroy tankers moving oil

from Texas and Louisiana ports.. During that time they sank 56 Allied ships and damaged 17 others, while only losing the U-166.

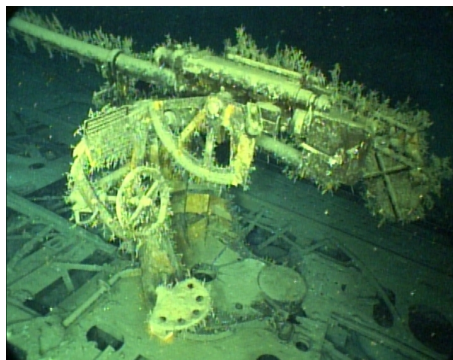
The strategy was so successful that it forced the United States to build the Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipelines from East Texas to Eastern refineries.

The U-166 was on its second patrol when it ran across the SS Robert E. Lee, a passenger freighter on July 30, 1942. The Lee was carrying 270 passengers when it was sunk by a single torpedo with the loss of 25 lives.

Patrol Craft 566, which was escorting the Lee dropped ten depth charges in the path of U-166 and then lost sonar contact. The sighting of another submarine by a Coast Guard plane in the same general vicinity two days later. It dropped a depth charge that landed near the sub, which was misidentified as U-166.



The coning tower of U-166 is still intact on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. (Photo by Ocean Exploration Trust)



The deck gun of U-166 is encrusted by sea life, which thrives around the wreck. (Courtesy of Ocean Exploration Trust)

The Coast Defense Study Group

www.cdsg.org

The Coast Defense Study Group (CDSG) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the promotion of the study of coast defenses and fortifications. The purposes of the group include the research, preservation, and interpretation of coast defense sites.

The CDSG sponsors a yearly conference at harbor defense sites around the United States and publishes a quarterly scholarly journal, a quarterly newsletter, as well as both electronic and hardcopy reprints of key historic documentation

For membership information and much more, please see our web site at www.cdsg.org, or contact our membership chairman for a brochure

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Disabled Veteran Memorial Takes Shape Near Capitol

The dedication ceremony for the American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial was held on October 5, 2014 at the 2.4 acre memorial site, near the Capitol. The ceremony was attended by Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and Secretary of Veterans Affairs Robert McDonald. President Obama declined to attend. This would be among the first national memorials in recent history not to be formally accepted in person by a sitting U.S. president.

The idea for the memorial originated in 1998 and led to the formation of the Disabled Veterans' Life Memorial Foundation, which first approached Congress to initiate the lengthy authorization process before beginning to raise funds for the memorial. It will honor the millions of disabled U.S. veterans who have fought in wars over the decades, including those with physical and mental injuries.

"The memorial will serve as a constant reminder of the cost of human conflict," the memorial's organizers wrote in a recent press release.



An artist's rendition of the memorial shows the focal point of the memorial, a star-shaped fountain, its surface broken only by a single ceremonial flame. A grove of trees stands sentry beside the reflecting pool, signifying the persistence of hope. (Courtesy Turner Construction)

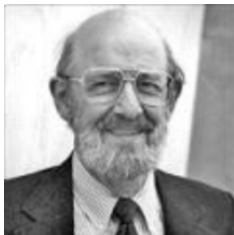
Valley Forge Historic Park Conducts Conservation Burn

Eighteen acres of meadow have been burned at Valley Forge to see if fire can be used to combat invasive species.

The burn was conducted in a remote area of the park to limit inconvenience to visitors and to determine the effects on wildlife. The park's 1,500 acres of meadows is a major wildlife habitat that has been degraded by invasive plants.

Ray Lewis Leaves Us

Emanuel Raymond Lewis, the longest serving Librarian of the US House of Representatives, author, archivist, educator, humorist, historian, illustrator, tenured psychology professor, inveterate traveler, CAMP member, and recognized expert on



Lewis

military and naval history, died May 14 in Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, MD. The cause of death was dementia. He was 85.

Dr. Lewis was appointed House Librarian in 1973, and served until January 1995. The Library was the official custodian of all documents generated by the House of Representatives.

Dr. Lewis attended the University of California at Berkeley and received his PhD in Educational Psychology at the University of Oregon. From his 1954-1956 service as an officer in military intelligence, Dr. Lewis developed a life-long interest in the history of US military architecture and technology. His seminal work, "Seacoast Fortifications of the United States" published by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1970, influenced legions of scholars interested in coast defense.

The State of California commissioned Dr. Lewis to prepare "A History of San Francisco Harbor Defense Installations: Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, and Funston," which was later instrumental in the formation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). He testified before the House of Representatives during the 1971 Congressional hearings establishing GGNRA.

Dr. Lewis continued to publish widely in military and naval-related journals including "Military Affairs," the "U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings," "The Military Engineer," "Capitol Studies," "U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings," "Dictionary of American History," "Encyclopedia of the United States Congress," and "Warship International." Editors of the latter publication honored his work in their annual "Best Articles of the Year" on three occasions.



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Preserving, Interpreting, and Sharing Our Military Heritage

Dr. Martin K. Gordon, Former CAMP President, Succumbs to Heart Attack

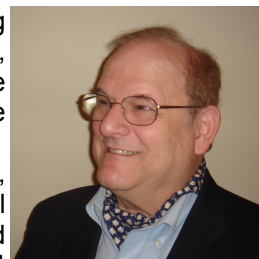
Martin Kenneth Gordon, was born in July 1941 into a family of restaurant owners in Beverly Hills, California. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1963 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in History. He received a master's degree in history from the University of Wisconsin. After receiving his M.A. he became the archivist at the Milwaukee County Historical Society. In 1968 he and his wife, Diane, moved to Maryland so that he could enroll in the George Washington University's doctoral program in historical research agencies administration. He graduated from GWU in 1975 with a Ph.D in American Studies. His study on The Black Militia in the District of Columbia 1867-1898 was published by the Columbia Historical Society in 1973.

While in graduate school, he served on the Nixon Administration's Commission on Campus Unrest and in the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. In 1973, he began his career as a civilian military historian with the History and Museums Division at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. There he specialized in current operations studies and in the role of the Marines in the end of the Vietnam War.

In 1979, Martin moved to the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers Office of History, where he spent 21 years as the archivist and specialist in historical assistance to the military's environmental clean-up efforts. In 1980, the joy of life, his daughter Dolores was born.

In February 2011, he became the first historian of the National Imagery

and Mapping Agency (NIMA), now the He established the historical research center, held historical events, founded the museum and initiated NGA's tenth anniversary celebration.



Martin Gordon

The author of two books and many articles, Martin was active in teaching and in the book publishing industry. He was one of the founders and the President of White Mane Publishing Company. He also worked with the Military History Division of Scarecrow Press. He taught U.S. history courses at the Smithsonian Institution, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland University College and elsewhere.

Martin's interest in military history was inclusive. He was active in the Council on America's Military Past, serving the local Department in many roles as well as the Board of Directors and President of the national organization. Martin was also a member of the US Commission on Military History, The War of 1812 Commemoration, and the Western Front Association.

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