

# Texas FIGHT

The History of Naval  
ROTC at The University  
of Texas at Austin

Edwin W. Mergele, III, CDR USN (Ret)

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## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Mergele, Jr., who both majored in history at The University of Texas and inspired in me an appreciation for that subject. Dad served in the Coast Guard (under the Department of the Navy) during WWII, in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters, and was recalled by the Navy for the Korean War. He instilled in me an appreciation for the sea services and, in general, service to my country.

I especially recognize the WWII NROTC alumni at Texas, many of whom it's been my privilege to become personally acquainted with, and many of whom helped me document the early years of the unit.

Lastly, to all the other men and women, who have stood the watch to preserve our liberty and freedom, I also dedicate this work.

# Foreword



*TEXAS FIGHT, The History of Naval ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin* is an engrossing account of the Unit's history and we are indebted to Ed Mergele for the research, the dedication and determination leading to publication. So to Ed we say Bravo Zulu, the signal flags for "WELL DONE."

He is to be especially commended for resurrecting the history of the classes 1947-50, a time of transition from wartime to peacetime. Almost overnight, uniforms changed to civilian clothing and the student goal was to finish one's degree plan, graduate, get a job, start a family and laying the foundation for living happily ever after. The exceptions were those who had chosen the Navy as a career, very few in fact, and viewed by many as strange. Today perhaps would have been identified as thinking outside the box! Our population was about 130 million.

Ed's book captures the spirit of the times and one reads the book and is reminded of the marvelous experience of student life at the time. We had won the war, all the bad guys were being held accountable, the job market offered many opportunities, and the Nation was happy! Today our population is about 320 million on the way to 500 million by the end of the Century.

Ed's book is a time capsule and helps us to recall that Texas is a great state true to its pioneering heritage, and a beacon of independence and freedom.

Kenneth G. Haynes, UT 1947  
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy (Ret)

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## Preface

I have always been a history buff. Both my parents were history majors at UT, so it was only natural that the affinity rubbed off on me. I have also been very interested in building the history of the NROTC Unit at Texas and the larger history of the Naval presence on the UT campus. Having taken over the alumni newsletter editor's job in 2009 from Bob Looney '62, I found myself in the position of acquiring, researching and writing material about this subject and sharing it with other alumni through the newsletter, NROTC Alumni Log. When I took on the webmaster duties in 2011 from Bob Collins '68, I was further inspired to dig into the past and start piecing things together.

I attended UT from the fall of 1970 to the spring of 1975. I was an architecture major and the curriculum for that degree spanned five years. I had applied for a Naval ROTC scholarship and wished to attend UT. I chose Naval ROTC because my father had been in the Navy in WWII and Korea. I didn't receive a scholarship for my first year, and I applied again after my first year. My first year therefore was as a "contract" midshipman, essentially volunteering for the program. I got the scholarship starting in my second year and, since it was a four-year scholarship, I used all of it to finish my five-year degree plan. I spent two years on the Buccaneer drill team, took a year's leave from NROTC classes, then resumed the program for my last two years. I kept pretty close to the unit and my midshipmen friends during my one-year hiatus. I even drilled on Tuesdays and was a guidon bearer in Bravo Company, so it wasn't hard to slip back into the role in my fourth year. In my fifth year I assumed command of Bravo Company in the first semester and was appointed Battalion Commander in my last semester at UT.

I was president of Scabbard & Blade and worked a lot in my final year on promoting tri-service activities. My girlfriend, Cathy Tolbert, was one of the Navy Sweethearts. We met when I was on Bucs and we were married in my last year at UT. She was instrumental in better organizing the Sweethearts into the Anchorettes and was their first president. I had a lot of friends who lived at the Crow's Nest, and consequently I spent a lot of time there. I also played intramural sports for Navy. So I was well ensconced in Navy life at UT.

I was most familiar with my classmates and, having started with one class and finishing with another, I identified with two graduating classes, 1974 and 1975. I didn't know of anyone of importance who had received his commission from UT. There was no alumni group. I tried briefly to get one started in my senior year but later found that those plans had not been carried forward after I left. Once I was out the door and on my way to the fleet my focus was elsewhere.

On my third-class cruise in 1971 I reported to the USS Providence (CLG-6) in San Diego with three of my classmates. Providence was flagship of the 1st Fleet. We were only four midshipmen among a dozen or so 1st and 3rd class aboard. After a terrific trip to the Rose Festival in Portland, OR and prior to departing the ship I participated in a Change of Command ceremony where CAPT Kenneth G. Haynes was assuming command. At the time I noted he was a graduate of the UT NROTC, Class of 1947, but it didn't seem remarkable to me. With no alumni group for the unit there was no real feeling of connectedness.

Fast-forward to 1975: I was reporting to my first ship as an Ensign aboard USS Albany (CG-10). She was flagship of the 2nd Fleet, and eight months later was flagship of the 6th Fleet. One of the first officers I got to know was Bob Bruce. He and I were both in Weapons Department. When I asked him where he had gone to school, he said "The University of Texas." I was immediately surprised and asked how we had not met before. I thought I knew almost everyone in the unit. He said he got his commission through NESEP. I knew the acronym and knew it was those other guys who also wore Navy uniforms on Tuesdays and had shoulder boards with only a single star on them. Back then they weren't an active part of the Battalion, so we had little or no contact with them. Again, there was no feeling of connectedness.

I had a 22-year career in the Navy, both active and reserves. I made many lifelong friends while serving. What was surprising was finding some of these folks at the annual Alumni reunions when I started coming semi-regularly back in the late 1980s. When I served with them I guess I wasn't curious enough to ask where they had gone to school.

In 1998, I retired from the Navy. In 2004, after many years of attending alumni reunions, I was asked to join the Alumni Association Board of Directors. In 2006 the Alumni Association became the UT NROTC Alumni Foundation, and I assumed the office of Vice President shortly after that. I thank Bob Collins '68 for the encouragement. Two years later I "fleeted up" to President by relieving Fred Moon '70. After serving two years, I handed over the reins to Mike Waldron '67. I've stayed on the Alumni Foundation board since then doing what I could. In 2013 I was honored by being asked to serve on the Midshipmans Foundation as an advisory director on that board. One year later I was moved up to Bob Brown's vacated spot as a full Director. I've managed to stay pretty well informed about what the unit was up to over a good many years, which has been most helpful because the unit does not publish its own yearbook (*Longhorn Log*) anymore and hasn't since 2005 to the best of my knowledge.

Another source of inspiration came from Dr. Tom Hatfield, who is the Director of the Military History Institute at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at The University of Texas. In the fall of 2007, with the help of Fred Moon '70 and our World War II alumni, especially Ivan Elmer '45, Dr. Hatfield embarked on an oral histories project and tied it to our annual reunions. His research led him to a study of what our alumni experienced during WWII after they left UT. He managed to interview about a dozen men and capture their stories orally and on video before funding ran out. You can find these records online at [www.cah.utexas.edu/museums/military\\_reference.php?ref=navalrotc\\_intro](http://www.cah.utexas.edu/museums/military_reference.php?ref=navalrotc_intro). There is also a link provided on our own alumni website, [www.utnrotcalum.org](http://www.utnrotcalum.org). Dr. Hatfield's work impressed upon me how quickly we were losing our WWII alumni/vets. They had had their own WWII alumni group well before any of our other alumni groups were formed. They got together annually and were a much tighter-knit group than the current alumni organization, mainly because they were all from the classes of 1943 through 1946, so they had known each other at UT, and, of course, most all of them had served in WWII. Dr. Hatfield wanted to capture their war memories; I thought someone should capture their memories as midshipmen at UT before and during the war. His project impressed upon me just how precious time was in starting the effort. Still, I thought someone else would surely spearhead the project.

Further inspiration came from listening to John Boswell's speech at the decommissioning of the Russell A. Steindam Hall (a.k.a. the ROTC building) on August 27, 2010. John was a 1969 graduate of the Army ROTC program at UT, having left the year before I arrived, and wrote a short book of his own, *Texas Fight, The History of the Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin*. It had a lot of history on the Naval ROTC in it as well. John lives here in San Antonio, and I have visited him and discussed the possibility of doing a similar book on the Naval ROTC at UT. He has been very supportive, and we have kept in touch throughout the process. After reading his book and talking with him, I was coming to the conclusion that no one else would do this unless I, at least, got it started. I still continued to write stories in the alumni newsletter about the history of the unit and even started a section called "The Nostalgia Portal" where I started sharing stories I had collected from other alumni or wrote myself.

On January 1, 2014, as a New Year's resolution I wanted to keep, I decided to start doing something more tangible about the UT NROTC History Project, as I called it. I had been gathering information and stories as newsletter editor and webmaster for years. Now was the time to start organizing those things into a timeline of events and people's lives. By the summer of 2015 (the unit's 75th anniversary year) I felt I had enough material to cover the first 20 years (1940-1960) and share with fellow alumni, especially the WWII guys, around the time of our reunion in the fall. The years after 1960 are still a work in progress but are not yet ready for "prime time." I am hopeful that by our 80th anniversary the project will faithfully document the first 80 years.

## Introduction

I have divided the book into chapters that represent periods in time with some overall theme of what dominated that period, such as a war or conflict. Officer candidate programs tend to shrink and swell with the need for leaders as world tensions ebb and flow. I punctuated each chapter with sections dedicated to events that were closely associated with the NROTC Program. A perusal of the table of contents will give the reader a sample of what events occurred during what periods. I've tried to make the narrative both entertaining and informative.

Much of the original text for this work was adapted from stories written for the alumni newsletter, NROTC Alumni Log. As alumni webmaster, I also received lots of copies of old unit newsletters and end-of-year publications (e.g. the *Longhorn Log*) to scan and post on the website. It was also helpful to have resources from Ancestry.com. They have a wonderful collection of UT's *Cactus* yearbooks up to 1990. I had eleven *Cactus*es (hard copy), including those from my own five years at UT, and my parents' copies. Footnote citations noted as "recollections" were from personal conversations, telephone conversations, or email correspondence with the person cited. The digits after their name represent the class year from which they hailed.

Most all the photos of individual midshipmen and unit officers came from the *Cactus*. Others came from *Texas Tradition* and *Longhorn Logs*. Some were provided by individuals. Most all photos had to be cropped and processed before using. Where long shots were only available, enhancement processing was used to sharpen the photograph as well as possible.

Numbers for unit strength come primarily from the *Cactus* yearbook, the *Texas Tradition* 1944 yearbook, *Longhorn Logs*, and alumni rolls. Counts were made of faces in photos, names in lists, alumni rolls and numbers contained in yearbook narratives. (It was noted that many midshipmen did not always appear in four consecutive *Cactus*es before their commissioning.) This process also yielded a list of each person enrolled in the program, whether they finished it or not, even the thousands of men who went through the V-12 program.

So as not to bog down the reader with a lot more detailed information, I have gathered lists of programs, persons and other interesting information and attached it as an Appendix. It can be reviewed independently from the text.

At first blush, one might think the task of writing a unit history would just be an academic and tedious one. To be sure, it has had its tedious side. Digging into the lists of names and other details, though, has revealed interesting facts that I think the reader will enjoy. Finding those nuggets here and there kept me going and wanting to probe further.

At first I thought the scope of this book would pretty much be the Naval ROTC at UT and wouldn't involve the V-12 or other Navy and Marine Corps officer commissioning programs on campus. Even some of the old WWII vets were telling me that V-12 had nothing to do with NROTC. The more I dug into it, though, the more I discovered how intertwined these programs were with NROTC. Just as the

unit today has other officer candidate programs (non-NROTC), that are now an integral part of the Battalion, so these programs have existed almost since the earliest years the Navy came to the UT campus. My research also revealed that other Navy programs on campus have been completely separate from NROTC and continue to this day. The key is whether the program comes under the administrative command and control of the Professor of Naval Science. The Appendix has short descriptions of both kinds of programs, and I'm sure there are some that I missed.

As stated, the *Cactus* yearbook is used extensively as a resource. When page numbers are cited within an academic year the reader should assume that they are from the *Cactus* yearbook of that same academic year.

It occurred to me early on that a complete and accurate list of those who were commissioned would be needed. I wanted not only to know the year, but also the date, location and service. That has been a project in and of itself. UT helped with providing commencement dates for most of the years, but even they had gaps. It was assumed that commissionings would have been the day of commencement or, perhaps, the day before. Some years would have a NROTC commissioning ceremony as well as a Tri-service commissioning ceremony. Some would have only one ceremony. *Texas Tradition* covered the first three commissionings very well. The *Cactus* did an excellent job for a few years by picturing entire commissioning classes with names. Starting in 1947, that help all but evaporated. Most of the classes from there to 1963, when the *Longhorn Log* debuted, were pieced together with alumni input, assumptions made from appearances in the *Cactus*, printed commissioning programs (when we had the great fortune to get one from an alumnus who kept one), obituaries (unfortunately) and luck. The *Longhorn Log* was not published from 1976 to 1979, so help was needed with piecing those classes together. There were other missing years for the *Longhorn Log* that may or may not have been published. It looked like 2005 was the last year for that publication. Since 2010 the unit newsletter, *Spur & Anchor*, has provided excellent information on commissionings. The gap of 2005-2010 was filled in from information the author kept during that time period. Believe it or not, printed commissioning programs were not always accurate.

An Introduction would be incomplete without mentioning some of the contributors who have helped me with providing stories, names and other material used in the writing of this book.

Hume Cofer '43	Bruce Jamieson '45	George Sullivan '52	Bobby Dewar '55
Grant Stoddard '43	Dan Krausse '45	Jack Underwood '52	Fred Falke '55
Clyde Arnold '44	Bob Bower '46	Ted Wilson '52	Preston Kronkosky '55
Bill Barnhouse '44	Cy Eberhart '46	Bill Collins '54	Jarvis Michie '55
Marge Flados '44	Dell Roy King '46	Alan Bean '54	Spotz Robertson '55
Howard Lowe '44	Jim O'Donnell '46	Bill Collins '54	Pat Tillery ('55)
Joe Smith '44	Ken Haynes '47	Ann Fulcher ('54)	Dave Williams '55
Sam Winters '44	Pat Morgan '51	Ben Rhodes '54	Jim Wright '55
Sandy Crow '45	George White '51	Howard York '54	Cub Amos '56
Ivan Elmer '45	Steve Albrecht '52	Jim Adkins '55	Ray Becker '56
Phil Gates '45	Bob Brown '52	Pope Atkins '55	Robert Hughes '56

Henry McCown '56	Glenn Looney '61	Ben Krause '65	Rick Martin '79
Jim Van Richards '56	Rod Koenig '62	John Boswell '69	Bruce Mergele ('79)
Max Miller '57	Gene McWhorter '62	Mike Nipper '69	Ray Adams '80
Weldon Koenig '58	Charlie Simons '63	Bruce Byron '70	Kevin Hugman '80
Clovis Vaughn '58	L.E. Spradlin '63	Mark Thoman '72	John Mendel '84
Bob Lillie '58	David Cotellesse '64	Dave Barron '74	Steve Smith PNS#17
Bob Carnes '59	Howard Hamilton '64	Turk McCleskey '75	Jim Wegmann '86
Fred Ligarde '59	Don Tortorice '64	Pat Reynolds '75	Launtz Rodgers '94
Don McLelland '59	Bob Gartner '65	Tony Ambrosetti '76	Daniel Rueda '05
Weldon Hammond '60	John Hitchcock '65	Richard Ashmore '76	John Eden PNS#27
J. W. Pieper '60	Alan Johnson '65	Jim Bushee '76	

Most all of these alumni were excited that someone was finally undertaking this project, and I hope they will be honored by the result. Lastly I would like to thank my wife, Terry, an English major, for her review and contributions to the work.

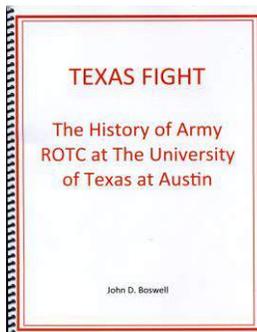
I hope you, the reader, will enjoy this, the story of the Navy and Marine Corps invasion of The University of Texas and the beachhead, which has ebbed and flowed in size over the years, but which still thrives as The Naval ROTC unit at The University of Texas at Austin.

By the way, there was a bit of debate as to whether it should be Navy ROTC or Naval ROTC. Fred Moon '70 pointed this out to me, and I did some research. In going back through every *Cactus* yearbook from 1941 to 1990, the two are virtually tied in frequency of usage, with a slight edge going to "Navy ROTC." The term "naval" is usually thought to be more generic in including the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The Marine Corps, though, is part of the Department of the Navy. So the debate will just have to continue.

## Chapter 1: The Struggle to Bring the Navy to UT

In 1925, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to establish a Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps (NROTC) program similar to the existing Army ROTC program. The original purpose was to provide well-educated junior officers for the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve and to gradually retire older reserve officers at the top. The Naval ROTC program, then known as the NROTC (College) program, began in 1926 at six universities, and by the start of World War II the number of schools participating had increased to 27.<sup>1</sup> In the beginning, the six NROTC units were located at the University of California at Berkeley, Georgia Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, University of Washington, and Harvard and Yale Universities. UT's second Professor of Naval Science (PNS), CAPT John J. London, had been the first PNS at Georgia Tech.<sup>2</sup> In June of 1930, 126 midshipmen graduated from these colleges and received commissions in the United States Navy. At least three of the graduates went on to obtain flag rank. The Marine Corps entered the NROTC Program in 1932, offering qualified NROTC graduates commissions in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.<sup>3</sup> The first Professor of Naval Science (PNS) at Berkeley was a 41-year-old Navy Commander who would later prove key to UT acquiring its own NROTC unit: Chester W. Nimitz. The NROTC Program had been patterned after the Army ROTC Program to be something a little less rigorous than the academies but more thorough than the 90-day Officer Candidate School (OCS).

### 1936-1939 - Earliest Attempts



Army ROTC was established by the National Defense Act of 1916, and from that day on for roughly 30 years the Army had been trying to get an ROTC unit established on the UT campus. The Navy first tried in 1936. Then-president, Harry Benedict, had been approached by the Navy about establishing a Navy ROTC unit on campus. The timing couldn't have been worse. Shortly before the Navy's request, a faculty vote on allowing Army ROTC on campus was soundly defeated. Without bothering to put this new proposal to another vote, President Benedict merely wrote

back to the Navy Department essentially saying that there never had been one, so why break with tradition. This is from a short book that I highly recommend, *Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin*, by John D. Boswell. He did a very scholarly job of describing how academia at UT strenuously resisted any infringement of the military on their campus. In researching his work, John came across the letter that authorized the establishment of an NROTC unit on the UT campus and presented a copy of it to our unit and alumni. That letter was signed by James V. Forrestal, who was then the Acting Secretary of the Navy. The



John D. Boswell



James V. Forrestal

<sup>1</sup> An Evaluation of the Navy's URL Officer Accession Programs, CNS 1096, September 1977, page 3

<sup>2</sup> *Texas Tradition*. 1944 Yearbook of UT NROTC Unit, Editors: R. C. Norris and Bill Barnhouse, p. 5.

<sup>3</sup> [www.nrotc.navy.mil/history.aspx](http://www.nrotc.navy.mil/history.aspx)

letter is one of our most prized possessions, and we are grateful to John's part in stirring interest in this book. Almost by necessity John's research led him through the Navy's attempts to establish an ROTC unit on campus, specifically because the Navy was the first to succeed and paved the way for the Army to follow suit seven years later. In 2010 Mr. Boswell was the guest speaker at the decommissioning of Russell A. Steindam Hall (a.k.a. "the ROTC Building"). For many of us who attended, his speech revealed a wealth of information that he possessed about both Army and Navy ROTC programs at UT. This led to our actively seeking out his advice in the creation of this work, a role he enthusiastically accepted.

### **Summer 1940 – The Planets are Aligned**



W. Lee "Pappy"  
O'Daniel

From John Boswell's book it can be seen as a rare alignment of the planets facilitating any ROTC program getting on the campus in opposition to a fiercely liberal faculty and administration. It took the determination of Governor W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel to pack the Board of Regents with his like-minded appointees, as well as a growing resistance to isolationism, especially in Texas. To a lesser degree it took the tenacity of the U.S. Congressman from Texas' 10th District, which covered Austin and Fredericksburg, Lyndon B. Johnson, who was himself a LCDR in the Naval



Lyndon B. Johnson

Reserve; and the gentler prodding of RADM Chester W. Nimitz from Fredericksburg. These forces, and the dread of what was happening in Europe spreading to the U.S., were starting to change some attitudes of the UT faculty and UT President, Homer P. Rainey.



Chester W. Nimitz

Influence was also being brought to bear from other quarters. By the summer of 1940 the Texas legislature had given Texas' Board of Regents the authority to establish ROTC units without the consent of faculty or administration. But before that could be employed the faculty voted in favor of NROTC on campus after a compelling presentation by CDR James Lewis of the Tulane NROTC unit (probably the 7th school to receive a NROTC unit). Whether it was CDR Lewis' presentation or "seeing the handwriting on the wall," UT had finally agreed to a NROTC unit on campus.<sup>4</sup> Another event which, no doubt, influenced the decision was that on June 14, 1940, German forces defeated France and entered an undefended Paris.



Homer P. Rainey

### **Fall 1940 – UT NROTC Program Approved**

On July 26, 1940 and in anticipation of being granted a NROTC unit, the UT Regents unanimously voted to direct President Rainey to make a formal application to the Navy Department.<sup>5</sup> On September

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<sup>4</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

<sup>5</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

14, 1940 President Rainey received a letter, dated September 11, 1940, from then Acting Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, authorizing the creation of a Naval ROTC unit on the campus of The University of Texas. Earlier Rainey had received informal confirmation from Congressman Johnson, in the form of a telegram. It said UT would be one of eight NROTC units in the country.<sup>6</sup> Secretary Forrestal would go on to be the last Cabinet-level Secretary of the Navy and the first Secretary of Defense, and UT would go on to produce thousands of Navy and Marine Corps officers for the United States. So now there was another, more pleasant, reason for remembering 9/11. It was the birthday of The University of Texas Naval ROTC Unit.

There were over 350 applications taken for 100 slots in the first NROTC class. 100 applicants were approved with an additional 10 alternates.<sup>7</sup> Over 10% of these were from Austin. Not all started as freshmen. Some would already be older and further along in their studies, and thus capable of completing the program in less than the normal four-year plan. Some had previous military or Junior ROTC experience and immediately assumed positions of leadership.

“In November 1940 the Board of Regents approved the creation of the Department of Naval Science and Tactics, approved three NROTC faculty members (none of whom were to be paid from University funds), and appropriated \$500 to provide NROTC with telephone, supplies and other incidentals not obtainable through the regular Navy allotment. The faculty also allowed up to 15 hours of NROTC courses to be counted toward elective requirements.”<sup>8</sup>

## **Academic Year 1941 – The First**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 110 midshipmen (New)

Number of Staff: 3 Officers, 4 Enlisted (New)

Number of Commissionees: None

Academic years typically include the fall semester from the previous year up to the spring or summer semester of that year (e.g. Academic year 1941 = fall 1940, spring and summer 1941). The 1941 *Cactus* was the first to show evidence of a naval presence on the UT campus (pp. 316-319). These would be the 110 men who arrived on campus in the fall of 1940 or the Class of 1944. However some 19 men would go on to graduate earlier in 1943, constituting the earliest graduating class of the NROTC unit.

In the 1941 *Cactus*, officer candidates in NROTC were not referred to as “midshipmen.” It, rather, referred to them as “cadets.” By a count of heads the unit had 93 men. By a count of the names the number was 103. Since the unit started with 110 men in the fall (100 selectees and 10 alternates), it was logical to assume that a few had left the unit for one reason or another, as we shall see, and did not get

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<sup>6</sup> *Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin* (2011) by John D. Boswell

<sup>7</sup> *Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ’44 & Texas Tradition*, 1944, p. 11

<sup>8</sup> *Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin* (2011) by John D. Boswell

included in the *Cactus*, which is typically published in the spring. The unit was organized into three platoons with the following numbers from a head count of them in the *Cactus* (pp. 316-318).

<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
36	32	25

The 23 cadet officers were listed on page 316. It could have been a listing of the fall leadership or the spring, probably the former as has been the case in subsequent *Cactus*s. The cadet leader, LT Robert James Stevenson, was designated a Company Commander and wore the cadet rank of LT.

With war raging in Europe, the U.S. was already in a state of national emergency. Many officers and senior enlisted were recalled to active duty for this reason, according to Howard Lowe '44, his father being one of them. There was also a practice of the Navy to recall retired Captains and Commanders to staff the few NROTC units that existed at the time. CAPT Herbert Whitwell Underwood was the first Professor of Naval Science and was recalled from retirement for this purpose, according to Howard Lowe and CAPT Underwood's biography, which was recovered from the ROTC Building time capsule in 2010.

CAPT Underwood was from Missouri and was a 1910 graduate of the Naval Academy. He was awarded the Navy Cross in WWI, as Commanding Officer of the USS Walke (DD-34), for his patrolling of submarine and mine-infested waters in support of troop and supply convoy activities. He commanded three other ships and two squadrons before being transferred to the Retired list on June 1, 1939. On September 11, 1940, he was recalled to active duty and reported as the Professor of Naval Science and Tactics, NROTC, at The University of Texas on September 18, 1940.



**Herbert Whitwell Underwood**

Underwood was assisted by LTs Martin and Whiteford, who were referred to as Assistant Professors of Naval Science and Tactics. The staff was rounded out with four Chief Petty Officers of the following ratings: YN, QM, BM and GM. There were no civilian staff members, and no one was designated as an Executive Officer. And, although more than a dozen young men received their commissions in the Marine Corps before that time, there was no Marine Officer Instructor (MOI) on staff until 1947. Staff listings for each academic year are listed in the Appendix.

In reviewing the 1941 *Cactus* there were 102 names originally listed, nine not pictured. This meant that some midshipmen had left before the end of the academic year or were not otherwise documented in the *Cactus* for that year. It was learned later that Walter Melville "Mel" Fowler joined the Royal Canadian

Air Force in the summer of 1941, presumably because he got his draft notice.<sup>9</sup> At that time midshipmen were not protected from the draft while attending college, even though most were under draft age during their full time at UT; draft eligibility started at age 21. Many of these young men were anxious to get into the war, and some may have left for that reason. Canadian recruiters set up shop at the Austin Hotel downtown (7th and Congress) and were offering young men money and a chance to fly for the Canadian Air Force. They promised that, if the U.S. entered the war, they could return to fight for the U.S.<sup>10</sup>

Successfully completing the NROTC program led to only a reserve commission in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve at the time. It was not the kind of commission someone would seek if he hoped to make a career in the service. Regular commissions were available only from the Naval Academy. But then again, these young men were not looking for a career. They were looking for a way to get into the fight, and some may have exhibited a bit of impatience in doing so.

With only 102 of 110 midshipmen's names accounted for in the 1941 *Cactus*, the hunt was on to find the eight not listed. Howard Lowe '44 was a tremendous help in capturing the history of the unit from its early years up to February 1944, when he was commissioned and shipped off to war. He provided the name of one of these missing midshipmen and an interesting story to go with it.



Howard R. Lowe

Bill Barnhouse '44 provided two other names: Bill Rast, who was not on anyone's list and who did not appear even once in the *Cactus*; and Hume Cofer, who had gone to Austin High School with Bill Barnhouse and appeared only in the 1943 *Cactus*. Cofer had to have a surgical operation up north somewhere in order to receive his commission. Consequently he was commissioned at Northwestern University on May 1, 1944, instead of UT.



Pat O'Daniel

In talks with Howard Lowe it was discovered that the third missing midshipman had flunked out that first semester from his Navy course work, specifically classes taught by LT Bob Martin. This young man was not on the list compiled of all those who appeared in the *Cactus* on the NROTC pages, so a search was made of the individual class photos. There he appeared with the rest of the juniors for 1941. He didn't appear in the 1942 *Cactus*, so it's uncertain whether he just flunked his Navy classes or he flunked out of UT altogether. What makes this discovery so remarkable is that this young man was Pat O'Daniel, son of the Governor of Texas, the governor who worked so hard to get an NROTC unit at UT!



Robert F. Martin

<sup>9</sup> *Spun Yarn* Newsletter, December 1941 (Mark 2, Mod 2) and Recollections of Bill Barnhouse

<sup>10</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

Howard Lowe and Bob Martin, the same LT Martin who flunked Pat O'Daniel, crossed paths another couple of times, once in 1946 when then-CAPT Martin helped Lowe get the men on his ship, USS LST 459, processed for discharge after the war's end at Long Beach, California and in 1957, again in Long Beach, when Martin was the base commander and Lowe had reported to one of the ships homeported there for two weeks' active duty. CAPT Martin was highly admired by the midshipmen at UT, so it was natural for protégé and mentor to continue the friendship. During that last visit Lowe visited with Martin and his wife in the evenings after the duty day and remembered one story Bob told about the governor's son. According to CAPT Martin, Pat O'Daniel was an "okay guy" but not very interested in the military. He flunked his first semester Navigation course that was taught by Martin. CAPT Underwood, the PNS at the time, called Martin in to his office and asked him if he was sure he wanted to give O'Daniel a failing grade since his father had been so instrumental in getting the NROTC unit on the campus in the first place. LT Martin said he would not change the grade because he was trying to train leaders, and Pat was not making the grade. Bob said he felt that that decision might have followed him around during his career, but the evidence wasn't very compelling.

Pat O'Daniel may have had other things on his mind. His father, Wilbert Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel had pioneered the use of hillbilly music (which Pappy didn't like) in radio advertising to promote his company's (Burrus Mills) flour. The name of the band he promoted on radio was the "Light Crust Doughboys." After leaving Burrus Mills in 1935, Pappy organized his own flour company, Hillbilly Flour. He also established his own band, the "Hillbilly Boys" and set up his son, Pat O'Daniel, as the band leader. In the photo to the right, Pappy is center stage and Pat is just behind the guitar player on the left. The music evolved into what was



Pat, "Pappy" and The Hillbilly Boys

referred to as "Western Swing."<sup>11</sup> In 1938, at the behest of some of his radio fans, Pappy ran for Governor of Texas. His popularity made a run-off for the Democratic nomination in one-party Texas unnecessary. Pat and the Hillbilly Boys traveled from one end of Texas to the other, promoting his father and Hillbilly Flour. To some of you this scenario may seem familiar. In the movie, *Oh Brother, Where Art Thou*, the character by the same name, Pappy O'Daniel, was based on Texas' Governor O'Daniel and his "pass the biscuits" slogan. O'Daniel won re-election in 1940, surely with the help of son, Pat, and the Hillbilly Boys. And in 1941 O'Daniel ran for the Senate in a special election and edged out Lyndon Johnson.<sup>12</sup> The two had been allies just one year earlier in bringing NROTC to UT. It's pretty certain that Pat's services and those of the Hillbilly Boys were needed for that campaign. This is most likely what occupied young Pat's attention during this time and not Navy ROTC. The Hillbilly Boys disbanded in 1942 with U.S. involvement in WWII. Their final recording was released in 1948. It is not known what became of Pat O'Daniel after that time.

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<sup>11</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pat\\_O%27Daniel\\_and\\_His\\_Hillbilly\\_Boys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pat_O%27Daniel_and_His_Hillbilly_Boys)

<sup>12</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W.\\_Lee\\_O'Daniel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._Lee_O'Daniel)

Although the United States was not directly involved in the fighting, by the beginning of this first semester, Europe had been at war for about a year, and Germany occupied nearly all of it now. Japan had been at war with a divided China since 1937 and, although we didn't approve of their military expansionism, we were supplying Japan with commodities needed for such a campaign, including oil, steel, and iron. The U.S. eventually restricted the flow of these commodities to Japan by January 1940. This only made the Japanese military more determined to expand, and by September 27, 1940, they signed a Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy, thus creating the Axis nations. To most people in the U.S., Germany was the immediate threat. Japan was much farther away and perceived as only a remote threat at that point, but nonetheless, a concern. This is how the world looked when our first batch of midshipmen started their first academic year.

### ***First Peacetime Draft Instituted***

Two days after President Rainey received the Forrestal letter, on September 16, 1940, President Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act (STSA) which began the first peacetime draft the United States had ever imposed.<sup>13</sup> Blacks were excluded until 1943. The time between this date and December 8, 1941 was referred to as the "period of national emergency." The draft enabled the Navy to recall many retired personnel to active service, including NROTC unit staffing. The minimum age for the draft was still age 21, as it had been for World War I, so this did not directly affect most midshipmen going through the program. But that would shortly change.

### ***Old Journalism Building is NROTC's Temporary Home***



**Dorothy L. Gebauer Building (Old Journalism Building)**

No sooner was the Forrestal letter received than plans were afoot to start the first classes in the fall of 1940. The University had promised the Navy Department that it would erect a building for the exclusive use of the Naval ROTC, but that project would have to wait. Time was short to get things moving. The program moved into the top floor, the 4th, of the Old Journalism Building.<sup>14</sup> That building still stands, and is directly east of the Tower on the central UT campus.

Designed and built in 1904 by the San Antonio firm of Coughlin & Ayres at a cost of nearly \$85,000, the Old Journalism Building has the distinction of being the oldest academic building on the original 40 acres. Since its construction, Journalism, Geography, Speech, the School of Engineering, several area studies centers, and the Dean of

<sup>13</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States#World\\_War\\_II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription_in_the_United_States#World_War_II)

<sup>14</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

Students' Office have occupied the building at various times. In 1984 it was renamed to honor Dorothy L. Gebauer, former Dean of Women and a driving force in campus life for several decades. During the installation of an elevator in 1991 the building was found to be unsafe, and a recommendation was made to condemn it. However, it narrowly escaped the wrecking ball, instead undergoing extensive renovations beginning in 1997. Since April 2000, it has housed the College of Liberal Arts.<sup>15</sup> The College of Liberal Arts would become the sponsoring department for all ROTC at UT. Incidentally, the Ayres partner of Coughlin & Ayers was Atlee B. Ayres. After Coughlin's death and after serving as the State Architect of Texas for three years, Atlee formed a partnership with his son, Robert M. Ayers, and that firm, Ayers and Ayers, later designed the ROTC Building that opened in the fall of 1957.<sup>16</sup>



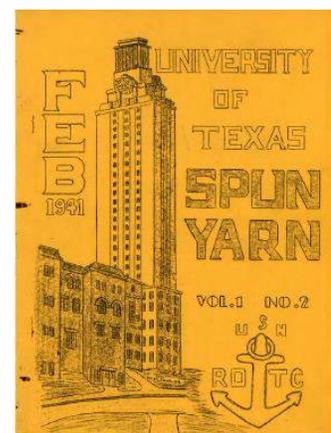
Old Journalism Building (Engineering Building in the 1920s)

In that first year, wooden rifles would be used for drill since there was a scarcity of real weapons in the buildup to WWII.<sup>17</sup> Later they would use Springfield rifles, Model 1903, the same that the author used during his time at UT (1970-1975). Drills were performed weekly, on Wednesdays, at the intramural fields which then were between 19th and 21st Streets, south of Gregory Gym, with Speedway running along the west side. The Jester Dormitory complex, Brazos Garage, Blanton Museum of Art and other buildings all sit atop of what was once the intramural fields. A partial map of the campus, circa 1950, is provided at the end of Chapter 3 to assist the reader in locating many of these buildings and locations.

A small portion of the intramural field still exists today as the Caven Lacrosse and Sports Center at Clark Field and, since Clark Field has moved around a lot, further description may be necessary. The large green area bounded by Waller Creek on the south and east, San Jacinto Residence Hall on the north, and Chilling Station #3 on the west is what remains of the old intramural field where the unit first practiced their weekly drill. The configuration of this field was slightly different when the author attended UT, but it is remembered to be one of the locations where the Buccaneers frequently practiced.

### ***Spun Yarn, the Unit Newsletter, Debuts***

We were fortunate to have several of the early unit newsletters, courtesy of Bill Barnhouse '44 who was one of its associate editors. The earliest one we had was dated February 1941 and was labeled Vol. 1, No. 2. From this, one can assume that the earliest issue was published sometime around the end



<sup>15</sup> <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/office-of-the-dean/Gebauer-History.php>

<sup>16</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlee\\_Ayres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlee_Ayres)

<sup>17</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

of the fall semester of 1940. Mel Fowler is listed as the art editor in No. 2 and provided most of the necessary artwork for each publication. Stories were typewritten, using a real typewriter and pica font that most typewriters then were equipped with. The office staff and instructors helped with preparation and distribution. Remember, there were no photocopy machines at the time. Although it's not mentioned until the May 1942 *Spun Yarn* issue, Bill Barnhouse had the covers printed, at cost, on colored stock through his dad's local printing company. The inside pages were mimeographed. The binding was stapled.<sup>18</sup> The February 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* congratulated LT Martin on his promotion to LCDR on February 6, 1941. It says he was a Naval Academy graduate from 1927. Barnhouse during that time also played a significant role in capturing the history of the unit from its beginning up to February 1944, when he was commissioned and shipped off to war.



William T. Barnhouse

### ***NROTC's First "Color Guard"***

Though they were not specifically referred to as such, a rudimentary color guard was shown on page 319 of that year's *Cactus*, composed of William Breton "Bill" Wingfield, Chris Harold Kockos and T. E. Kulhanek.

### ***Life as a Midshipman That First Year***

In that first year of its existence, Naval ROTC was new and exciting for the young men. UT was still on a semester schedule, with fall and spring semesters. Midshipmen attended classes just like any other student, although they did wear uniforms and participated in an hour-long drill each week. They were not paid any kind of stipend. They were provided with uniforms, but they paid for their own room and board. According to Bill Barnhouse, many were Austin boys and lived and ate at home while going to school. Bill attended UT because it was "cheap." Back then any graduate from a Texas high school was eligible to attend. Tuition was \$25 per semester; books cost an extra \$10, if you bought used ones. Bill rode a bicycle to and from his home to UT. The opening of a Naval ROTC unit at Texas was a pleasant surprise, but his primary reason for attending UT was the low cost.<sup>19</sup>

### ***The Money in Your Pocket***

In 1940 an average car cost \$850 with gasoline going for 11¢ per gallon. The average new home cost \$3,920 and average annual salary was \$1,725.<sup>20</sup> You could mail a letter for 3¢, go to the movies for 24¢ and buy a hamburger for 15¢.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

<sup>19</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

<sup>20</sup> Website: <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70yearsofpricechange.html>

<sup>21</sup> Compilation of [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_United\\_States\\_postage\\_rates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_postage_rates), <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70yearsofpricechange.html> for movie costs and MacDonald's pricing pulled from several internet sites.

### **Naval ROTC Club Formed**

The February 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* urged the cadets to use the unit library, which was stocked with plenty of reference books, fiction and non-fiction books, technical books and periodicals. The cadets were encouraged to use Room 302 as a reading room and wardroom. Also it reported that the cadets were participating in intramural sports, softball and volleyball. The Naval ROTC Club, a combination professional and social club, was formed to provide training to the cadets in etiquette, traditions, customs, wardroom behavior, and other areas that the academic curricula did not cover. This issue also mentioned that the unit was still based in the Journalism Building. It also stated that the cadet curriculum included seamanship, naval history, navigation and gunnery: three semester hours per week.

### **NROTC's First Rifle Team**

The February 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* challenged cadets to come out for the rifle team. There were already several cadets active on the team, which practiced every weekday from 1:00 until 4:00 p.m. (except drill Wednesdays) at the Zilker Park rifle range. It spoke of an upcoming competition against Yale and Oklahoma Universities. Each squad of five to ten men fired at their respective ranges and then compared scores for award of the Hearst Trophy. UT NROTC fired at Zilker Park on March 25th, Yale NROTC fired on April 4th and OU NROTC fired on May 3rd. Twenty-two caliber rifles were used. Twenty thousand rounds of ammunition were set aside, as well as 2,000 rounds of .45 caliber ammo for pistol practice. LCDR Martin and GMC Taylor were the staff sponsors for the team. Cadet Company Commander Stevenson was considered one of the unit's best marksmen. GMC Taylor was listed as "retired," which, according to Howard Lowe, means he had been recalled to active duty. Taylor had been in the Great White Fleet's trip around the world aboard USS Nebraska (BB-14), the Mexican Revolution at Vera Cruz aboard USS New Hampshire (BB-25) and World War I in the European Theater aboard USS New York (BB-34), sister ship of the USS Texas (BB-35). What incredible experience to impart to young naval cadets! The same *Spun Yarn* mentioned plans in progress for a spring Formal and high hopes for a summer cruise on a battleship based on the East coast sometime in June.

The May 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* welcomed LT Knowles aboard. He was to be an advisor to *Spun Yarn*. He was a 1927 Naval Academy graduate and had served as editor of the periodical, Our Navy. It mentioned that a CDR Dallas D. Dupre was at the unit learning how the UT NROTC worked in preparation for his transfer to another NROTC unit. It also congratulated Mel Fowler on becoming editor of *Spun Yarn*, starting with the next issue in September 1941.

A social group, called the Brats, was mentioned as being Army and Navy daughters attending UT.

They provided social opportunities for the cadets with joint picnics and dances. It looked though, like

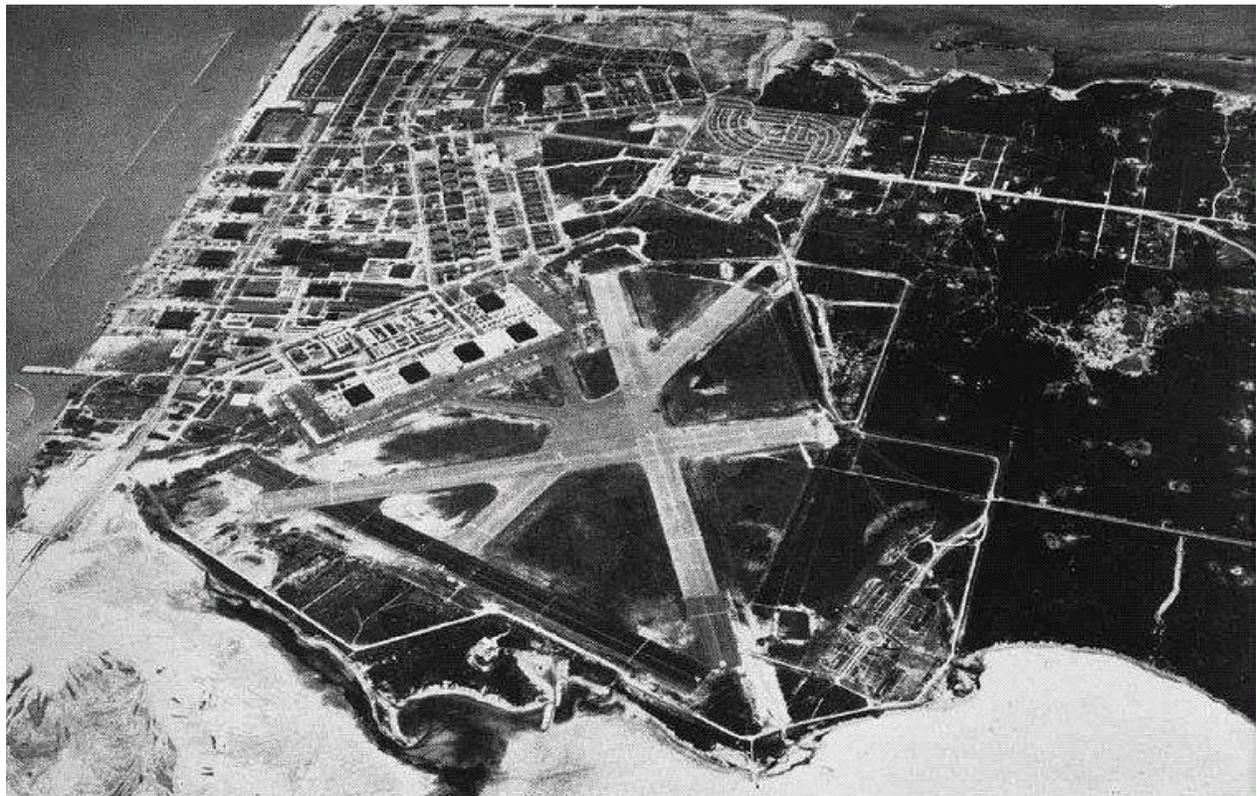


The "Brats" Greet UT Midshipmen, 1943 *Cactus*, p. 120

the midshipmen had the Brats greatly outnumbered from this photo on the previous page. This issue also showed the results from the rifle team matches mentioned in the February issue. UT competed against Michigan, too. The scores were not impressive for UT, but all were encouraged to keep at it. LCDR Martin attributed the disappointing scoring largely to bad weather. Of the seventeen NROTC units competing, UT placed 13th.

More news appeared in this issue about summer cruise. The cruise would take 50 cadets on sea duty for up to 24 days. The Navy would pay five cents per mile for railroad travel from cadets' homes to New Orleans, where they would be embarked. Participating cadets would receive subsistence (money for meals) while on duty. The cruise was planned from July 8 to August 1, 1941. Later in the same issue it stated that the regular cruise had been cancelled and other plans would be provided. Also in this issue, NROTC sports reportedly had expanded to fencing, baseball, horseshoes, and track.

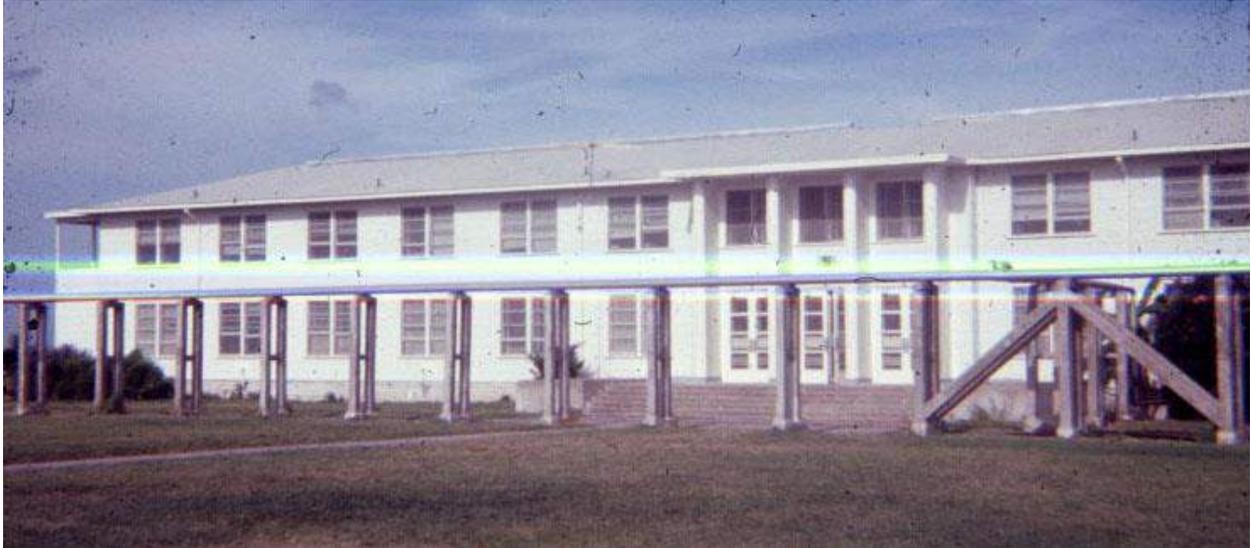
### ***Summer Training at the New NAS, Corpus Christi***



**Aerial View of NAS Corpus Christi, Texas in 1947 – Barracks were located along the upper middle edge of the photo**

Because there were few ships to which to send midshipmen for training, summer training that year took place down at Corpus Christi, Texas. Construction of the new Naval Air Station (NAS) at Corpus commenced in July 1940 and was nearly complete. The base was commissioned by its first Commanding

Officer, CAPT Alva Berhard, on March 12, 1941, and the first flight training began on May 5, 1941, just in time for the first summer training session.<sup>22</sup> UT midshipmen trained on the base with other midshipmen from Tulane, Rice and Oklahoma. If the midshipmen were lucky they could catch a flight with one of the pilots. The midshipman would take the place of the ballast each plane carried up front. Seamanship training took place using whatever floating craft could be found or appropriated and converted. Some were even private yachts that had been painted and converted into what was called a “YP” (yard patrol).<sup>23</sup>



NAS Corpus Christi Barracks in Summer 1972

Summer training was a bit primitive and not nearly as exciting as getting to go aboard a “real” ship. NAS Corpus was not fully completed. There were few sidewalks and a lot of mud. Wooden boards served as sidewalks in a lot of areas. MDN Bill Barnhouse said they, the middies, called NAS Corpus, “Camp Mud and Sand.” Midshipmen were housed in military-styled barracks. A friendly rivalry would erupt from time to time between the different schools represented.<sup>24</sup> In June about half of the unit went to NAS Corpus for summer training, since it was voluntary at the time.<sup>25</sup> They were probably housed in the same barracks buildings the author stayed in when he trained at Corpus in the summer of 1972.

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<sup>22</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval\\_Air\\_Station\\_Corpus\\_Christi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Corpus_Christi)

<sup>23</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

<sup>24</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

<sup>25</sup> *Texas Tradition*, 1944, p.11

## Chapter 2 – World War II Years (1941-1946)

The first six years of the NROTC unit on the UT campus were profoundly shaped by, first, the ominous burgeoning of Nazi Germany across the European map. By the start of the unit's second year, Pearl Harbor would greatly accelerate the plans of the Navy and The University of Texas. Increased production of planes and ships required more and more men to fly and man them. The Naval Academy, OCS and the eight or so NROTC units around the country, combined, were incapable of providing enough men. For four of these six years a new program, the V-12, would provide the solution and would actually absorb NROTC during that time. Colleges and universities around the country wanted to contribute to the war effort because they knew they were going to experience greatly reduced male enrollments, and UT was no exception. So if patriotism wasn't the driving force to help, economics was.

### **Academic Year 1942 – Pearl Harbor Nearly Doubles Unit Size**

#### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 170 midshipmen (Up 60)

Number of Staff: 4 Officers (Up 1), 6 Enlisted (Up 2)

Number of Commissionees: None

The war in Europe was stimulating efforts to get NROTC into high gear on campus, and the fall of 1941 started with those European storm clouds looming on the horizon. The U.S. was still sitting on the sidelines but would soon be compelled to get very actively involved from actions taken on the opposite side of the world, in a place few had heard of, by a country from which we did not expect to see the first action.

These were CAPT Underwood's opening remarks (p. 476) from the 1942 *Cactus*:

“While the Naval R.O.T.C. is relatively new to The University of Texas, Texans are not new to the Navy. In the past few years three Commanders-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet have been Texans. At present six Texans are flag Officers. Texas leads all other states in naval enlistments. Because Texans have already contributed to the Navy out of all proportion to their population, and because of the large predominance of male students not engaged in other military training at The University of Texas, the Navy Department established the N.R.O.T.C. Unit at The University in September, 1940. The Unit adds approximately 100 men to its membership each year and in 1944 will reach its maximum enrollment of around 350. Less than half the applicants pass the physical and mental requirements for enrollment.”

Although CAPT Underwood said in his remarks that a regular commission could be obtained through NROTC, it is believed that this was not generally available until 1947, when the Holloway Plan was introduced. In CAPT Underwood's remarks, he predicted a unit growth of nearly 100 men per year, up to a maximum of 350 by 1944. A count of heads from the 1942 *Cactus* revealed 163, while a count of names mentioned came to 166. Call it nominally 170. This wasn't exactly a doubling in size but then, as

has been demonstrated from poring over numerous *Cactuses* and listing every name, not everyone bothered to get his photo in the yearbook every year.

The unit's initial three platoons were changed into two companies with two platoons each. The *Cactus* listed them as Platoon x, Company y instead of the other way around, listing the Company first since platoons were smaller than companies. This was probably due to an error in communication with the *Cactus* staff. The following table showed the number of men in each of these groups by a count of heads:

<u>Company</u>	<u>1st Platoon</u>	<u>2nd Platoon</u>
1st	34	32
2nd	33	32

### **First Battalion Commander**

A Battalion staff was shown separately (p. 478), with midshipman LCDR Robert James Stevenson, Jr. continuing to be shown as its senior ranking member. The photo is a long shot. His *Texas Tradition* photo as a new Ensign is much clearer. His midshipman rank of LCDR represented a promotion from his status in the previous academic year. This also indicated that Stevenson was the first Battalion Commander. Before that time, Bill Barnhouse said they just passed the job of unit leader around to the good-looking men or the tallest men. He said the short guys were referred to as “dust blowers” and gave a humorous explanation for the title which won't be mentioned here. The 1942 *Cactus* also showed a separate photo of four midshipmen who were designated “Naval ROTC Color Guard,” MDNs Tate, Mitchell, McGinnis and Chilton. The new 22-man Drum and Bugle Corps also appeared in these pages. This put the Battalion strength at roughly 170 men, up 60 from the previous year.



Robert J. Stevenson, Jr.

### **First Executive Officer Reports Aboard**



Deupree J. Friedell

LCDR Deupree J. Friedell, a submariner, reported aboard as the unit's first Executive Officer in the fall of 1941. LT Kenneth A. Knowles replaced LT Whiteford. LT Martin was promoted and an additional Chief Yeoman was brought onboard. The *Texas Tradition* yearbook also documented the addition of another Chief in charge of physical fitness.

LCDR Deupree Julien Friedell was a very interesting naval officer to serve as the unit's first XO. His experiences provided a broad range of what these midshipmen might encounter in their careers. Howard Lowe related the one unfortunate incident that adversely affected LCDR Friedell's promising career. Friedell had graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909, four years behind his older brother, Wilhelm Lee Friedell. Wilhelm would go on to attain the rank of RADM; Deupree would not have been far

behind him had it not been for the Honda Point disaster on September 8, 1923. Both Friedell brothers had distinguished themselves in WWI by earning the Navy Cross for their actions, Deupree while in command of a submarine, L-3 (later SS-42), patrolling the waters off the east coast of the U.S. in search of U-Boat activity.<sup>26</sup> He took command of the boat on April 22, 1916, when it was commissioned, and commanded her for the duration of U.S. involvement in WWI.<sup>27</sup>

Now flash forward to 1923. Deupree Friedell was Operations officer on the staff of Destroyer Squadron 11 (DESRON 11). Commodore (CAPT) Edward H. Watson was assigned command of DESRON 11 just two months prior and was serving his first time as fleet commander. In an exercise simulating war conditions, his fleet of 14 new Clemson-class destroyers (less than five years old) was making a high speed transit from San Francisco to San Diego in a close column formation (i.e., one behind the other). At that time radio navigation aids were new and not completely trusted. The USS Delphy (DD-261), Watson's flagship, was equipped with a radio navigation receiver, but her navigator and captain ignored its indicated bearings, believing them to be erroneous. They also decided not to slow down in order to take soundings for depth. There were essentially no modern aids to navigation so they relied on dead reckoning. Fog further complicated the situation. When the flagship ordered a turn east to head into what they thought was the Santa Barbara Channel at 9:00 p.m. on the evening of September 8th, their dead reckoning didn't reveal that they were still a few miles north of that location. And what they couldn't see was that they were heading straight for Honda Point (now called Point Pedernales, part of Vandenberg AFB) at 20 knots, one ship behind the other.

The flagship was the first to run aground on the rocky shoals and sound her siren. It was too late; seven more ships followed her and ran aground as they fanned out to port and starboard. One was able to extricate herself; another suffered minor damage; and five avoided the rocks entirely. Twenty-three men died. It was the largest peacetime loss of U.S. Navy ships in history. The Navy never tried to salvage the seven vessels, due to the damages they had sustained, and sold them all for scrap, with all the equipment onboard, for \$1,035.

CAPT Watson and ten other officers were brought before a courts-martial, the largest single group of officers ever court-martialed in the U.S. Navy's history. These were the Captains and the navigators of most of the grounded vessels. CAPT Watson took full responsibility for the disaster, and the other officers were subsequently acquitted. The incident could not, though, fail to tarnish the records of any officer associated with it. Extenuating circumstances were later found that would have greatly affected dead reckoning navigation but it was too late to rescue the ruined careers.<sup>28</sup>

LCDR Friedell, gentleman that he was, accepted the reality and moved on with his life and what was left of his career. He exhibited no bitterness and was quite pleased to be able to play a part in encouraging

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<sup>26</sup> Website: <http://valor.militarytimes.com/recipient.php?recipientid=9431>

<sup>27</sup> Website: [www.dreadnoughtproject.org/tfs/index.php/U.S.S. L-3 %281915%29](http://www.dreadnoughtproject.org/tfs/index.php/U.S.S._L-3_%281915%29)

<sup>28</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honda\\_Point\\_disaster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honda_Point_disaster)

and shaping young new officers just embarking on their careers. At UT he served twice as Acting Commanding Officer, once as LCDR, when he first arrived, and the second time after being promoted to CDR.

As an interesting aside, it is noteworthy that a young commanding officer of USS Decatur (DD-5) ran his ship aground on a sand bar in the Philippines on July 7, 1908. The ship was pulled free the next day, and the young CO was court-martialed, found guilty of neglect of duty, and issued a letter of reprimand. He overcame this obstacle in his career, though, and went on to achieve higher rank. The young man was ENS Chester W. Nimitz.

### ***NROTC Unit Starts at Rice University***

In September 1941 the Navy opened a second NROTC unit in the state of Texas on the Rice Institute campus in Houston. The unit's first CO was CAPT Dallas D. Dupre, a WWI veteran, who had graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915. He was mentioned in the May 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* as CDR Dupre, who was on the UT campus to see how UT did things. One year later, Rice was up to nearly 200 cadets.

The September 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn*, in which Mel Fowler supposedly debuted as editor, was published but we do not have a copy of it. Undoubtedly it mentioned the new Rice NROTC unit and the fact that during the summer of 1941 Mel Fowler joined the Royal Canadian Air Force. Mel wrote a letter to the unit, explaining his “new” training, which appeared in the December 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn*.

### ***Drum and Bugle Corps Established***

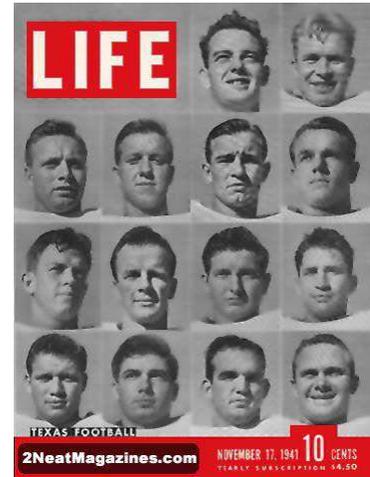
The December 1941 issue of *Spun Yarn* showed Bill Rapp '47 as the new Editor-in-Chief. That issue was after Pearl Harbor. With due respect for those who had there lost their lives and the challenge ahead, the issue continued with unit news. Naval ROTC and Brats got together for an informal Thanksgiving mixer at the Texas Union. The winter Formal was held on December 5th at the Stephen F. Austin ballroom and was a big hit. Football, golf and tennis were added to the list of NROTC sports. A Drum and Bugle Corps of 23 men (9 drums, 14 bugles) was meeting on Tuesdays and Fridays to get organized. All members of that corps were freshmen, except the two cadet officers. Drill was now on Thursdays. Later the Drum and Bugle Corps would be nicknamed the “Hell Cats.” John Doole '44 told us a little story about his time with the Drum and Bugle Corps:



**Drum and Bugle Corps on the Intramural Field**

“I served as Drum Major of our Drum and Bugle Corp, then as a company commander. One morning at drill, my company didn't move quite fast enough to suit me, so I yelled, "Run, damn it- RUN!" And they ran—clean away from me! I never lived that down.”

Continuing on with highlights from the December 1941 issue of *Spin Yarn*, we see the Brats held a Plebe Day to welcome aboard the new freshmen to the unit. A new rifle range was opened at the south end of the west wing of Memorial Stadium with a fence to protect the range from passing automobiles. It had nine positions, with lighting for late afternoon shooting. The range was 50 feet long for small bore .22 caliber rifles. There was mention of a new NROTC building in the works, which was to include a five-position indoor range. There were two sites under consideration, both of them on 22nd Street near Gregory Gym. The story said the building should be complete by the end of the academic year. On Saturday, December 6, 1941, at the UT-Oregon University football game at Memorial Field, 200 men of the UT NROTC put on an excellent exhibition of precision drill, along with a color guard and drum and bugle corps. This had been the first military exhibition by students of UT in 20 years, according to the story. It would be closer to 13 years since UT, for a short while, had had a UT Student Army Training Corps in support of WWI (1917-1918).<sup>29</sup> By the way, Texas won the game against the Ducks 71 – 7! The 1941 UT football team was the first Texas team to reach #1 in the AP poll. They were recognized by the NCAA as National Champions of 1941 and were featured on the cover of *Life* magazine (November 17, 1941) as the greatest Texas team of all time.<sup>30</sup>



### “A Date Which Will Live in Infamy”



Pearl Harbor, Hawaii – Battle Ship Row

The next day, December 7, 1941 at 7:48 a.m. (local) in the U.S. Territory of Hawaii, the U.S. Naval Fleet was attacked by surprise in Pearl Harbor. It was a Sunday. “Holiday routine” was observed on Sundays. Some were just finishing breakfast when all hell broke loose. Before the day was done more than 2,400 naval and military personnel were dead, and the bulk of U.S. Navy capital ships of the Pacific Fleet were destroyed or disabled.

It was just after noon in Austin on December 7th. Howard Lowe '44 and Stu Hastings '44, his roommate, were washing and drying dishes right

<sup>29</sup> [Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin](#) (2011) by John D. Boswell

<sup>30</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas\\_Longhorns\\_football#Dana\\_X.\\_Bible\\_era\\_.281937.E2.80.931946.29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Longhorns_football#Dana_X._Bible_era_.281937.E2.80.931946.29)

after lunch in the Co-Op boarding house where they had lunch and dinner for the huge sum of \$9 per month, when they heard on the radio that there had been an air raid on Pearl Harbor. After finishing the dishes they hurried over to the Journalism Building to see what this was all about. Everything was confusion. No one knew anything. Prior to December 7th, midshipmen, on drill days when they were in uniform, were getting cat-calls and called suckers and war mongers. After the 7th the progressives were right alongside the conservatives in the recruiting offices, volunteering to serve.<sup>31</sup>

Another perspective of that day came from one of the Austin boys, John Rumsey Doole, who was living at home. December 7th was his Mother's 48th birthday. John had just turned 19 two days before, so they were celebrating the two birthdays at his Grandmother Doole's house. John remembered it being a nice bright Sunday afternoon. Everyone had just finished their lunch and was settling down to a restful afternoon nap. Then somebody turned on the radio and the announcer came on the air to report that Pearl Harbor was being attacked and bombed by Japanese aircraft. All eyes turned on John, since he was in his second year at UT, and his second year as a cadet in the Naval ROTC. Two of John's uncles were there, veterans of World War I. Over the past year or so John remembered their discussing the events in Europe, the rise of Hitler, and the Japanese invasion of China. His uncles observed that we (the U.S.) seemed to be in a war about every 20 years, and that John was "just the right age to be cannon fodder" in the next one. Well, here it was.

John went on to say, "Monday December the 8th was our 'drill day' at school, and we wore our naval cadet uniforms all day. Our morning convocation that day took on a whole new perspective. All of a sudden, things got serious! Our Navy courses became the most important part of our college studies. Our Navy training was designed to supplement our college courses, and we were to be commissioned at the same time that we graduated from college. December 7, 1941 changed all that."



John R. Doole

On Monday, December 8th, the U.S. declared war on Japan and its Axis Allies. On orders from the Army and Navy Departments, all officers and enlisted men were required, from that point forward until further notice, to wear uniforms every day; that would include midshipmen. Before the month ended, Chester W. Nimitz, who played a prominent role in the establishment of the UT NROTC unit, was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet and promoted to Admiral (4-star), skipping the rank of Vice Admiral.<sup>32</sup> It was also known that at least one of our midshipmen, Lyle M. Alexander, left after Pearl Harbor and joined the Army Air Corps.<sup>33</sup> And as the story goes, someone else who would become near and dear to the NROTC program, Dr. H. Malcolm Macdonald, a government professor on campus at the time and an officer in the Naval Reserve, appeared on campus on that date in uniform and then off he went to war. He served with distinction as a naval officer in the American, European, and Asiatic theaters, and following the war, was briefly an instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy. His hard-nosed

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<sup>31</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.factbites.com/topics/Chester-W.-Nimitz>

<sup>33</sup> Alexander Obituary at [http://www.beckchapels.com/memsol.cgi?user\\_id=431007](http://www.beckchapels.com/memsol.cgi?user_id=431007)

principles coupled with his black hair (black at least in the early years) spawned the sobriquet “Black Mac”<sup>34</sup> The fall Semester was coming to a close but nothing was slowing down. The war buildup would find a new gear in which to shift before the next semester commenced.

On Tuesday, December 9th, *The Daily Texan* printed this: “Students on the Forty Acres, for a dozen years the stronghold of almost militant pacifism and anti-ROTC campus movements, awoke slowly Monday to the sobering realization that there was more at stake in life than a bid to the Rose Bowl. It was a slow awakening for most of them – a group long peppered with wild propaganda but so tempered and used to reading of startling world developments that the impact of the news that the United States had actually been attacked seemed fantastic and unreal.”



West Mall and Texas Union, 1943 *Cactus*, p. 129

Pearl Harbor sent the country to “General Quarters.” The 1942 *Cactus* reflected both the academic year, beginning just prior to Pearl Harbor, and the ramp-up operations which ensued. The photo to the left reflects the relative calm on campus in early 1942 immediately after Pearl Harbor, and just before the campus really started to mobilize. The NROTC section (pp. 476-480) showed significant growth in the unit, which was now referred to as a Battalion. From the *Texas Tradition* 1944 (TT44 - Narrative by Elwood Cook) we learned that, in addition to the typical freshman class that entered with each fall semester, the unit decided to take in an additional freshman class in the spring of 1942 because of Pearl Harbor. These two new classes amounted to about 91 new men, from a count of names in the 1942 *Cactus*. If one reduces the starting number of 110 midshipmen (from fall 1940) for some who washed out, like Pat O’Daniel, and others who left early for the war, like Lyle Alexander, you have roughly a doubling in size of the unit to about 200 men. Most of these young men were itching to get into the action.

### **UT Goes to “General Quarters”**

In the 1983 *Cactus* (p. 54), the Centennial volume which reviewed the history of UT’s first 100 years, we saw that in January of 1942 UT was on a full wartime operational basis. Summer vacation period was abolished and plans were made for a year-round curriculum. Based on this statement and corroboration

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<sup>34</sup> Memorial Resolution prepared by a special committee of Professors William S. Livingston (Chair), James R. Roach and Lorene L. Rogers.

by Bill Barnhouse '44 and John Doole '44, we see that big changes started taking place on campus after January 1942, though at first much of it was behind the scenes: (1) The University changed to year-round operations on a trimester plan, (2) the Navy unit moved from the Journalism Building to a more “spacious” facility at Littlefield House, (3) Andrews Hall, a women’s dormitory across the street from the Littlefield House, was turned over to the Navy to be used as a men’s dormitory for its midshipmen, and (4) all midshipmen were sworn in as Seaman Apprentices to prevent any more cadets being drafted. UT anticipated the unit’s expansion and was probably aware of plans for the Navy’s V-12 program, which would impact the campus a year hence.

### ***The Money in Your Pocket***

Beginning in January 1942 the war brought about shortages in various commodities which necessitated rationing. Even if you could afford it, people were restricted on the number and amounts they could buy of cars, tires, gasoline, other fuels, sugar, coffee and certain processed food items. Citizens were issued ration coupons for purchases and ration coins were used to give change. Rationing also had some unintended consequences. The author’s maternal grandfather said he had never drunk Coca Cola until it was a rationed item in WWII. Rationing ended as soon as supplies were sufficient to meet the demand.<sup>35</sup>



**Rare 1944 Zinc-coated Steel “War Penny”**

Beginning in 1942 the war effort even changed the money in your pocket. Copper and nickel became critical war materials. The Lincoln penny, beginning in 1943, which had been made of bronze (95% copper, 5% tin and zinc) since 1909, was now made of steel with a thin zinc coating to make it look silvery. Some were still being made in 1944 and



**1944 Brass Penny from Navy Shell Casings**

are considered rare. From 1944-1946 the copper content of 95% was restored to the penny but the other 5% was zinc only, no tin, which made the penny “brass,” not bronze. The 1944 and 1945 brass pennies were actually made from recycled naval shell casings the mint asked the Navy to recycle!<sup>36</sup> 1946 saw the restoration of the bronze penny.

The Jefferson nickel, beginning in 1942, which had been made of 75% copper and 25% nickel since 1938, was now made of 56% copper, 35% silver and 9% manganese. The pre-war composition of the coin returned in 1946.

The dime still had winged Liberty on its face since 1916 but changed to Franklin Roosevelt in 1946 shortly after his death. The quarter had had Washington on it since 1932. The half dollar had had walking Liberty on it since 1916. The “Peace” dollar had had Liberty’s face on it from 1921 to 1935, when its minting ceased. Dollar coins were still in circulation but due to their size and weight many were used as gifts such as the officer’s first salute received after commissioning. The dime, quarter, half dollar,

<sup>35</sup> Website: [www.ameshistory.org/exhibits/ration\\_items.htm](http://www.ameshistory.org/exhibits/ration_items.htm)

<sup>36</sup> Website: <http://www.scvhistory.com/orig/scvhistory/signal/coins/sg070905-coins.htm>

and dollar coins were all 90% silver and 10% copper. The need for copper, though, did not change the composition of these coins.

The U. S. Mint was asked to conserve, if not eliminate, the use of bronze (copper alloy) during the war.<sup>37</sup> This made the use of paper money more prevalent and important. Three different types of currency could be found in citizens' pockets: Federal Reserve Notes (Green seal), United States Notes (Red seal) and, if you were lucky, Silver certificates (Blue seal), which could be redeemed at any bank for a silver dollar. The red and green seal "notes" were not backed by any precious metal reserves held by the U. S. government, although Silver certificates were the most prominent currency in circulation at the time.

Bill Barnhouse said that there were serious concerns about the first year of war, and many had their doubts about whether or not we, the Allies, would win. He cited the fall of the Philippines to the Japanese on April 9, 1942. 75,000 American and Filipino forces were captured and made POWs. 10,000 of those were killed during a 65-mile trek that would be called the Bataan Death March. Of course, the officers and experienced staff kept telling the midshipmen to just wait and be patient. The U.S. was in this to win and would eventually prevail.

### ***V-7 (Deck & Engineering) Volunteers Receive Training***

The V-7 Program originally was started in June of 1940 and, from the April 1942 issue of *Spun Yarn* we learned that over 70 boys from UT volunteered for this program. The article mentioned that the NROTC put together several courses to better prepare these volunteers before they shipped off to the Reserve Midshipman Schools, where they received 4 months of intensive training before being commissioned as Ensigns in the Naval Reserve. All V-7 students served as deck or engineering officers on Navy ships. While these volunteers waited for their orders, they took these preparatory classes at UT and many of their stories are chronicled in *Spun Yarn* issues. Originally the V-7 program targeted recent college graduates but, starting on January 3, 1942, they started targeting college juniors and seniors. According to *The Alcalde* quote below, the V-7 program arrived on campus in the spring of 1942.

In the same April issue of *Spun Yarn* it's mentioned that the entire NROTC was on parade again in Memorial Stadium at the Texas Relays. Also the unit received oars, anchor, rowlocks and two life preservers for the whaleboat stationed on Lake Austin. Sails were in the works. A student council was formed to educate students in discipline and military character. Basketball and water polo were added to the list of NROTC sports. As of April the unit was in 7th place for intramural sports with 907 points. This issue also recognized several unit members who participated in varsity sports like track, baseball and tennis. Starting with this issue, *Spun Yarn* was to be distributed to V-7 students, too. This issue congratulated Rice on its inaugural issue of an NROTC newsletter, *Broadside*. Summer cruise 1942 was approaching and UT expected 91 shipmates to be trained, along with other men from Rice, Tulane and Oklahoma.

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<sup>37</sup> Website: <http://www.scvhistory.com/orig/scvhistory/signal/coins/sg070905-coins.htm>

In the May 1942 issue of *Spun Yarn*, the staff said farewell to LCDR Martin, who departed suddenly — before the semester ended — for sea duty. On April 14th, Lord and Lady Halifax visited the campus, and the NROTC provided a guard of honor. April 19th the Naval ROTC Club had a picnic in Zilker Park. May 5th was the annual unit inspection. A unit crest was designed by Bill Burns '44 and adopted by the members (on the cover of that issue). A sail design was drawn up for the whaleboat on Lake Austin. LCDR Candler was welcomed aboard. He came directly from sea duty as CO of the USS Seagull, a minesweeper. He was Naval Academy, class of 1922. Also LT Brittain, a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1924, was welcomed aboard. Chief Specialist Archie V. Connett, USNR was also welcomed aboard. He dealt with the unit's physical fitness. The April 18, 1942 Doolittle Raid on Tokyo was reported in this issue. The Brats were still active. Ending this issue was a prospective floor plan of the dorm room arrangement, in case the unit moved into a dorm the following year, which is further proof that the midshipmen had not yet moved into Andrews at the end of the spring semester of 1942.

### ***V-5 (Naval Flight Preparatory School) Arrives on Campus***

The V-5 program had been around since April 15, 1935 and it was not known exactly when it first arrived on the UT campus. The V-5 program was first mentioned in the May 1942 *Spun Yarn* issue and was first pictured in the 1944 *Cactus*. After Pearl Harbor the Navy saw the need to ramp up production of pilots with the use of the V-5 program, so it is probably safe to assume they, like V-7, arrived on campus in the spring of 1942. Earlier in the program V-5 candidates had not received commissions upon graduation from UT, like NROTC did. A V-5 graduate had to go on active duty and fly for three years before being commissioned as a LTJG. That presumably changed after Pearl Harbor. V-5 candidates were housed in Brackenridge, Prather and Roberts Hall Dormitories and were served mess in the Commons.<sup>38</sup> Unless a V-5 candidate transferred to V-12 they didn't have any connection with the NROTC program. Officers and civilian staff for V-5 were also totally separate from NROTC staff, as evidenced by the 1944 *Cactus*. The V-5 program had little interaction with NROTC except for large military parades.

### ***Last Voluntary Summer Cruise at NAS Corpus***

From *TT44* (Narrative on pages 11 and 12 by MDN 1/C Elwood Cook) we learn that the unit did their summer cruise in 1942, again at NAS Corpus Christi, with the highlights being blackouts, PBYS and the dime movie. John Doole recalled it in his memoirs this way:

“The summer of 1942 we went to Corpus Christi Naval Air Station for our summer cruise. It was like pre-flight training. We went to ‘ground school.’ We studied air navigation, air dynamics, meteorology, and had a flying lesson! My instructor was a LTJG and he had come into the Navy after having served with the ‘Flying Tigers’! He let me take the controls, and coached me thru a couple of turns and level flight, etc. Man, I was hooked. As I have previously said, I wanted to be a naval officer and an aviator. On Saturdays we were allowed, if we wanted, to go to one of the advanced fields and be a passenger (ballast, that is) on a practice flight. I got to be with the instructor on a cross-country navigation flight, flying in an SNJ — an advanced trainer. The

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<sup>38</sup> The *Cactus*, 1944, p. 138

student pilots were in formation flying cross-country and the instructor ‘rode herd’ on them. He tried everything in the book to scare me, I think, but when the flight was over, I was even more hooked and wanted to get back home and transfer to flight training. Alas, it was not to be. The Navy’s V-5 flight training program was full and CDR Friedell said the Navy desperately needed deck officers.”

Bill Barnhouse added that the planes they flew in were Stearman “Yellow Peril” bi-planes, a dangerous aircraft from its nickname, as we will see a little later. Pilots were not all military; some were civilians. Midshipmen, when they weren’t otherwise tasked, wandered over to the NAS air field and, if you were lucky enough to get a ride, the pilots took you out to Kingsville, where there were remote auxiliary runways. There they would spend time doing “touch and goes” and other training. The pilots, of course, did everything they could to make the midshipmen ill. But if the midshipman “tossed his cookies” he, the midshipman, was responsible for cleaning it up. This was the last summer cruise for a while. Typically they lasted a month and, again, because it was not mandatory, not everyone participated.

### **UT Adopts Trimester Schedule**

According to *The Daily Texan*, “The academic year was altered to permit additional short terms just after Christmas and over the summer, so that students who might be drafted could graduate in 3 ½ years. Special courses were added to train military personnel, and research became almost exclusively war-related.”<sup>39</sup> For the Naval ROTC the transition was undoubtedly in the summer. If the Navy had made the schedule change any earlier there would not have been a summer cruise that year and it is known, from the narrative above, that summer cruise did take place at NAS Corpus Christi in 1942. The reasoning followed this line: semesters began in September and January, with a short summer session beginning in July. Trimesters began in July, November and March, according to Schneider’s V-12 book (discussed in academic year 1943). It made sense to aim for July of 1942 to make a smooth transition. It also allowed the midshipmen one more summer cruise before going to a 100% academic schedule.

The trimester schedule was patterned after and referred to as “The Baylor Plan”, because Baylor University had already been using a trimester schedule quite successfully.<sup>40</sup> UT adopted the Baylor Plan, providing continual operations year round.<sup>41</sup> The new plan created the potential for three commissioning classes per year and shortened the time it took to obtain a degree and a commission. After the summer cruise in 1942, there were no more summer vacations or cruises for midshipmen as long as the Baylor Plan was in effect, which was, at least for the duration of the war.

### **NROTC Needs More Space!**

The last line of a narrative on page 477 of the 1942 *Cactus* says, “...the Board of Regents have allocated \$25,000 for a Naval R.O.T.C. building.” In 1940 UT had promised the Navy Department they would construct a building for the unit. Probably as early as 1942, plans were being developed for a new, more

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<sup>39</sup> *Daily Texan*, September 23, 2013, World War II and the Longhorn Room

<sup>40</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

<sup>41</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

permanent and better facility. One set of plans in university archives, dating back to that period, was by Robert Leon White, supervising architect for The University, and included both the ROTC building and a band hall building. The University even went so far as to solicit bids but had to put plans on hold due to wartime shortages of building materials. The Navy reminded The University from time to time of this commitment, and The University would ask the Navy to reassure them of their commitment to maintaining a NROTC unit on campus.<sup>42</sup>

Now time was of the essence. There was insufficient time for new construction. Existing facilities would have to be utilized and, perhaps, remodeled. Littlefield House was one such facility. It was so antiquated that it had sat vacant for the years. Bill Barnhouse confirmed that Littlefield House had been available for some time because it was vacant. That is why UT gave it to the Navy. The University and the Navy Department agreed that this facility was only to be a temporary solution.



Littlefield House from the 1955 Cactus, p. 332

Littlefield House, built in 1893 for \$50,000 by a generous campus benefactor, George Littlefield, was given to UT originally to serve as the UT President's house but even The University didn't use it. Now they needed it to appease the Navy. Since the building had been vacant, there was some updating needed to make it safe and useable, probably just enough to achieve building code compliance. According to Bill Barnhouse, The University didn't want to make any more modifications than they had to due to the house's historical value, so painted ceilings and voice tubes between the rooms were left in place, and the Navy was asked not to disturb them. To appease the Navy, The University built a temporary firing range in the attic and put a gun mount in the front yard. According to Howard Lowe '44 the gun mount was a 3" 50. Renovations and minor modifications probably did start shortly after Pearl Harbor in January 1942 but the move had to wait until they were complete. So preparation of Littlefield House for the Navy proceeded through the spring and summer of 1942. According to Bill Barnhouse the midshipmen used to enjoy using the voice tubes to eavesdrop on some and scare others.

In August the CO, CAPT Underwood, was sent to Smith College to command a Midshipmen's school exclusively for the WAVES. This was a new concept, and his performance there earned him the Legion of Merit. By September of 1942 two new officers reported aboard: LCDRs Daniel B. Candler and George W. Moyers. LT Milton C. Brittain had been aboard since May. According to his time capsule biography CAPT John J. London did not arrive at UT until October of 1942. That meant that the Executive Officer, LCDR Deupree J. Friedell, was Acting CO for three to four months prior to CAPT London's arrival.

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<sup>42</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

## **Academic Year 1943 – UT Campus Ramps Up for WWII**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 250 midshipmen (Up 80)

Number of Staff: 5 Officers (Up 1), 6 Enlisted (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 14 (12 Navy, 2 Marine)

That academic year was different for UT. Although it had put itself on a war footing by opening the campus year-round and adopting a trimester schedule during the summer of 1942, the Navy population on campus was about to explode, and with it the campus dormitory conditions were changing. From *The Alcalde*, March/April 1999, page 22, “By the fall of 1943 the Navy had placed two aviation programs at UT and absorbed UT NROTC into its V-12 program which, along with the V-7 program, served as an officer candidate school for the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.” It is likely that the V-12 program was on campus that early, as far as staffing and other preparations, but the sailors did not start the program until the summer of 1943. From *TT44* (p. 12) we found that the fall of 1942 saw the third and final class of freshmen entering the unit’s “pre-war organization.”

### **Littlefield House Becomes NROTC’s Home**

According to a narrative in the 1943 *Cactus*, “The Unit moved into its new quarters at the Littlefield House under the new Commandant, CAPT John J. London.” According to CAPT London’s biography, he arrived in October 1942, just in time for the next trimester beginning in November. And according to Margaret C. Berry’s book, the Navy was in Littlefield House in 1942. That pretty much nailed down the timeframe for the Navy’s move to Littlefield House as October 1942. After two years in the old Journalism Building, which was woefully inadequate and antiquated, it was time to provide the Naval ROTC with more spacious facilities. Navy ROTC was housed in the Littlefield House from 1942 to 1957.<sup>43</sup>



Littlefield House, more contemporary photo

Littlefield House still stands and is located at the corner of 24th Street and Whitis Avenue. All classrooms and offices for NROTC were moved there. The main entrance was from 24th Street. When one walked into the building the offices of the CO and XO were on the right side, separated by a small

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<sup>43</sup> Brick by Golden Brick: A History of Campus Buildings at the University of Texas at Austin: 1883-1993 (July 1994) by Margaret C. Berry, Littlest Book Co, 195 pages

passageway. The administrative offices were on the left. The downstairs had a kitchen and a library. Straight ahead was a stairway which led to the second deck. On the second deck there were instructors' offices across the back and two classrooms on the front (24th Street side). These were former bedrooms. Stairs led up to the attic, where books and uniforms were stored. A shooting range was also in the attic.<sup>44</sup> According to Bill Barnhouse, Littlefield House was a much better facility than the Journalism Building, and it was conveniently located right across the street from Andrews dormitory.

The 1943 *Cactus* (pp. 235-241) showed the unit before V-12 absorbed it. From the narrative on page 240 (below) it stated that the unit had 250 members. Counting heads revealed 261 and counting names revealed 236, so 250 was the nominal unit strength, representing a growth of 80 men.

The Battalion and each of its three companies had a leadership staff of seven, a different one for each semester. There was a color guard and drum and bugle corps, the latter of which was mistakenly referred to as a "Band" on page 240 but reverted to "Drum and Bugle Corps" on the very next page. A head count revealed the following:

<u>Company</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
1st	60
2nd	59
3rd	60

The unit had a new PNS, CAPT John Jackson London. According to his biography, which was recovered from the ROTC Building time capsule in 2010, CAPT London was from North Carolina and graduated from the Naval Academy, class of 1905. He sailed around the world as part of the Great White Fleet in 1907. He served aboard the Presidential yacht, USS Mayflower (PY-1), and concurrently as Naval Aide to President Wilson. He commanded three different ships and several shore stations during his career.



John J. London

Before retiring he was one of the first six Professors of Naval Science in the new officer ascension program called Naval Reserve Officers Training Command (NROTC). He was transferred to the Retired List on June 30, 1940. Just one month later he was recalled to active duty on July 29, 1940. He served in two other commands before reporting to UT in October of 1942. He assumed command from then Acting CO, CDR Friedell, in November 1942. Enlisted staff remained unchanged. Specific names and titles are listed in the Appendix.

The following narrative appeared on page 240:

“The Naval R.O.T.C. Unit of 250 members completed its first war year with an increased tempo of training. The Unit moved into its new quarters at the Littlefield House under the new

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<sup>44</sup> Recollections of William R. “Bob” Brown ’52

Commandant, Captain John J. London. The Unit Cup for outstanding achievement was awarded to John Cowan. Bill Burns won the scholastic medal for the basic course.

“Murray Roe headed the Naval Club, while each class organized separately: the seniors under Grant Stoddard, the juniors under J. D. Gould, the sophomores under Don Cain, and the freshmen under Vic Crews. The Unit magazine, *The Spun Yarn*, was edited by Elwood Cook. The fall formal and the Ring Dance were outstanding social events. The Unit's first class of thirteen seniors completed the course, which corresponded to the professional subjects at the Naval Academy, and were awarded their commissions at the graduation ceremony. Rom Rhome and Murray Roe were made Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, while the rest of the class became Ensigns in the Navy.”

### **Andrews Hall Adopted for NROTC Dormitory**

Since January 1942, when UT went on its wartime footing, two of the goals had been accomplished: UT was on a trimester schedule; and the Naval ROTC had more spacious and dedicated facilities at Littlefield House. By this time The University was negotiating with the Navy for room and board for its nearly 1,000 V-12 sailors that would descend on the campus in the summer of 1943. It would have been smart for the Navy and The University to take care of



Two-page Montage of “Life at Andrews” from *Texas Tradition*, pp. 59-60

200 midshipmen earlier if possible. The university dormitories across the street from Littlefield House were probably the first ones scrutinized for use by the NROTC. The Navy did not take Littlefield Dormitory because it was too small and old.<sup>45</sup> Carothers Dorm, next to it, was taken for use by the V-12. Jessie Andrews Hall was originally built in 1936, at a cost of \$239,000, to house about 118 women on campus. With modifications it would fit the Naval ROTC battalion size quite nicely. The photo above was from a two-page spread in the *Texas Tradition* yearbook depicting “Life at Andrews.”

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<sup>45</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44



Jessie Andrews Hall Dormitory, more contemporary photo

Andrews Hall was designed in the Spanish Renaissance style, with cream-colored brick and stonework and red tile roof.<sup>46</sup> This was a style adopted on campus after the old library building, Battle Hall, was designed by Cass Gilbert in 1911. Andrews had four floors for residents and a basement which originally had a cafeteria. During the WWII era the cafeteria had been converted to a mess hall. The size fit the NROTC perfectly.<sup>47</sup> Mildred Josephine Wagner's 1944 Master's Thesis entitled *A Study of the Changes made in the Housing and Food Service on the Campus of The University of Texas During World War I and World War II*, (Call No. THESIS 1944

W125) describes these and other changes made for the war effort.

According to Bill Barnhouse, Andrews Hall, even though it was a women's dormitory, did not receive any extensive changes. There were no urinals and none were added. Judging by the fact that Andrews still appeared to be a women's dormitory in the 1943 *Cactus* (p. 254), one could easily assume it started out that way in late 1942 (July-October trimester). Photographs were taken and submitted to the *Cactus* for publishing. Then the women moved out for the start of the November-February trimester and the midshipmen moved in, all before the V-12 crowd arrived.

"Andrews Hall was devoted exclusively to the NROTC program."<sup>48</sup> However, a photo on page 130 of the 1944 *Cactus* reveals there was a small contingent of V-12 in Andrews, too, about 14 men. Interestingly, the 1944 *Cactus* did not have a "Dormitories" section as it usually did. In the 1941 *Cactus* (p. 324), 1942 *Cactus* (p. 266) and 1943 *Cactus* (p. 254) Andrews Hall was pictured as a women's dormitory. In the 1945 *Cactus* (p. 218) Andrews Hall was shown as a women's dormitory once again. A glimpse into the 1944 *Texas Tradition* yearbook, though, showed some of the transitions at Andrews Hall to support the war effort (pp. 59-60). The modifications weren't extensive, but Andrews was ready to house and feed NROTC midshipmen in November 1942 and there was no cost for this borne by the midshipman. LT Brittain was assigned as "House Mother" for all the middies quartered in Andrews, probably because he was the junior man on staff. He was not married and actually had to live at

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<sup>46</sup> <http://www.utexas.edu/student/housing/index.php?site=8&scode=0&id=978#andrews>

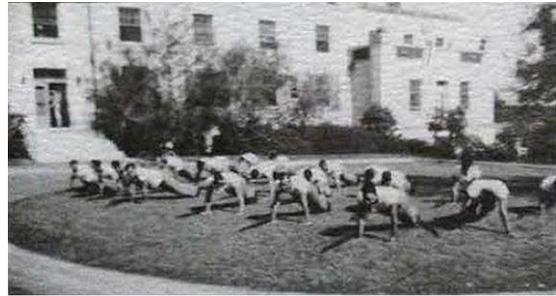
<sup>47</sup> Recollections of William T. "Bill" Barnhouse '44

<sup>48</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44 and Joe Smith '44

Andrews. Brittain told Howard Lowe “It was like herding cats. Guys were slipping out first story windows after lights out to rendezvous with their girlfriends.”<sup>49</sup>

John Doole described some of the changes this way:

“Bill Barnhouse and I elected to become roommates. Bob Stevenson completed the trio. Dormitory life was a new experience for Bill and me. Both of us had always lived at home in Austin, with no real restrictions. Anyway, we three shared the room which originally was the Dorm Director's room. It was downstairs next to the ‘check-in’ area, and we had our own private bathroom! We stacked our three bunks on top of each other with Bob on top, then Bill, and I had the bottom bunk. All of a sudden, we were subject to certain restrictions: no riding in cars during the weekdays, curfews, bed checks, lights out and reveille. Reveille sounded at 5:30 a.m. and we had ten minutes to get dressed and assemble in formation, outside, for calisthenics.



New Morning Routine, Calisthenics before Breakfast

After about 30 minutes of strenuous exercise, we had time to shower, shave and dress before breakfast at 7:00 a.m. Then it was on to classes. Since we were part of the original first class of the NROTC unit, our class became the student officers and responsible for discipline and ‘training’ of the underclassmen. We quickly learned that, along with RHIP (Rank Has Its Privileges) came RHIR (Rank Has Its Responsibilities).”

Bill Barnhouse added that he, Doole and Stevenson “sure had a nice room at Andrews “(the Dorm Director’s room). It’s likely, though, that LT Brittain, the “House Mother” appropriated it and moved them out since those quarters were nicer and more strategically located for his duties. Later, Bill remembered, R. C. Norris took Doole’s place as the third roommate and they had another nice room on the second floor. Photos of it were in *Texas Tradition*, their yearbook. It was on the east side (Hogg Auditorium side) and had a window that allowed access to the roof. They enjoyed sitting out there in the evenings. Bill got to know the lady who was in charge of food preparation, cleaning, etc. for the dormitory. She was pretty and somewhat susceptible to flattery. That opened doors to a few small privileges.

As mentioned previously, up until this time midshipmen did not have any special military status and were just as susceptible to the draft as any other eligible young man. But, since few midshipmen were of age 21 years or older, few were affected by the draft. According to Bill Barnhouse, if anyone received his draft notice, he just



Bill Barnhouse plying his skills of flattery

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<sup>49</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

went down to the Canadian Air Force recruiters and joined up. This, though, was not an effective way to run an ROTC unit and retain cadets. What happened shortly after the move into Andrews dormitory did require more positive action by the Navy to protect its investment.

### **Draft Ages Change**

On November 11, 1942 Congress changed the draft age range from 21-45 to 18-38.<sup>50</sup> This adversely affected the NROTC Program even more than it already had. Soon the Navy would have to act or risk even more midshipmen being drafted. The V-5 and V-7 programs had protection, making them exempt from the draft, because they were sworn in as Seaman Apprentices in the inactive Naval Reserve. When the V-12 Program arrived on campus, its sailors were similarly protected from the draft. Bill Barnhouse said that one morning while the midshipmen were all standing in formation in front of Andrews dormitory everyone was told to raise his right hand and take an oath of office, thus becoming Seaman Apprentices (E-2). And they were sworn in on active duty in the Naval Reserve. This probably happened very soon after the change on November 11th.

### **Longhorn Room Provides Some Student Fun**

This excerpt from *The Daily Texan* captures a bit of campus life during the fall of 1942:

“The all-University dances, held every weekend in the Union Ballroom, were extraordinarily popular through the 1930s. Jazz greats such as Benny Goodman and Duke Ellington brought their bands to the campus, and revenue from the dances allowed the Union to remain self-supporting. With the onset of war came gas rationing and tire shortages. Dance bands could no longer tour the country; University students had to rely on local talent or supply their own.



**Dancing at the Longhorn Room**

“The ‘Longhorn Room’ debuted Saturday evening, November 14, 1942, to a sold-out crowd of 600 persons, including UT President Homer Rainey and his wife. Decked out with wagon wheels, cedar posts, bales of hay, and red-checked tablecloths, the Union’s ballroom was transformed into a western-styled nightclub. Couples (no stags allowed!) were charged fifty cents, and could reserve tables in advance. Music was supplied by the Union’s record player. ‘Music for dancing will be furnished by 120 records and patrons are asked to make requests for their favorite tunes,’ announced the *Texan*. Student groups, including the Texas Cowboys, APO, Orange Jackets, and Silver Spurs, volunteered to set up and decorate, wait on tables, tend bar, and clean up afterward.

“The highlight of the evening was the half-hour variety show, which was often unpredictable. A sorority might perform a short musical, complete with costumes and dancing, or individual

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<sup>50</sup> <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/draft-age-is-lowered-to-18>

students would entertain the crowd with stand-up comedy. Occasionally the football team brought down the house with their version of the Can-Can.

“The bar was strictly non-alcoholic. Soft drinks and milkshakes were sold for a dime a glass. But the limited drinks menu inspired the creation of a new concoction called ‘Kickapoo Joy Juice.’ Made from orange juice, ice cream, coconut, and milk, it was “guaranteed to lift the drinker by his shoelaces, set him on a little pink cloud, and let him down easy.”

“The Longhorn Room continued in the Union for the duration of the war and attracted national attention. National periodicals *Downbeat*, *PIC* and *Mademoiselle* printed features, while *Downbeat* judged the Longhorn Room as ‘one of the most unique entertainments in American colleges.’”<sup>51</sup>

### **Tower Gets an Air Raid Siren**

On Monday night, November 16, 1942, many of the residents of Austin and students of the UT campus were treated to their first air raid alert. It was just a test, and whipping winds may have prevented many from hearing it, but those who participated in the test were nearly knocked off their perches high up inside The University of Texas’ 308-foot-high tower. War priorities and shortages made it impossible to obtain standard warning equipment and replacement parts. So Jack Maquire, chief communications engineer for UT, John Blocker, of UT’s physical plant, and C. J. Eckhardt, professor of mechanical engineering, aided by Theodore Allen, a senior engineering student, designed and built the rotating device based on a 1,000-watt loudspeaker. It was wired to run on emergency power, if the city was blacked out, and it was designed to go off 25 seconds after a button was pushed at City Hall. The speaker itself was of the type originally designed for use by the Navy, suitable for any weather and over tremendous distances. The test turned out to be a success from feedback received the next morning, but it demonstrated how seriously Americans were taking the war. As it turned out, the senior engineering student, Theodore Allen, who aided in the design, building and testing of the device was leaving for service in the Navy after graduation.<sup>52</sup> Bill Barnhouse remembered well the first time the air raid siren went off. Andrews Dorm was only a couple of blocks from the Tower. Of interest, one of the unit’s junior class members, Frank Bellows ’44, was the son of W. S. Bellows, who owned and operated the construction company bearing his name. W. S. Bellows Construction Company was noted for building the San Jacinto Monument, the Alley Theatre, the Wortham Theater, and much of the Houston skyline. The company also built the UT Tower in 1935.



The UT Tower, photo from *Texas Tradition*

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<sup>51</sup> Webpage: <http://jimnicar.com/2013/09/23/world-war-ii-and-the-longhorn-room/>

<sup>52</sup> *The Daily Texan*, November 17, 1942, Article by Tommy Turner “Tower Sounds Air Raid”

After the war, Frank followed his father and two brothers in the family construction business, starting out as a carpenter.

On December 21, 1942, Roberts Hall and Sections C and D of Brackenridge Hall were vacated to make room for the 600 aviation cadets who started training in the new Naval Flight Preparatory School established at The University. This was the Navy V-5 program which did not come under the command of the Professor of Naval Science.<sup>53</sup>

### **Midshipmen's Life More Regulated**

Midshipmen went to all classes in uniform and were in uniform full time since Pearl Harbor. Midshipmen were now housed and fed on campus at no cost to them. They were given \$50/month, considered a “fortune” by many.<sup>54</sup> Curfew was at 10 p.m. Bed checks were held after that. Lights-out was at 10:30 p.m. and reveille was at 5:30 a.m.<sup>55</sup> No more skipping classes. No private automobiles would be allowed.<sup>56</sup> John Doole added another little routine that required some planning:

“My girlfriend, Mary Helen West, lived in a girls’ boarding house on the far south side of the campus, and our Dormitory was on the far north side. I had it timed to the second! I could take her to her dorm, kiss her good-night and run like mad across campus to my dorm and barely make it inside the door before it was shut.”

Bill Barnhouse told a story of one middie who hid in his closet when he wanted to avoid the new morning routine. He had to do this to avoid the physical bed checks that were done after reveille. This was a risky business because detection meant you might be kicked out of the program, and no one wanted to get kicked out. If you were thrown out of the program you went on active duty as a seaman apprentice! Well, the “house mother,” LT Brittain, got wise to this one day and went back to the dorm rooms to check. When he discovered the middie still in the closet, the middie got so frightened that he threw up. Bill didn’t remember the name of the middie, but he believed that he didn’t get kicked out. The experience was enough to straighten him out.

At NAS, Corpus Christi on June 9, 1943, another historic event took place. As already mentioned, NAS Corpus was typically the site for summer training of UT midshipmen. Another young man who had joined the Navy after Pearl Harbor had just completed ten months of flight training and was now, at age 18, being commissioned as the youngest aviator in the Navy. That young pilot was George H. W. Bush, who would go on to become the 41st President of the United States.<sup>57</sup> Summer cruise training ceased with the advent of the Baylor Plan, but wouldn’t it be interesting to speculate that, if our midshipmen had gone down there that summer, a young ENS Bush might have given one or more of them a ride as “ballast”? By the way, the plane that ENS Bush trained in was a “Yellow Peril.”

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<sup>53</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 56.

<sup>54</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

<sup>55</sup> Excerpts from John Doole’s (’44) Memoirs

<sup>56</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe, ’44

<sup>57</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_H.\\_W.\\_Bush#Early\\_years](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._W._Bush#Early_years)

## V-12 Program Arrives on Campus

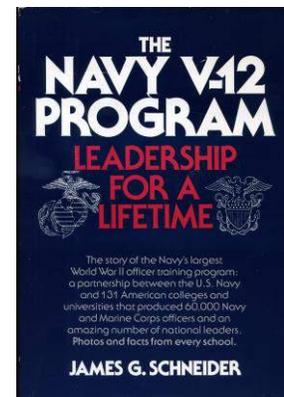
On July 1, 1943 the V-12 Program was established to ramp up the supply of junior officers needed in the war effort. UT was one of 131 colleges and universities nationally that hosted a V-12 program. During World War II, the Navy concentrated on meeting immediate manpower needs by training, in contrast to educating, its officers. Numerous officer candidate programs began at that time, the largest being the V-12 college training program which was combined with the Naval ROTC program.<sup>58</sup> As previously stated, the V-12 “took in” the NROTC Program for the duration of its existence. Cy Eberhart ’46 put it this way:

“I believe it would help your understanding if you conceived of the V-12/NROTC as a single program at the time, the V-12 as a base program for the Navy to develop an officer corps, trained in a variety of disciplines. The CO of the NROTC program at UT was also the CO of the V-12. After the initial testing that qualified us for the V-12 we then volunteered to enlist in the V-12. From there some of us were assigned to the NROTC. That is the way we experienced it at the time. The V-12/NROTC program at UT was a combined seven-semester program. Semesters were four months each. After two semester assignments were made to a variety of programs around the country, some of us were transferred to NROTC and remained at UT. As I recall, it was at that point that we chose our course of study to be either Engineering or General, and somewhere in that process we were able to take classes that included civilian students.”



Elvin T. “Cy” Eberhart

An excellent book about the V-12, *The Navy V-12 Program, Leadership for a Lifetime*, by James G. Schneider, was recommended to the author by one of our unique alumni who started as a sailor in V-12, transferred to NROTC, was Battalion Commander his final semester, and advanced in the Navy to become our first flag officer, RADM Kenneth G. Haynes ’47. When the author first began this project, many of the WWII alumni said the V-12 had nothing to do with NROTC. On closer study of *Cactus* yearbooks, it became obvious that the relationship was, in fact, a close one. Schneider’s book solves some of the initial mysteries encountered. To understand the NROTC during this time, one has to understand the V-12 Program. The number of NROTC units grew from eight (when UT got its unit in the fall of 1940) to 27 by the spring of 1943. But it wasn’t enough to furnish the officer manpower that was needed. The following italicized paragraphs about the V-12 are taken directly from the book, combined and/or edited to condense the information pertinent to this work.



*The Navy V-12 program hit college campuses on July 1, 1943 and shut down operations on June 30, 1946. During that time all NROTC units were technically a part of this program and all new midshipmen came from V-12. Trainees were to be selected using a “broad democratic basis” so it would not be based on who you knew but what you knew and how fit*

<sup>58</sup> An Evaluation of the Navy’s URL Officer Accession Programs, CNS 1096, September 1977, page 3

*you were. Trainees were selected by competitive examinations. States were given quotas to fill based on their populations. Selection Boards were composed of one naval officer, one educator and one "good common-sense civilian." Even trainees who could not afford college would get a chance. Each college or university was guaranteed 200 students, that the school had to accept, but any could be dropped if they failed to meet academic standards. Successful trainees would go in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard (which was under the Department of the Navy during time of war). When the program began the majority of trainees came from the Navy V-1, V-5, V-7 or Marine III(d) reserve programs and was already enrolled in colleges and universities across the land. When the program shut down, all remaining V-12 students, if they qualified, were transferred to NROTC units on an inactive status.*

*This program had been put together in less than a year by a very cooperative group of college presidents and military educators. It had been publically announced in December of 1942. Both the Army and the Navy departments did their own programs but the Navy's went much smoother than the Army's because the Navy allowed these colleges and universities more autonomy in the decision-making process. The War Manpower Commission (WMC) oversaw both programs. The WMC scored all colleges and universities, large and small. Trying to avoid as much political pressure as possible, it wanted to see if these schools had the facilities to house, feed and train V-12 candidates, who would be active duty sailors. Schools had to provide physical training and medical care, too. All schools would be on a trimester schedule, operating year-round. Trimesters would begin on July 1st, November 1st and March 1st. Large state schools were not automatically favored. The program wanted small colleges to get in on the action as well. Contracts were drawn up between the Navy and the schools and the schools had to deliver on what was needed or risk losing their contract. V-12 candidates sometimes got moved around to various schools for the needs of the Navy. Schools gave as much credit for military courses that these students took as they could justify. The Navy set minimal course requirements. The schools provided the rest. Schools were to be spread out geographically but preference was given for schools where an active NROTC unit already existed, mainly because the Navy was already there, had a staff and an established relationship with the school. As it turned out, all 27 schools with a NROTC unit got a V-12 program. By the spring of 1943 the list of undergraduate schools to be used for the V-12 program was pegged at 131, including The University of Texas. UT was also selected for Pre-med and Pre-dental V-12 programs. UT would have the largest V-12 unit in the 8th Naval District (consisting of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee). Other Texas schools selected were Rice, SMU, TCU, Southwestern University (in Georgetown) and North Texas Agricultural College (now UT-Arlington).*

*The V-12 trained more than 60,000 Navy and Marine Corps officers in WWII. That exceeded the output of the Naval Academy, NROTC and other pre-V-12 programs (e.g., V-1, V-5, V-7) combined. 125,000 men were enrolled in V-12, 70,000 per year spread over three trimesters, during the course of this program, although only 60,000 would complete it. Also the Navy and Marine Corps each provided for up to 10,000 educationally-qualified enlisted men to enroll in V-12 each year. Smaller numbers of Coast Guard enlisted men were also given this opportunity. Those with seven semesters of college before the program began could be commissioned in as little as 240 days. They were referred to as "irregulars." Those with no college experience took closer to 700 days to complete the program. They were referred to as "regulars." Neither classification could be considered an OCS 90-day wonder. The Navy was so worried about having enough V-12 trainees that they gave a nationwide examination on April 2, 1943 to those men 17 to 19 years of age who could graduate from high school early, as well to college men who were not in a reserve program. Some were as young as 19 when they were commissioned.*

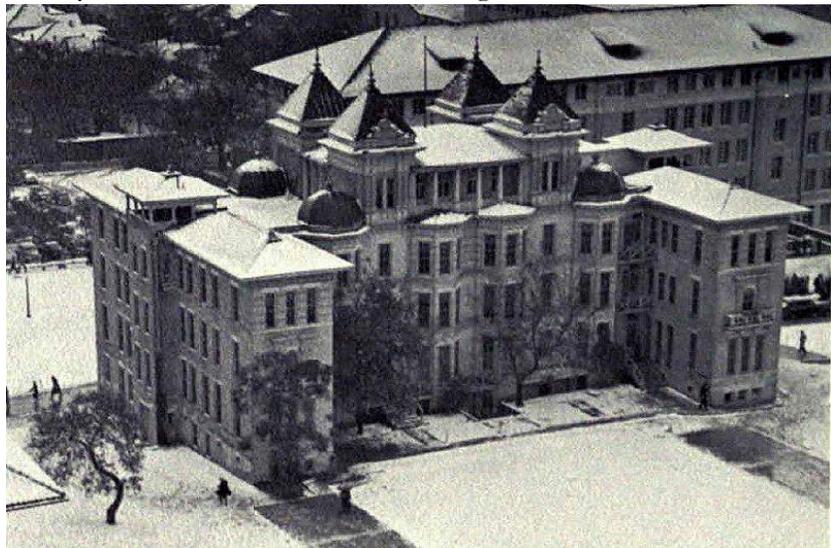
*The Manual For the Operation Of the V-12 Unit* was developed to specify what the Navy expected of its V-12 candidates during their time at these colleges and universities. It was a mix of military and student routines, nothing as strict as life at one of the academies. *Life magazine* (May 28, 1945, p. 118) devoted a feature article, “Life Goes to a Party,” to V-12 life on several campuses that had a V-12 unit, including The University of Texas. The Southwest Conference championship titles in football, baseball and track were all won in 1944 due to teams being strongly augmented by V-12 members. 874 men were in the first V-12 class (July-October 1943).

### **More Campus Dormitories Taken Over by the Navy**

Besides Andrews, other dorms, both men’s and women’s, were contracted by the Navy for housing.<sup>59</sup> With the influx of nearly 1,000 sailors from the V-12 Program, plenty of room and board was needed. Because of the temporary nature of this displacement, the 1944 *Cactus* did not have a “Dormitories” section as was usually the case. When V-12 sailors first started arriving on the UT campus in June of 1943 they were largely housed at “Little Campus.”<sup>60</sup> The Little Campus at UT was the historic enclave located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Martin Luther King Blvd. (19th Street) and IH-35. Little Campus buildings had been used for flight training during WWI, with the actual flying done at Campy Mabry.<sup>61</sup> The 1945 *Cactus* (p. 380) also says that Hill Hall dormitory was used for V-12 berthing. Bill Barnhouse says Carothers dorm was used, too. As time went by Breckenridge, Prather and Roberts dorms would be used as well. Medical, physical fitness and disbursing functions were added with the arrival of V-12 and the other Navy programs on campus (V-5, V-7 and NROTC) would be using them, too. Sick bay was located in B Hall, adjacent to the Journalism Building.<sup>62</sup> Robert Bower ’46 added, “I remember [B Hall] being where the Navy dentist had his clinic. I can’t forget that because it was where I had four wisdom teeth pulled in one day. And they didn’t use anesthetic in those days.”

Cy Eberhart ’46 took the nationwide exam, mentioned above, on his path to UT and explained it like this:

“The test I took was sometime during the academic year of 1942-43. As I recall, four of us passed the test. That was pretty good for a high school of 200 students. One went into the Army program. One



Old “B” (Brackenridge) Hall, 1890-1952, one of UT’s most storied buildings

<sup>59</sup> *The Navy V-12 Program, Leadership for a Lifetime*, by James G. Schneider

<sup>60</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe ’44

<sup>61</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ’44

<sup>62</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe, ’44

was a farmer and decided to stay on the farm rather than go into the service. The other, Dale Schwartzkopf, became a starter on the Longhorn football team. I believe by that time in the war everyone had to go through the draft process and you could not volunteer for a particular service until you had gone through the procedure of physicals, etc., at the draft headquarters. That's when being accepted into the V-12 made a difference. I don't remember our status, but we were not yet 'sailors.' I was notified that I would be called either in June or November. For me it was November. One important distinction between then and now is that we were in the service as enlisted personnel. It was 24-hrs a day. No civilian clothes. Lights out at 10 p.m. We had the high rank of Apprentice Seaman. No advancement either. Those who came into the program from the fleet lost whatever rate they had there. After two semesters in the V-12 there were opportunities to go on to other assignments. I don't remember too much about what they were. Medicine may have been one, but I'm not sure. We were assigned to the NROTC after two semesters [trimesters] in V-12. It could have been a choice for some, but it came as an assignment to me. Some of us did V-12 at UT, while others were transferred in from other schools. We elected to become Marines in the last couple of months of our ROTC schooling."

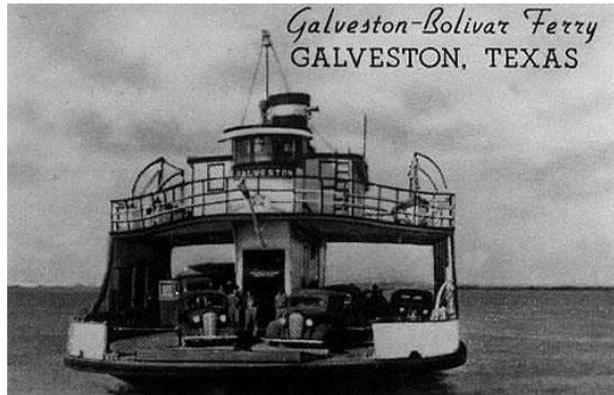
Another alumnus, Jim O'Donnell '46, described his road to UT like this:

"A few of my classmates followed the same path I did through the Navy officer training program (e.g., Don Quinn '46 and Dave Sherrell '46). I graduated from high school in Los Angeles in February 1944 and enlisted in the Navy V-12 program. I spent two quarters in the V-12 unit at the University of Southern California. Schools were on the "quarter system" then, not semesters. On November 1st a few of us were transferred to the V-12 unit at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas. On July 1, 1945 we were all transferred to the NROTC Unit in Austin and were changed from V-12 sailors to NROTC cadets. I don't remember that there were any V-12 sailors left at Texas after we arrived. My memory is that by the time we got to UT the V-5 program had been discontinued and its remaining members incorporated into either the V-12 or NROTC program. We were quartered four to a room at Andrews, Breckenridge, Roberts and Prather Halls. Being enlisted in the Navy with the grade of Apprentice Seaman, all our room and board was paid for and we received the pay of our grade, but I don't remember the amount. Meals were provided at a place called the T-house just a short walk north of the dormitories on the east side of San Jacinto Avenue, across from the campus power plant. I don't remember how medical services were provided, because I never needed any. After three trimesters [one year] at UT we were commissioned in June 1946."

### **Spring Break and Some "Sea Duty"**

Bill Barnhouse and John Doole were both Austin boys, born and bred; they were good buddies, but they had never been "to sea." They both joined the Naval ROTC when it first opened its doors and awaited, with great expectations, a chance to ride a battleship during the summer "cruises." None of these expectations was realized. Although some *Spun Yarn* stories spoke of battleships and going to sea, all the Navy could manage was to send some of their midshipmen to the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, Texas for some flight indoctrination and an occasional cruise in a small craft on Corpus Christi Bay. John Doole put it this way:

“Bill Barnhouse and I had some time at spring break, and so decided to make a weekend trip to Galveston, Texas. Bill’s girlfriend, Margaret, lived in Galveston, so we rented a room in the Jack Tar Hotel, on the beach, and in between Bill’s efforts to visit with Margaret, we would drive to the Point Bolivar ferry landing, where we could stand on the top deck and ride back and forth between the mainland, Point Bolivar, and Galveston Island. I mean, we got the wave motion of pitching and rolling, plus salt spray! It was our first taste of sea duty!”



Galveston-Bolivar Ferry - first taste of sea duty for some

### First Commissioning Class is Early

Each NROTC graduate received a reserve commission in the Navy or Marine Corps. Tables showing the breakdown of all commissioning classes at UT are listed in the Appendix. In the *Texas Tradition* yearbook (p. 50) are photos of the first two commissioning classes. Both photos were taken in midshipman uniforms. The photo taken of the first commissioning class was taken on the front porch of Littlefield House and was labeled “June 1943.” The actual date was June 30, 1943, and thirteen men were commissioned, 11 Navy and two Marine Corps. Swearing in



First UT NROTC Commissioning Class, June 30, 1943, Littlefield House

took place in the CO’s office, almost directly behind where these men are standing. Five more, all of them Navy, were commissioned on October 26, 1943, although the photograph is labeled “November 1943.” *Texas Tradition* (p. 12) says that 13 members of the Class of 1944 “doubled up” on their junior and senior work in order to be that first group commissioned in June. One Navy straggler was commissioned in August 1943 between these two events, according to Ivan Elmer’s list.

Ivan C. Elmer ’45 for many years was one of the primary persons who spearheaded the WWII reunions, and he kept pretty good records. Ivan was instrumental in helping Dr. Tom Hatfield, at the Briscoe

History Center, with his Oral Histories Project. From Ivan's records a few more commissionees were identified and added to our records.

## **Academic Year 1944 - First Unit Casualty of the War**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 180 midshipmen (Down 70) + 946 V-12 sailors (New)

Number of Staff: 17 Officers (Up 12), 28 Enlisted (Up 22)

Number of Commissionees: 112 (109 Navy, 3 Marine) (Up 98)

The Foreword on page 3 of the 1944 *Cactus* includes a remarkable statement (underlined for emphasis):

“The 1944 *Cactus* has only one purpose—to catch and hold for you this year at The University of Texas. It has been a different and at times a very difficult year—difficult as only a great conflict which has plunged the whole world into turmoil could make a year difficult. The University has seen many changes in a very short space of time. The tempo of its schedule has been speeded up so that it operates nearly twenty-four hours a day and twelve months of the year, the semesters and classes have been changed and even the students are different as over a third of the enrollment was sent here by the Navy; but through all the changes the Texas spirit has remained strong and unchanged. No set theme was chosen for the 1944 *Cactus* but through its pages we have tried to show how The University of Texas, although training its students to be of the best possible use to their country in war, is still fulfilling its chief purpose of educating them to be good citizens in peace.”

This confirms the adoption of the Baylor Plan and shows the magnitude of naval presence on the UT campus: one-third of the student enrollment!

The 1944 *Cactus* (p. 104) bears a photo of CAPT J. J. London (photo left) and this narrative:

“This third war-time edition of the *Cactus*, finds the Naval ROTC classes of 1944 and 1945 at this University, commissioned in the Navy. Each term trainees from the V-12 Unit, established July, 1943, are completing their allotted college semesters, and are being sent to Reserve Midshipmen Schools for commissioning as officers. Thus by means of the Naval ROTC and the V-12 Units, The University of Texas is maintaining its place in the first rank of Educational Institutions, in supplying officers for our Navy.

J. J. LONDON  
CAPTAIN, USN (Ret.)  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
Naval ROTC and V-12 Units”

This confirms that the commanding officer of the NROTC unit and its two companies, also was commanding officer of the V-12 program and its twelve companies. It further demonstrates that initial V-12 members were not commissioned at UT. They obtained college course training at Texas then went

to “Reserve Midshipmen Schools” for commissioning. It also reveals that CAPT London was called out of retirement to command these forces.

The 1944 *Cactus* showed men in uniform on nearly every page. The NROTC program had experienced a slight reduction in numbers but the arrival of the V-5, V-7 and V-12 programs on campus significantly increased the Navy’s presence on campus. Counting heads in the *Cactus* revealed 171 and counting names revealed 185. The *TT44* yearbook revealed 178 names and faces, so a nominal unit strength of 180 men was indicated, representing a loss of 70 men. This could be attributed to the type of men mentioned earlier, who were eager to get into the fight, and didn’t want to wait for a commission.

The NROTC was made up of Companies I and II, and the V-12 Program started with Company III and went to Company XVI. Even though both programs were under the same CO they were administered separately, like the NESEP program was for many years. Joe Smith ’44 said they were “totally separate.” Companies I and II were further broken up into Platoons I and II with the following numbers, by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Platoon I</u>	<u>Platoon II</u>
I	31	33
II	33	31

For academic year 1944 the following numbers were V-12 trainees taken from James Schneider’s book (p. 460):

<u>Trimester</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Jul43-Oct43	874
Nov43-Feb44	946
Mar44-Jun44	801
Jul44-Oct44	957

The *Cactus* (p. 107) pictured the Battalion staff with LCDR Thomas Wood referred to as Battalion Commander. The other two company staffs on this page brought the total to 17 men. Pages 108 and 109 showed the two companies’ platoons separately. Page 110 showed a four-man Color Guard and a 22-man Drum and Bugle Corps.

The NROTC section (pp. 104-117) revealed that LCDR Friedell and LT Brittain were promoted. Eight additional instructor positions were added. *TT44* showed fewer officer instructors than the *Cactus* photos. It appeared from this that two were mid-year replacements. Of note was the appearance of the first female officer, who ran the disbursing office. Chief Parker was promoted to Chief Warrant Officer (*TT44*). Enlisted staff grew from five to 28 positions and is listed in the Appendix. CDR Friedell served as Commanding Officer of the NROTC and V-12 units for one trimester (Mar–Jun) in 1944.<sup>63</sup> It is not

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<sup>63</sup> The Navy V-12 Program, Leadership for a Lifetime, by James G. Schneider, p. 460

known why the CO position was “gapped.” It could have been Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or the “Needs of the Navy.” Remember, LCDR Friedell had served as Acting CO for three months prior to CAPT London’s arrival. Perhaps it was a fitting tribute to a highly respected Executive Officer. CDR Friedell was undoubtedly again an Acting CO as he had been before CAPT London’s arrival. That placed the arrival of the new PNS, CAPT Valentine, in June of 1944.

Page 13 of *TT44* showed enlisted staffs for disbursing (8), physical training (9) and medical (4). Disbursing had one chief. Medical had one chief, and Physical Training had eight chiefs and one officer. On December 19, 1944, Chester W. Nimitz was promoted to the rank of Fleet Admiral (5-star), a rank newly created by Congress just a year earlier.<sup>64</sup>

### ***First Midshipman from the Unit to Die in the Line of Duty***

Martin J. Ferrick, Jr., a 3rd Class midshipman, who entered UT NROTC in the fall of 1942, left in the spring of 1942 to begin naval flight training. In late summer or early fall of 1943 he crashed in a Stearman “Yellow Peril” bi-plane.<sup>65</sup> It was so called because of its bright yellow paint job, which denoted a training aircraft, and because the plane itself had poorly designed gear which gave it a tendency to “ground loop.” It was used to train carrier pilots at the beginning of WWII.<sup>66</sup> Ferrick was a good athlete, had a great personality, and was highly regarded by his peers. He was a local Austin boy, and



Stearman (Boeing) Model 75 Trainer (a.k.a. “Yellow Peril”)

many in his class went to visit Martin’s parents following his death. Chief Specialist Archie V. Connett, who was promoted to Ensign in the fall of 1943, wrote a touching memorial, titled “A Friend’s Tribute, to Ferrick” that Howard Lowe kept in his copy of *TT44* all these many years. Ferrick would have been in the Class of 1945.<sup>67</sup> Remember, this same Stearman bi-plane was used in Corpus Christi for pilot training and occasional midshipmen rides as “ballast.”

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<sup>64</sup> <http://www.factbites.com/topics/Chester-W.-Nimitz>

<sup>65</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

<sup>66</sup> See link below:

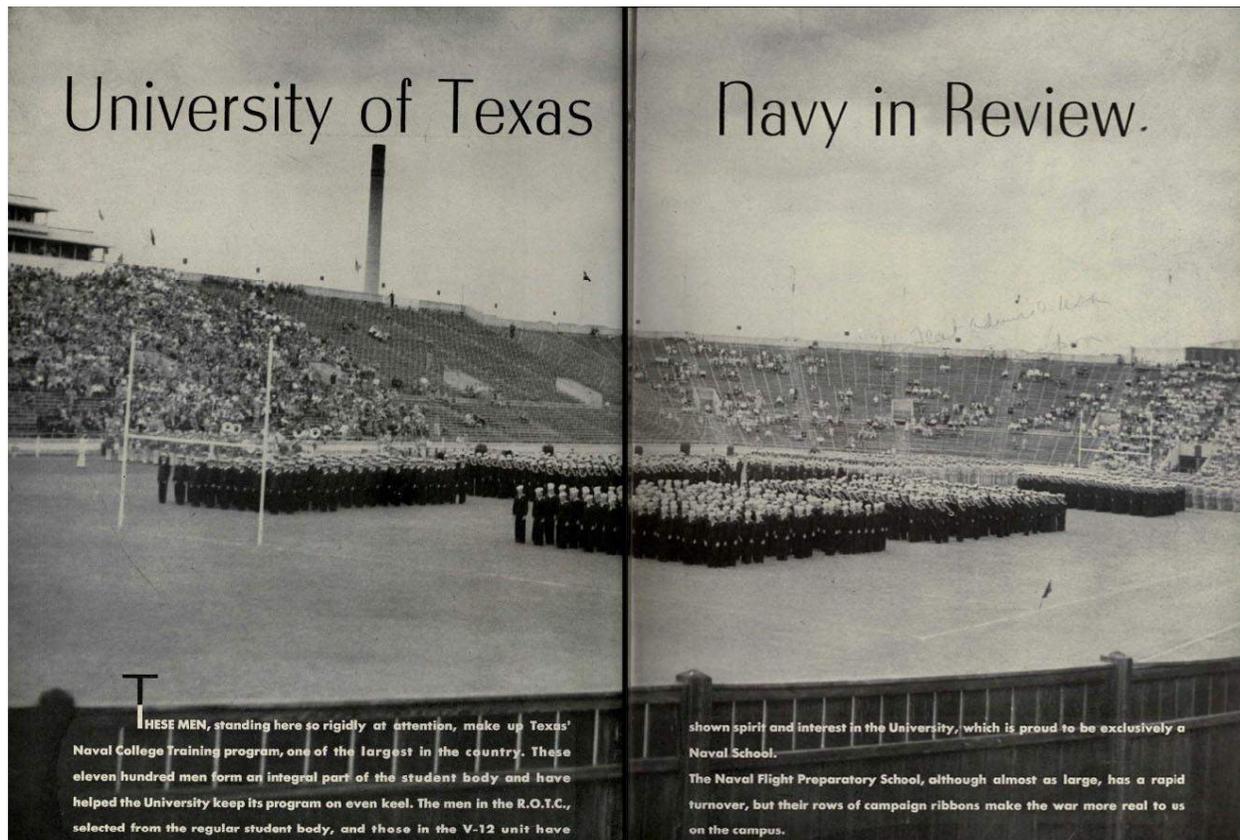
[http://www.amazon.com/dp/B0006N1R7G/ref=asc\\_df\\_B0006N1R7G3507960?smid=ATVPDKIKX0DER&tag=pg-1536-86-20&linkCode=df0&creative=395097&creativeASIN=B0006N1R7G](http://www.amazon.com/dp/B0006N1R7G/ref=asc_df_B0006N1R7G3507960?smid=ATVPDKIKX0DER&tag=pg-1536-86-20&linkCode=df0&creative=395097&creativeASIN=B0006N1R7G)

<sup>67</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

## 1,100 Navy Men on Campus

On pages 102 and 103 of the *Cactus* one saw an impressive photo of all the uniformed naval forces at UT on the field and in formation at Memorial Stadium. From a note in the 1983 Centennial *Cactus* this was probably at the Texas-Rice game on October 23, 1943. The narrative on that page read:

“These men, standing here so rigidly at attention, make up Texas’ Naval College Training program, one of the largest in the country. These eleven hundred men form an integral part of the student body and have helped The University keep its program on an even keel. The men in the R.O.T.C., selected from the regular student body, and those in the V-12 unit have shown spirit and interest in The University, which is proud to be exclusively a Naval School.



All Naval Personnel at UT Parade in Review at Memorial Stadium, 1944 *Cactus*, pp. 102-103

“The Naval Flight Preparatory School, although almost as large, has a rapid turnover, but their rows of campaign ribbons make the war more real to us on the campus.”

The “Naval Flight Preparatory School,” cited above, is the V-5 Program. The 40-page section in the *Cactus* that covers all three programs (NROTC, V-12 and V-5) is prefaced with remarks from ADM Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas. It reads:

“It is fitting that a state which once had a Navy of its own and has a colorful naval tradition should cultivate the arts of seafaring. I am hopeful that a good number of those in training at The University of Texas will see action with the Pacific Fleet, and I have every confidence they will give a good account of themselves in helping to bring Japan to her knees.”

### **First Regimental Commander**

By fall 1943 the V-12 and V-5 aviator training programs were fully underway at UT. From the excerpt above one can see that V-5 and V-12 added more than 1,000 Navy and Marine Corps officer candidates to the campus. A brigade or regiment varies in size but would be the next larger military grouping above a battalion. From time to time the NROTC Unit had a need for a regimental commander. During the WWII years, whenever all the Naval Officer Candidates (V-5, V-12 and NROTC) got together and needed to parade on the field, a regimental commander was appointed. The first occasion this need probably was realized was on the date of that formation in Memorial Stadium, cited above, but the *Cactus* makes no mention of who the regimental commander was. Another such occasion was the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In later years it was used for the annual Presidential Reviews when all three ROTC programs were on the field. Overall command for the event was rotated each year. So when it was Navy's turn the unit would appoint a regimental commander.

### **NROTC's First “Drill Team”**

Recollections can be a bit fuzzy sometimes, at least on some of the less important details. As best as can be determined, the first drill team appeared at the Rice football game on October 23, 1943 in Memorial Stadium, the same game at which appeared the large formation pictured on the previous page. Enough midshipmen to form four platoons got together, organized themselves into a team and did an exhibition drill at halftime during that game. There were several photos of this in the *TT44* yearbook. The midshipmen had



NROTC Drill Team in 1943, *Texas Tradition*, p. 66

high hopes that they would be asked to come back for other football games and “show their stuff.” As it turned out the crowd made so much noise that it was difficult to hear voice commands. In the confusion one saw photos of ranks being broken and middies rushing to recover. Many in the stands thought it was planned that way and laughed at the sight. The midshipmen involved didn't think so and were embarrassed enough to call the whole drill team effort quits.<sup>68</sup> By the way, Texas won 58 to 0.

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<sup>68</sup> Recollections of William T. “Bill” Barnhouse ‘44

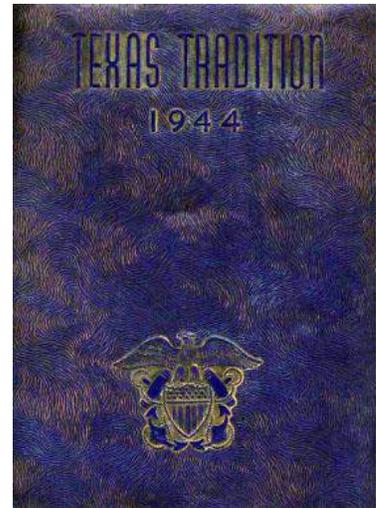
John Doole, Bill Barnhouse's roommate, had a slightly different take on this "experiment." He put it this way:

"As an alternative to morning exercises, Bob Stevenson organized a 'crack drill team,' consisting of five squads of five men each. We 'drilled' while everybody else was doing their exercises! We got so good that we were scheduled to be featured at a football game halftime. Only one problem: there was so much crowd noise, we couldn't hear our commands and ended up scattered all over the field! Very embarrassing."

On November 2, 1943, the Tower lights were turned back on after having been turned off since the beginning of WWII.<sup>69</sup> Evidently the fear of air raids had subsided.

### **Texas Tradition 1944**

In early December of 1943 the midshipmen of the UT NROTC unit published and distributed their own yearbook, *Texas Tradition* 1944 (*TT44*). According to Bill Barnhouse, the Class of '44, only 47 men at the time, was pretty special. In addition to the original 27 seniors, 20 midshipmen had doubled up on their course work and had joined that class. They wanted to do their own yearbook for that reason, and because the *Cactus* wanted to put them in the "Fraternities" section. They were not a fraternity. NROTC was a bona fide University program. Bill and the others had experience putting together high school yearbooks, so that's how they approached the *Texas Tradition*. It also documented the first two commissioning classes in June and November of 1943. Its 84 pages served as an excellent source of information about the earliest years at the UT NROTC; many thanks are due to Bill Barnhouse '44 for his providing this valuable reference. If a cruise book like this had been published at the end of every academic year, this history project would not have been anywhere near as complicated and difficult as it has been. The *Texas Tradition* 1944 yearbook was dedicated to CDR Friedell by all the midshipmen of the unit. The dedication read as follows:



*Texas Tradition, 1944*

"To Commander D. J. Friedell, Executive Officer, Counselor, Teacher and Friend, we dedicate this first issue of *Texas Tradition*. Commander Friedell came to us when the unit was in its infancy and under his tutelage we have advanced. For his untiring efforts in preparing the men of Texas for the job ahead of them, we express our deepest appreciation."

CDR Friedell returned the sentiment with the following letter to the Class of 1944:

To: The Class of 1944, Naval R.O.T.C., University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Subj: Your first *Texas Tradition*.

1. Did you ever feel helpless? If you did, you can appreciate how I feel. The object of this letter

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<sup>69</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 56.

is that I am trying to express my appreciation adequately for the compliment that you give me. Today you leave me. I take up anew with others. Our association has been most pleasant. Again I bore you by saying that I envy you your glorious privilege of going to sea in my Navy. Some to small ships - some to big ones. No matter where you go, I am your shipmate.

2. May it be your fortune to contribute to the distraction of our enemies.

God bless you.

D. J. Friedell

Commander, U.S.N. (Ret.)



**“Wetting Down” of Seniors in Memorial Fountain**

In the pages of *TT44* you will also find the Class of 1944, which takes some explaining. The first group of men, pictured in Ensign or 2nd Lieutenant uniforms, were the original Class of 1944, 27 men. The second group of men pictured in Ensign uniforms was 20 men from the original Class of 1945 who doubled up on their Navy coursework in order to get commissioned early (*TT44*, p. 22). That constituted the 47 “seniors.” The next two groups pictured were 2nd and 3rd Class midshipmen. These two groups had been doubling up on their Navy course work too, and were ahead of schedule for commissioning. The trimester schedule, having started the summer of 1942, gave them all extra semesters to complete course work. Essentially there were no freshmen. Juniors were the 53 2nd Class midshipmen pictured, and sophomores were the 78 3rd Class midshipmen pictured. At the time *TT44* went to press in the fall of 1943, the juniors had no idea of what was about to happen to them.

Prior to graduation, the 47 seniors were marched down to Memorial Fountain and thrown in as a wetting-down ceremony. LT Brittain, who was especially dear to the midshipmen as their “House Mother” at Andrews, laughed so loudly that he drew too much attention to himself. The seniors grabbed him and threw him into the fountain, khaki



**Milton C. “Mac” Brittain**

uniform, hat and all. CAPT London was not too pleased and let LT Brittain know it in no uncertain terms. This was the same LT Brittain who always made a point to correct any midshipmen in uniform caught with his hands in his pockets. There's a good picture of him in *TT44* on page 66 (previous page) with, you guessed it, his hands in his pockets.<sup>70</sup>

### **Navy Orchestra and Glee Club**

From *Texas Tradition* 1944 other unit developments from the academic year 1944 can be gleaned. Photos showed a V-12 Orchestra (p. 51), which performed at the annual Ring Dance. There was also a Glee Club (p. 51). From the looks of *TT44*, NROTC and V-12 had a lot of interaction. Indeed, most all of our NROTC graduates from 1944 to 1946 had entered the Navy through either the V-1 or V-12 program and had transferred to NROTC.



### **First Ring Dance**



**First NROTC Ring Dance, Texas Union**

President; and Charles R. Graham, Secretary-Treasurer. There were two or more additional individuals named, one of which was the Social Chairman, whose name is illegible. The event started at 2000 with

On the evening of January 22, 1944 the first ring dance was held at the Texas Union for seniors. This was and still is a formal affair, much like a high school prom, so ball gowns for the ladies, dress uniforms for the midshipmen, mess dress for senior officers and tuxedos for invited male guests were the order of the day. From a partially damaged program of the event that was saved by Howard Lowe, highlights of the event were pieced together. It started at 2000 (8 p.m.) and ended at midnight. Class officers were: O. Glenn Pate, President; A. M. Derrick, Jr., Vice

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<sup>70</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

Tag Dancing, followed at 2050 by the Grand March, then Program Dancing at 2100, the Ring Ceremony at 2200, an Intermission at 2315 and the End of the Dance at 2400. Music was provided by Charles Frezia's Navy Dance Band. There were six blank lines for signatures of those dancing with one's date. Howard was engaged at the time and danced with his fiancée four times. Others signed the two remaining dances, one being E. B. Johnson, a good friend of Howard's. Of course the ring (dipping) ceremony involved the midshipman's sweetheart, who had been wearing his class ring on a chain around her neck up until that time, dipping the ring into water from the seven seas and placing it on the midshipman's finger.

Another first occurred one week later. On January 31, 1944 women began playing in the Longhorn Band.<sup>71</sup>

### ***ENS Vincent Murray Rauber '43 – First KIA***

On February 26, 1944, two days before the biggest commissioning the unit had ever experienced, tragedy struck. ENS Vincent Rauber, one of the first to be commissioned from UT in June 1943, was killed in action (KIA) when his boat, USS Grayback (SS-208), was attacked by Japanese planes and sank south of Okinawa. He had been commissioned for less than eight months. All alumni who were asked said they were not aware of Rauber's death at the time. This information could have been withheld for the sake of morale, but it's more likely that the news of his death was slow in getting back to Austin. John Hitchcock '65 did a little digging and came up with some additional information. Rauber was a passenger on the USS Intrepid (CV-11) sailing out of San Francisco on January 6, 1944. Since he reported to a submarine he must have had training on the west coast during the six months he was awaiting transport.



Vincent M. Rauber

He was listed in the 1944 *Cactus* as Missing in Action (MIA) as of March 1944. The 1945 *Cactus* also listed him as MIA. The 1946 *Cactus* listed him as KIA and the 1947 *Cactus* listed him "In Memoriam" in the Ex-ROTCEE Association. His name is also listed on the memorial wall of the "punch bowl" in Honolulu. Although Rauber was the first KIA, four other UT NROTC KIAs were reported in the *Cactus* before he was.

### ***Pacific Buildup Requires Accelerated Commissionings – 100 Midshipmen***

"The Class of 1944 (47 seniors) was ready to graduate in February of 1944 when shortly before that time the Navy ordered the commissioning of the junior class as well. The commissioning was on the same day but the juniors received a commissioning date one day after the seniors. Needless to say, the unit had 53 surprised juniors. One might assume that this was in preparation to man the large number of landing craft being assembled in England for the invasion of France in June '44 (i.e., D-Day). Further

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<sup>71</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 56.

investigation, however, revealed that it was the needed buildup in the Pacific that generated the order. Most UT commissionees went to the Pacific theater. Bill Barnhouse said there was an understanding that the Brits would take care of the Atlantic and the U.S. would take care of the Pacific. As it was recalled, the commissioning ceremony was held in Gregory Gymnasium, the only place on campus big enough to hold that activity indoors in February.”<sup>72</sup> Joe Smith '44 says there were 100 midshipmen commissioned that day. That is the precise number you get by adding the original seniors (27), new seniors (20) and juniors (53), as pictured in *TT44*. Those juniors (e.g., Joe Smith) that we did talk to said they were commissioned with the big February group. Because the juniors did not have sufficient credits to graduate, not everyone who went through the commissioning ceremony received a degree. They put off graduation until after the war, if they were lucky enough to get through it. Many returned to UT to finish their degrees and some even earned higher degrees upon their return. The '47 and '48 *Cactuses* picture many who listed themselves as “Ex-ROTCee,” meaning the Ex-ROTCee Association. Howard Lowe said even some seniors had to come back to complete their degrees.



Gregory Gymnasium, Circa 1940



CAPT London administers the Oath of Office

From a copy of the commissioning program that was saved by Howard Lowe we were able to further document information about this huge commissioning ceremony. It began at 8:00 p.m. on February 28, 1944 in Gregory Gym, with the National Anthem played by the Navy V-12 Band. That was followed by the invocation, delivered by the Rev. Thomas F. Tierney. Next there were three brief addresses, by CAPT J. J. London, USN (Ret), the Professor of

<sup>72</sup> Recollections of Bruce Jamieson '45

Naval Science; Dr. Homer P. Rainey, President of The University of Texas; and RADM C. P. Mason, USN, Commandant of Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. These were followed by the swearing in, which was conducted by CAPT London, and the delivery of commissions by RADM Mason. This was followed by cheers “For those about to leave us” and “For those we leave behind.” The program was concluded with the singing of four songs by everyone, led by the ROTC Glee Club: Eternal Father, Auld Lang Syne, Anchors Aweigh and The Eyes of Texas.

Because seniors and juniors (as pictured in *TT44*) were commissioned and shipped off to war, the sophomores suddenly found themselves as the ranking senior class in the Corps, with all the leadership responsibilities attached thereto, which continued for the next year and more. The diminished ranks in the NROTC unit were ultimately filled by V-12 trainees who could successfully qualify for the transfer.



Even though midshipmen were not allowed to be married while in school, they could be engaged. Even so, some got married and successfully hid the fact. Howard Lowe said there were about a dozen in his class who were married. He said the staff generally looked the other way if the married midshipman was a senior. LT Brittain disclosed this to Howard years later. Howard admitted he was and disclosed that Larry Jones and George Miller were, too. If that’s true, then some of them re-enacted their vows after commissioning. The photo to the left is from the 1944 *Cactus* (p. 117) and pictures ENS and Mrs. George Miller. Even if some were still engaged, the time after commissioning was a time for weddings: new, “churched,” re-enacted or otherwise. On the same page as George’s photo is another photo of a wedding sword line. That one is ENS and Mrs. Larry Jones.

#### Weddings “followed” Commissioning

Another cottage industry that cropped up, shortly after the commissioning of all these new Navy and Marine Corps officers, was “Saluting for Dollars.” The first salute is a longstanding 19th-century tradition that requires newly commissioned officers to give a silver dollar to the recipient of their first salute. Navy tradition states that you have to buy your first salute and then earn every salute thereafter through your performance by gaining the respect of your subordinates. Not only were there 100 new



Time-honored Navy Tradition – The First Salute

officers on campus, but there also were over 1,000 enlisted men in the V-12 and V-5 hunting for them to trade a salute for a silver dollar. Here you see one enterprising sailor get three with one salute. These are (L to R) ENSs Norm Flados, Richard Underwood and John Toppins. Today, a naval

officer's "paying" for his first salute is considered a way to show respect for those superior enlisted personnel who helped the officer achieve commissioned status. Time was short after that large commissioning. Howard Lowe and his wife did not bother going through a re-enactment of their wedding since he, Howard, was shipped out just two days later. Bill Barnhouse had waited to marry and did so after commissioning and on the same weekend, presumably the Sunday following the Saturday commissioning. He was shipped out the following Saturday. Bill said that many of the new commissionees first went to schools on the east or west coast for crash courses on boat handling, submarines, underwater demolition and the like. Bill was one of nearly half of the class that was sent directly to a ship. His was the USS Kidd (DD-661), a Fletcher-class destroyer, named after RADM Isaac C. Kidd who died on the bridge of his flagship, USS Arizona (BB-39), during the attack on Pearl Harbor. RADM Kidd was the first U.S. flag officer to die during World War II, and the first American admiral ever to be killed in action. Today the USS Kidd is a fully restored floating museum in Baton Rouge, LA. Bill has attended reunions there every year.

### ***D-Day in Europe***

The following article excerpt and illustration came from "The UT History Corner" website by Jim Nicar ([www.jimnicar.com](http://www.jimnicar.com)):

**INVASION EXTRA**  
**American-Statesman**

AUSTIN, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

**INVASION ON**  
**Allies Hit In Northern France**

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced Tuesday that allied troops began landing on the northern coast of France Tuesday morning strongly supported by naval and air forces.

Text of the communique:  
"Under the command of Gen. Eisenhower allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

*Austin American-Statesman Headline, June 6, 1944*

"It was the wee, early- morning hours of Tuesday, June 6, 1944, and Austin was literally under a dark cloud. A late night thunderstorm had cooled the first 90-degree day of the year, and doused the city with some welcome rain. On The University of Texas campus, many students were still awake. It was the dreaded last week of class for the spring quarter, always full of tests and term papers. And as final exams loomed on the horizon, everyone was looking forward to the weekend, when Tommy Dorsey and his famous orchestra would be the headline act for the All-University Dance at Gregory Gym Friday evening. To stay alert through long hours of

study, most students relied on a steady diet of coffee and big band dance music on the radio. But on this night, the lightning interrupted reception, and the radios sputtered and crackled with storm static.

"At 2:30 a.m., about the time when most stations and their sleepy announcers prepared to sign off for the night, a gentleman from New York abruptly interrupted the programming: 'We take you now to London.' Soon after, the steady voice of Colonel Ernest DuPree, from the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), calmly read official communiqué

number one. ‘Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.’

“Finally, after months of waiting, speculation, and false alarms, D-Day had arrived. With the announcement that a European invasion was underway, the campus began to stir. Lights were turned on, roommates pushed out of bed, and the news yelled down hallways in campus dorms. Everyone was glued to their radios – television wouldn’t arrive in Austin until 1952 – which offered a constant stream of updates and initial first-hand accounts. Announcers often interrupted bulletins with new bulletins. General Eisenhower himself addressed the citizens of occupied Western Europe, ‘Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of liberation is approaching.’

“At 4:30 a.m., the All-Saints’ Episcopal Church, just north of campus, began to ring its bells, and awakened all of the residents in the Scottish Rite Dormitory across the street. Other churches did the same, both in Austin and across the country. (In Houston, most retail stores would remain closed for the day as 445 churches opened for 24-hour prayer vigils.) About the same time, west campus fraternity and sorority houses, along with some private residences, received telephone calls from an anonymous, almost-hysterical woman, who shouted, ‘The invasion is here! The invasion is here!’”

Ironically, among the last to receive word was the Naval V-12 unit [actually, the Naval ROTC and V-12] housed in Andrews Hall. Because they were under a strict schedule with lights (and radios) out at 10:00 p.m., the members of the naval unit had managed to sleep through most of the night. It wasn’t until “limber-lunged Gordon,” a newsboy for the *Austin American-Statesman*, passed by the residence hall. He was selling a tabloid-sized newspaper extra at 5:30 in the morning. “Extra! Extra! Invasion on ... We’re killing them all!” In a few minutes, the lights of Andrews were aglow.

The author of the preceding article could have picked any one of all the other dormitories occupied by the Navy and would have been totally correct to call them V-12. There were only a small number of V-12 personnel who stayed in Andrews Hall for the brief time it was under Navy contract. The bulk were Naval ROTC midshipmen and their “House Mother” LT Mac Brittain.

### **ENS Jack David Thompson '44 – Second KIA**

On June 6, 1944, D-Day was launched in the Atlantic theater. One day later, on June 7th, ENS Jack D. Thompson, who had been commissioned barely four months earlier, was killed in action when his ship struck a mine off the coast of Normandy, France. He was the second casualty of the war from the unit. More alumni were aware of Thompson’s death, probably because it was just after and closely associated with D-Day. Jack had been one of those “surprised” juniors, commissioned in the large February ceremony, and didn’t make it back to complete his degree. His death is further evidence that the juniors (in *TT44*) did get their commissions in February, because his death occurred before the next commissioning class would have taken the



Jack D. Thompson

oath. The photo on the right is from *TT44* and is taken in his midshipman's uniform, because they didn't expect to get commissioned early.

Some changes may have occurred in the summer of 1944, since none of our February 1944 commissionees believe that Hill Hall was used for anyone other than UT athletes. Page 380 of the 1945 *Cactus*, though, says that Hill Hall had been used by V-12 since July 1943. In this issue they were referred to as the Hill Hall "Old Timers." Probably the reason for our February 1944 Class thinking this was that they were all NROTC and didn't interact with V-12 very much. Also Andrews Dorm, where the middies were staying, was clear across the campus from Hill Hall. Hill Hall was initially the dormitory for V-5 program candidates and also Sick Bay for NROTC.<sup>73</sup> The summer saw a change in the NROTC quarters, too. The 1945 *Cactus* shows Andrews dorm back in the hands of women. Robert Bower '46 came to UT in October 1944 and remembered Roberts Hall as the dormitory, so the switch must have happened before or after the July-Oct trimester. Bower remembers Roberts having screened-in common sleeping areas, four men to a room, and separate study areas.

In the summer of 1944 the unit lost one of its star midshipmen, Ralph I. Ellsworth, to the Naval Academy. He had come to UT in the fall of 1942 and was a star halfback on scholarship for the Texas Longhorns. His wife, Jackie, was a Sweetheart of The University in 1943. Ralph went to Annapolis and graduated in 1946. He seriously injured his knee playing football in his senior year and so was medically discharged and not commissioned. He returned to UT, though, to finish a degree in Petroleum Engineering and took a MA in Geology. He made Tau Beta Pi when he graduated from the UT Engineering School— not bad for a kid who had been orphaned at 16 and raised by two old maid aunts in San Antonio.<sup>74</sup>

### **Sea and Anchor Details**

On October 9, 1944 she was commissioned with CAPT Felix Locke Baker in command. Nearly a year and a half earlier, on May 10, 1943, her keel was laid down, at Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company in Newport News, VA, as a "long hull" Essex class aircraft carrier. After commissioning she transited the Panama Canal and three months later departed San Francisco on her way to join the war in the Pacific. She was the USS Randolph (CV-15) and had a part to play in the unit's history.<sup>75</sup>

The 1945 *Cactus* (p. 124) showed seven new Ensigns taking the oath of office in June 1944 and 13 new Ensigns graduating in November 1944. These photos probably reflect the entire commissioning class for each of those dates. What evidence we do have points to those figures being accurate. The Appendix lists a breakdown of commissionings in academic year 1944.

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<sup>73</sup> Recollections of Bruce Jamieson '45

<sup>74</sup> Recollections of Howard R. Lowe '44

<sup>75</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Randolph\\_%28CV-15%29#Disposal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Randolph_%28CV-15%29#Disposal)

## **Academic Year 1945 – World War II Diminishes**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 230 midshipmen (Up 50) + 787 V-12 sailors (Down 159)

Number of Staff: 10 Officers (Down 7), 28 Enlisted (Insufficient Data/Assume No Change)

Number of Commissionees: 75 (74 Navy, 1 Marine) (Down 37)

Things looked positive for an allied victory in Europe after D-Day. Even the Battle of the Bulge, which occurred between December of 1944 and January of 1945, did not dampen expectations “over there” (i.e., Europe). Japan and the Pacific Theater were an entirely different situation. Victory over Japan was extremely problematic and, remember, UT was providing men mainly for that area of operations.

Unit manpower increased by about 50 men from the previous year. When you add a four-man Color Guard and a 17-man Drum and Bugle Corps (‘45 *Cactus*, p. 377) to the companies and staff pictured you come up with 225 by head count, and 232 by a count of names. This would indicate a nominal strength of 230.

The unit organization added another company, also composed of two platoons. The *Cactus* referred to them backwards on pages 374-376 as “Platoon x Company y.” V-12 sailors are shown in two platoons of Company X on page 379 and are not referred to backwards like the NROTC platoons were. Roman numerals were still used and the breakdown was like this:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Platoon I</u>	<u>Platoon II</u>
I	30	27
II	34	26
III	33	31
X	45	49

Not even a hundred V-12 sailors are shown in the 1945 *Cactus*. No V-5 were shown either. We knew there were more on campus from Schneider’s book so it’s probable that they just didn’t get their pictures in the yearbook. Other dormitories housed V-12; apparently, Hill Hall is the only one that “got the memo” about the *Cactus* photo sessions. For academic year 1945 the following numbers were V-12 trainee numbers taken from James Schneider’s book (p. 460):

<u>Trimester</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Nov44-Feb45	787
Mar45-Jun45	554
Jul45-Oct45	309

There were four Battalion staffs pictured on Page 373, with the following Battalion Commanders for the following timeframes. The timeframes corresponded to the publishing of the *Cactus*, not the academic year.

<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Battalion Commander</u>
Mar44-Jul44	LCDR William McCarthy
Jul44-Sep44	LCDR Ivan Elmer
Sep44-Nov44	LCDR Kirk Cansler
Nov44-Mar45	LCDR Andrew Huff

The 1945 *Cactus* also revealed more changes for the unit staff, a new CO, CAPT Rawson J. Valentine, and a new XO, CDR John N. Ferguson, among them. However, photographic evidence in this volume was very limited. One other new officer, LT H. B. Roggenburg, appeared in the Rifle Team photo; it is probably a good guess that CDR McLean had left because of promotion. LCDRs Moyers, Candler and Brittain had all been on staff during the preceding two years, so it is probable that they left as well. LCDR Rogers, LTs Threlkeld and Curtis, LTJGs Clayton, Schier, and Torrance, and ENS Graham had only been there the previous year so it's likely that they stayed. Another new officer, LT Edward Leber, is pictured with the V-12 platoons at Hill Hall on Page 379 and is identified as the "Dorm Officer." Only Chief Taylor can be confirmed by photographic evidence as being on the enlisted staff for this year, but it is highly unlikely that many changes occurred, given that the unit was probably still operating at the increased wartime tempo with no appreciable changes in the numbers of midshipmen or V-12 sailors.



Rawson J. Valentine

### **Some V-12 Candidates Allowed to Transfer to NROTC**

The 1945 *Cactus* (p. 125) showed photos from the February 1945 commissioning ceremony in Gregory Gym. Narrative on Page 127 interestingly notes that some V-12 members were able to transfer to NROTC. This statement is borne out by anecdotal evidence from our alumni and the V-12 book by James Schneider. Another photo on Page 372 showed a March 1945 class of 27 new Ensigns. They were all from the NROTC program and started as V-12 students, according to Schneider's book.

Page 378 showed 13 members of the Rifle Team, with LT H. B. Roggenburg as Officer-in-Charge and GMC A. J. Taylor as Coach. These were the men who did target practice in the attic of Littlefield House. Robert Bower '46 recalls that they used .45 caliber automatics, too!

On November 1, 1944, UT President Homer P. Rainey was fired by the Board of Regents for "failing to conform to certain laws and regulations."<sup>76</sup> In all likelihood this really meant that President Rainey was

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<sup>76</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 57.

not bending to the will of the Board of Regents. President Rainey had written the letter to the Navy Department back in 1940 that requested UT be given a Naval ROTC unit. Dr. T. S. Painter was appointed Acting President, and he was finally elected to the office on May 24, 1946, nearly two years later.<sup>77</sup>

### **Three More Alumni Are Killed in Action**

Just after the beginning of the new year, on January 21, 1945, a third alumnus was killed in action. ENS John Newton Cowan had graduated and received his commission less than a year before. He died during a Kamikaze attack on the USS Ticonderoga (CV-14) and was buried at sea.



John N. Cowan

In March of 1945 Capt Fred E. Haynes, USMC was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V" for his service on Iwo Jima in February and March of that year. He was the S-3 (Operations Officer) and Assistant S-3, 28th Marines, the regiment that seized Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, and raised the national colors there on February 23, 1945. Maj Haynes would, five years hence, report to the UT NROTC unit as its second Marine Officer Instructor.

### **Sea and Anchor Details**

On March 11, 1945, USS Randolph was damaged by a kamikaze hit and by July of that year became a part of Admiral Halsey's famed 3rd Fleet. She earned three battle stars for her service in WWII.<sup>78</sup>



Charles W. Settles

The following April, two more of our alumni were killed in action. On April 7, 1945, LTJG Charles W. Settles, a graduate of our first class (June 1943), was killed in action in the Pacific theater. On the 18th, ENS William W. Stephens, a classmate of John Cowan, was killed in action aboard the USS Mobile (CL-63) operating in the Pacific theater. All the last four KIAs were reported in the 1945 *Cactus* (pp. 4-8) and, along with ENS Rauber, all five KIAs were **reported in the 1946 *Cactus* (pp. 157-166).**



William W. Stephens

### **FDR Dies – Another Regimental Commander Tapped**

On April 12, 1945, then-President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage following a long illness, and Vice President Harry S. Truman was sworn into office. The occasion of FDR's death gave rise to another en masse Navy formation and parade in Memorial Stadium. Midshipman LCDR

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<sup>77</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 58.

<sup>78</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Randolph\\_%28CV-15%29#Disposal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Randolph_%28CV-15%29#Disposal)

Daniel M. “Dan” Krausse, who would relieve midshipman LCDR Andrew Huff as Battalion Commander in the spring, was chosen to be the Regimental Commander for President Roosevelt’s Memorial Muster in late April of 1945.<sup>79</sup>



Daniel M. “Dan” Krausse

### **Victory in Europe Comes**

On May 8, 1945, before the end of the spring semester, VE (Victory in Europe) Day was celebrated. A major part of WWII was over. The Japanese, though, had not surrendered, and since more UT men were headed for the Pacific theater, the war was far from over for UT. The prospect of having to mount a major amphibious attack on the Japanese mainland was daunting. The projected losses were upward of 1 million men. It was no time to ease up on these officer candidate programs.

The 1945 *Cactus* was the first to show pictures of a graduating class and a list of names. That was most helpful in piecing together the commissioning classes for the unit. Only November ’44 (actually held on October 27, 1944) and March ’45 (actually February 26, 1945) graduation classes were shown. The 1946 *Cactus* showed the October ’45 class. A comparison of names and photos showed there was only one member graduating in the October ’45 class who had originated in the V-12. These class photos showed Ensigns and 2ndLts, so their source commissioning program (V-12 or NROTC) had to be determined by a comparison of names. Since V-12 was not pictured or names listed in the 1945 *Cactus*, one had to go back to 1944 and compare names to see which midshipmen were previous V-12 sailors. Two other methods also revealed the approximate number of V-12 transfers: comparing the names of those commissioned with (1) the names of underclassmen (3rd Class Midshipmen) in *TT44* or (2) with our alumni rolls, which do contain some V-12 transferees. One can make a general conclusion from the statement made in the V-12 book by James Schneider about all new NROTC midshipmen after July 1, 1943 coming from V-12, that any name, other than the surviving 3rd Class Midshipmen shown in *TT44*, would have been a V-12 transfer to NROTC. In addition, the April 1988 issue of Naval Orange contained a photo on Page 12 that pictured and named the June 24, 1945 commissionees. Tables showing commissioning numbers are listed in the Appendix.

### **Sea and Anchor Details**

In October 1945 USS Randolph was back in the Atlantic and was rigged for Operation Magic Carpet service. She made two such trips to the Mediterranean area to return U.S. servicemen to the United States. In 1946 she became a training ship for reservists and midshipmen. She made training cruises to the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and to Europe before being mothballed in the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in early 1948.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> Recollections of Dan M. Krausse ’45

<sup>80</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Randolph\\_%28CV-15%29#Disposal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Randolph_%28CV-15%29#Disposal)

## Academic Year 1946 – NROTC & V-12 Combined Battalion

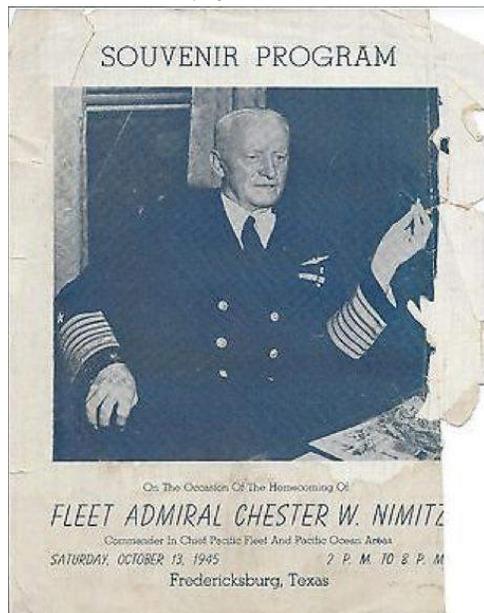
### Statistics:

Number of Students: 243 midshipmen (Up 13) + 240 V-12 sailors (Down 547)  
Number of Staff: 7 Officers (Down 3), 28 Enlisted (Insufficient Data/Assume No Change)  
Number of Commissionees: 106 (98 Navy, 8 Marine) (Up 31)

Going into the 1946 academic year, the U.S. was still on a wartime footing. Only the V-12 program was being scaled back. Photos in the *Cactus* of that year showed, for the first time, sailors and midshipmen standing shoulder to shoulder in combined ranks. With the prospect of a huge amphibious assault on the mainland of Japan looming, this year was no different from the last five in wartime planning, so it is included here with the WWII years.

### Victory in Japan Comes

Finally, on August 15th, Japan capitulated and announced its unconditional surrender. VJ (Victory in Japan) Day was celebrated on September 2, 1945 with the signing of the instrument of surrender on the battleship USS Missouri (BB-63), in Tokyo harbor. Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was the official representative of the United States and signed the document on behalf of the U.S.<sup>81</sup> The fall semester was off to a joyous start. On Saturday, October 13, 1945, the UT NROTC Unit traveled to



Souvenir Program of Nimitz's Homecoming



UT NROTC Unit members march in Fredericksburg Parade

<sup>81</sup> <http://www.factbites.com/topics/Chester-W.-Nimitz>

Fredericksburg, Texas, to honor the return home of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.<sup>82</sup> They marched in a parade, depicted in the photograph on the previous page.

Bill Barnhouse noted, “There was a point system that the Navy used to release men after the war. You started with ½ point for each year of your age. You got 1 point for being in a battle, 1 point for being married, 1 point for each child you had, and there were points for being overseas. You needed 21 points to leave the service.” The author’s father had enough points, when his ship arrived on the West coast carrying home 1,600 POWs, so that he could leave the service for a discharge center and make his way home to Texas for Christmas that year.<sup>83</sup> Most of those POWs were survivors of the Bataan Death March.

Bill Barnhouse also said, “The Navy offered ROTC officers a chance to augment to the Regular Navy after the war, but few took it.” It’s not hard to guess why many did not stay in the service. From February, 1944 to the summer of 1945 many of those men had not finished their degrees and had to come back to UT to complete courses and get their diplomas before getting on with their lives.

The NROTC program gained a few men from the previous year. The V-12 program had dramatically dropped in its numbers (see below). The *Cactus*, in addition to not picturing any faculty staff, did not show any Battalion staff photos either. The unit strength from the table below was based on a head count. If one counts names of NROTC midshipmen and V-12 sailors, the numbers were 243 midshipmen and 240 V-12. That would put the unit strength at somewhere between 425 (heads) and 484 (names)—say, a nominal 480. This would represent a gain of about 13 midshipmen.

The Battalion integrated the NROTC and V-12 programs into six companies. The following table broke down the composition of each group from photos on pages 492-498:

<u>Company/Platoon</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>V-12</u>	<u>Total</u>
First/First	9	23	32
First/Second	8	24	32
Second/First	10	31	41
Second/Second	5	30	35
Third/First	14	22	36
Third/Second	14	18	32
Fourth/First	25	13	38
Fourth/Second	14	18	32
Fifth/First	25	13	38
Fifth/Second	12	12	24

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<sup>82</sup> Recollections of Robert B. Bower '46 and Souvenir Program, 4 pages. The author found a photo of the front page of this souvenir program on eBay but was too late to bid on it. The program cover provided the date for the event. The program sold to someone for \$5.

<sup>83</sup> *Notables, Peace & War*, 2013, by Ed Mergele, Short Story: “I’ll Be Home for Christmas 1945,” p. 167

Sixth/First	18	11	29
Sixth/Second	15	16	31
Regimental Band	15	6	21
Color Guard		4	4
Totals	184	241	425

For academic year 1946 the following numbers were V-12 trainee numbers taken from James Schneider's book (p. 460):

<u>Trimester</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Nov45-Feb46	144
Mar46-Jun46	46

The 1946 *Cactus* showed the arrival of a new PNS, as well as other changes. On page 491, CAPT McCown, the new PNS, appeared to be reviewing the troops with CAPT Valentine as part of their Change of Command ceremony. Only three other staff officers were walking with them. The XO was one of them; the two other officers were one LCDR and one LT. Neither looked like an officer in the 1944 *Cactus* or *TT44*, and since there were no staff photos in the 1945 *Cactus* those are the closest documents with which to compare. It is difficult to believe that that was the entire limit of the officer staff because of the number of men remaining. There was no photographic evidence of the enlisted staff in the *Cactus*.



Henry Y. McCown

From his biography, which was recovered from the ROTC Building time capsule in 2010, CAPT Henry Young McCown was our first PNS from Texas. He graduated from the Naval Academy, class of 1918. He was awarded the Navy Cross, as Commanding Officer of the USS Thomas Buckley, for engaging in minesweeping operations to clear the North Sea after WWI. He also served aboard the Presidential yacht, USS Mayflower (PY-1) and concurrently as Naval Aide to then-President Harding. During his career he commanded six ships and a division. He was probably the first PNS to assume command without having been recalled to active duty. The author asked CAPT McCown's son, Henry, to review the biography found in the time capsule, and he said, "The bio of my dad is the most complete I have ever seen. In the past, I went through a couple of old files full of orders and USN BUPERS cables, but even so I learned several new things from your bio. Great stuff."

### ***MDN McCown Remembers CAPT McCown***

Henry Young McCown, Jr., who later went through UT NROTC and graduated with the Class of 1956, remembered those years his dad was Professor of Naval Science this way, and Ken Haynes remarked that this was exactly how he remembered CAPT McCown and Littlefield House:

"When we first moved to Austin, The University had a huge house on 27th Street, right next to

Scottish Rite Dorm, which was supposed to be inhabited by the UT President. But Dr. Painter lived in his own house over on 32nd and Speedway, so they put us up in the President's house. We rattled around in there for a year or so, then the UT shakers and movers decided that Dr. Painter would have to live in the big house, where he could entertain the muckety-mucks (which Painter, a humble chemical engineer, just hated to do!). So, we switched houses and lived on 32nd for several years, until we built a house on Tanglewood Trail, out by the lake. In the first couple of years in Austin, the PNS actually had his very own Captain's gig, which was moored out at the old Bennett Boat Docks [right next to what is now Mozart Cafe, end of Enfield at the lake]. The Unit had a couple of old timer, VERY salty Chief Petty Officers, Rhodes and Pickett, and they were always ready to fire up the gig and take landlubbers out onto the water. Great times, as I often got to drive. I don't remember what happened to the gig. I always loved having classes in the Littlefield House, such a classy building. Dad loved it, too."

Page 491 also provided photographic proof that the front yard of Littlefield House did sport a gun mount at one time. This was confirmed by Robert Bower '46 and Ken Haynes '47. However, the one shown is a 5" 38 gun mount, not the 3" 50 previously cited by Howard Lowe. Further photographic evidence from the 1947 *Cactus* (p. 314) showed that there were two gun mounts in the front yard at Littlefield House, a 3" 50 and a 5" 38. Sometime between Howard Lowe's commissioning in February 1944 and the beginning of academic year 1946 the second gun mount, a 5" 38, was added to the weapons array at Littlefield House.

Both mounts were also shown in the 1953 *Cactus* (p. 309). Page 500 showed there were still a Navy Swing Band and a NROTC Glee Club, although the Glee Club had sailors in it as well as midshipmen. The Swing Band was the same as the previous Navy "orchestra."

Campus dormitories were still being used to house midshipmen. Roberts Hall was one of those. It had a four-to-a-room arrangement, with a pair of over/under bunk beds and four study desks in the middle of the room. Middies were required to keep tight beds and scrub the hardwood floors with soap and water to a shine.<sup>84</sup>



5" 38 Gun Mount and tail end of 3" 50 Gun Mount (left), 1953 *Cactus*, p. 309

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<sup>84</sup> Recollections of Bob Bower '46

During and immediately after WWII, midshipmen enjoyed room and board on campus at no expense to them. After the war, this benefit ended because midshipmen were no longer on active duty. Those who did enter the program found they had to fend for themselves to find affordable room and board. Even scholarship students, who now were receiving a stipend of \$50 per month, found that hard to subsist on. Three years hence, some very resourceful young midshipmen would come back from summer cruise with an idea on how to solve that problem.

One commissionee from February 1946, Cy Eberhart, had an interesting observation. “One of the special things about taking our commissions in the Marines was that we had absolutely no training, classes or any exposure to that branch while in the NROTC. So what happened? There were enough of us across the country to make up a company and we were sent to Parris Island and went through Marine Boot Camp as 2nd Lieutenants.” The Navy partially rectified this problem by adding a Marine officer and a Marine non-commissioned officer to the unit staff in academic year 1947. With these additional staff members, classes and training would also be added to better prepare those midshipmen who chose the Marine Corps as their service option.

Cy further characterized the combined V-12/NROTC program and their February 1946 commissioning this way:

“Our February 1946 commencement was for the completion of the Navy program. We did not have our academic degrees at that time. That had to wait until after the war; we returned as civilians to complete whatever courses we needed to satisfy The University’s requirements. There was an odd twist to this. Sometime after we returned we learned that we had qualified for a BS degree in ‘Naval Science and Tactics.’ Rumor had it that this was the same degree given by the Naval Academy. True or not, I don't know. Many of us took this degree as somewhat of a joke because we were never told while we were in the NROTC that we were working toward a degree. Mine was dated January 1947. My BA was still two terms away.”

When Cy speaks of “semester” was referring to the Baylor Plan trimester, since he further describes it as four months in duration. So it appears as though the first two trimesters were spent as a V-12 student at UT or elsewhere, and the last five trimesters were taken as a NROTC cadet or midshipman, if their performance was sufficiently good enough to be transferred. And similar to what happened in February 1944, when the juniors were ordered to be commissioned, these seniors in February 1946 received their commissions but had to return to UT to complete their degrees after the war ended. Although February 1946 was after Japan’s surrender, this was the last class in the wartime pipeline. They had started before the war ended and the Navy had not yet changed procedures for turning out officers.



James P. “Jim” O’Donnell

Another remark made by Jim O’Donnell ’46 in July 2014 further shed some light on why changes were made in the relationship between V-12 and NROTC. He said “Don Quinn and I were in the V-12 unit at Southwestern University [in Georgetown] and due to be sent to Midshipman School in July 1945 after our fourth semester (two years). I got the impression that the end of the war in Europe had reduced the urgent need for officers, so we were

transferred to the NROTC at UT instead. I don't remember being asked anything about this change in plan.” Ken Haynes '47 put it this way: “After two years, the V-12er was ordered to OCS and, 90 days later, commissioned ENS, USNR. V-12ers who carried a high GPA and were recognized as good leaders were given the option of transferring to the NROTC and on graduation, commissioned ENS, USN(R). We know from Schneider's book that from the summer of 1943 to the summer of 1946 the V-12 was the only source of new midshipmen for the NROTC program. It would appear that after VE Day that was the only pipeline left for obtaining a commission until VJ Day. Ken Haynes' account added the possibility of a regular commission like the academy. That wasn't generally available until academic year 1947. Before 1947, all commissions except USNA commissions were reserve commissions.



Kenneth G. “Ken” Haynes

### ***Site Established on Campus for New Navy ROTC Building***

In the spring of 1946, planning for the NROTC building, to include an indoor rifle range, began in earnest as the faculty building committee was tasked to determine the feasibility of a proposed site just south of Gregory Gym. That site was strongly opposed by the Physical Education Department because there were intramural playing fields situated in that area, so the Board of Regents established a site north of Gregory Gym, as it was considered important to be located near the gym. While no construction on the site was to occur for, at least, another ten years, the space was now defined and reserved for an ROTC Building.<sup>85</sup>

### ***V-12 Program & Trimester Schedule Come to an End***

On June 30, 1946 the V-12 Program came to an end and officer commissioning for the Navy and Marine Corps on the UT campus was greatly scaled back. According to Ken Haynes, the trimester schedule at UT ended that year, too, and the Naval ROTC Program told everyone that they could just go home if they wanted to. Another alumnus recalled, “The war being over by then, we were offered the choice of being released to the reserves and sent home or taking a year of service. In one of my better decisions, I chose the year of service and was posted to the USS Fargo (CL-106), the flagship of the Mediterranean fleet. I served on her until April of 1947, when I was separated in Newport, RI.”<sup>86</sup> Those were the choices for V-12 sailors who were being commissioned that year. The V-12 program was being phased out with the end of the war, so those who were still in it had one more choice: they could, depending on their status, transfer to NROTC and obtain a commission. The large size of the class for February 1946 was undoubtedly due to V-12 transfers. Eighteen theretofore not seen midshipmen were pictured in the '45 *Cactus* and were undoubtedly V-12 transferees. Sixteen were pictured in the '46 *Cactus* for the first time as midshipmen and undoubtedly were also V-12 transferees. The Appendix lists a breakdown of commissionings for academic year 1946. Numbers in the “V-12” columns represent those midshipmen who came from the V-12 program and successfully transferred to NROTC before

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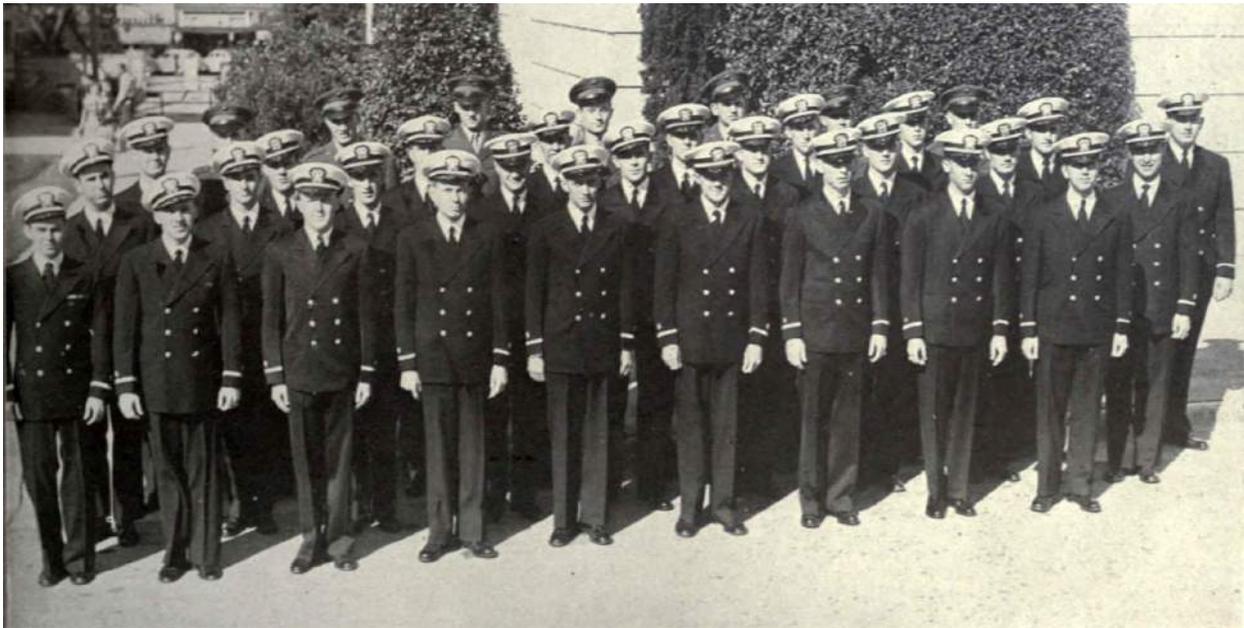
<sup>85</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

<sup>86</sup> Recollections of James P. O'Donnell '46

commissioning. No evidence was found that V-12 candidates obtained their commissions at UT upon graduation without transfer to NROTC.

Jim O'Donnell '46 made an interesting observation: "Some of us kept our sailor suits from the V-12 to wear off campus. We thought they were better for hitch-hiking." No doubt they were also helpful in attracting the young ladies.

The 1946 *Cactus* had two photographs on page 499 that pictured and named the commissionees on October 29, 1945 and February 26, 1946 so we have an accurate count and list of names associated with those classes. One was added to the October class as having not been pictured, on the strength of Ivan Elmer's list. The numbers are listed in the Appendix.



Commissioning Class on February 26, 1946 – The 7<sup>th</sup> Marine was not named in the list and took a while to identify.

## Chapter 3 – The Years Between Wars (1947-1950)

Planning for post-war naval education began a year before the end of World War II when it became apparent that more Regular officers would be needed in the future.<sup>87</sup> WWII had ended, and in the clamor to demobilize over 3 million men just in the Department of the Navy, then-RADM James L. Holloway, Jr., was put in charge to make it an orderly process. The demobilization was completed by September 1, 1946.

### **Academic Year 1947 – New Changes in the Program**

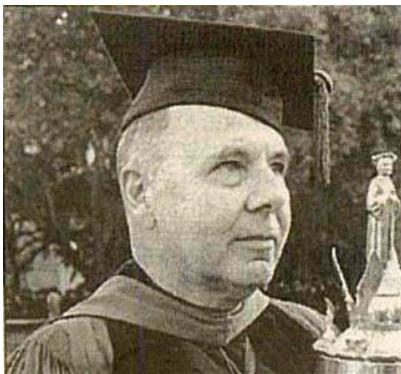
#### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 122 midshipmen (down 121)

Number of Staff: 7 Officers (No change), 7 Enlisted (down 21)

Number of Commissionees: 27 (27 Navy, 0 Marine) (down 78)

#### **Dr. H. Malcolm Macdonald Named Liaison Officer for ROTC Program(s)**



**H. Malcolm Macdonald**

Although the Army (and Air Force) were still a year away from arrival on campus, 1946 was the year cited as the beginning of Dr. Macdonald's close relationship with ROTC on campus. That first year we had him all to ourselves but would have to share him in the years to come. Dr. Macdonald had come back from the war as a LCDR in the Naval Reserve and continued his active service in the Reserve, wearing his uniform on campus once a week.<sup>88</sup> The day was undoubtedly the same day that the ROTC midshipmen and cadets wore theirs for weekly drill.

Academic year 1947, beginning with the fall of 1946, saw more changes for the unit. From the previous year's manpower figure of 455 (midshipmen and V-12), the number dropped by nearly three-quarters. If you only counted midshipmen, it still represented a 50% drop in manpower. A head count revealed 111 men. A count of names revealed 129 men. From the paragraph below there were 40 regular and 82 contract students for a total of 122. This represented a manpower figure cut in half from the previous year.

The Battalion staff of 5 was pictured on page 309. Midshipman LCDR Clarence R. Lassetter was pictured as the Battalion Commander for fall 1946. Page 308 stated midshipman LCDR Kenneth G. Haynes was Battalion



**Kenneth G. "Ken" Haynes**

<sup>87</sup> An Evaluation of the Navy's URL Officer Accession Programs, CNS 1096, September 1977, page 3

<sup>88</sup> Memorial Resolution prepared by a special committee of Professors William S. Livingston (Chair), James R. Roach and Lorene L. Rogers.

Commander for spring 1947. Pages 310-311 showed the Battalion organized into two companies, each with two platoons, with the following numbers, by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>
First	21	21
Second	21	23

Page 312 showed a four-man Color Guard and a 12-man Drum and Bugle Corps. Page 313 showed two company staffs of 4 each. The Rifle Team was still alive with eight members, shown on Page 313.

### **Holloway Plan Changes NROTC**

In the process of demobilizing the Navy, RADM James L. Holloway, Jr. chaired an influential committee that changed how the NROTC program worked and broke the monopoly the Naval Academy had as the primary source for Naval officers. This new plan furnished half the Naval officers the Navy needed each year, the other half coming from the Academy. NROTC graduates obtained scholarships without having to go through the formality of a Congressional appointment. They also obtained regular, vice reserve, commissions and competed, in the fleet, head-to-head with Academy graduates. The plan was approved by Congress and signed into law on August 13, 1946, just in time for the 1947 academic year. The plan proved to be so successful that the Army and Air Force also adopted it.



James L. Holloway, Jr.

The “Holloway Plan” called for procuring Regular officers from 52 civilian colleges and universities. It provided the flexibility necessary to meet the inevitable fluctuations in the number of officers required, and the ability to obtain a sufficient number of civilian-educated prospective naval officers, without altering the role of the Naval Academy. The current NROTC program was also referred to as the NROTC (College or Contract) program. The new program would be referred to as the NROTC (Scholarship) program. The old NROTC(C) program would be retained as a way of attracting volunteers who could later earn a scholarship in the NROTC(S) program. The NROTC(C) program still offered a reserve commission upon graduation, but with only a three-year obligation to serve. The new NROTC(S) program offered a full scholarship for up to four years with a regular commission upon graduation, and a four-year obligation to serve.<sup>89</sup> Regular midshipmen received \$50 per month plus books and tuition. Contract midshipmen received 65 cents per day, and no books or tuition.<sup>90</sup>

By 1947, the remaining V-12 sailors either successfully transferred to the NROTC program, went home or returned to the fleet. A cursory comparison of names in the '46 and '47 *Cactuses* shows that 30 or more V-12 candidates successfully transferred to the NROTC program.

<sup>89</sup> An Evaluation of the Navy’s URL Officer Accession Programs, CNS 1096, September 1977, page 3

<sup>90</sup> Recollections of Ken Haynes '47

## First MOI Arrives



Lawrence E. Kindred

A new unit XO, LCDR Willard R. Laughon arrived (Submariner). And another first: the unit welcomed its first Marine Officer Instructor (MOI), Capt Lawrence E. Kindred. He was assisted by SgtMaj J. B. Gregory (AMOI). Navy enlisted staff was composed of five Chief Petty Officers and one YN2. See the Appendix for specifics.

The 1947 *Cactus* (p. 308) stated the following:

“This year The University of Texas Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps reverted to a peacetime status under new Congressional legislation generally known as the Holloway Plan. The mission of the NROTC is to provide, by a permanent system of training and instruction in essential Naval subjects at civilian education institutions, a source from which qualified officers may be obtained for the Regular

Navy and Marine Corps and for the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve. NROTC graduates will be given equal rank, equal treatment, and equal opportunities with the graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy.

“Under the command of Captain Henry Y. McCown, the Unit consisted of a staff of seven officers and seven Chief Petty Officers supervising the battalion of forty Regular and eighty-two Contract students.

“Regular students were appointed Midshipmen, USNR, and received four years of college education at Government expense and \$600 per year retainer pay. They were obligated to make all required summer cruises and to serve two years on active duty as Ensigns, USN, or Second Lieutenants, USMC. Contract students had the status of civilians who had entered into a mutual contract with the Navy and paid their own tuition and other expenses. They were obligated to make one three-week cruise and to accept commissions in the Navy or Marine Corps Reserve. They could also apply for two years of active duty.

“Regular and contract students received the same training, which was designed to so supplement the academic courses of study given by an educational institution that, upon completion of the course in Naval Science, NROTC students would possess the following essential qualifications of a junior officer of the Navy or Marine Corps: a good general education, a general knowledge of essential Naval subjects, a well-disciplined mind and body, an alacrity to assume intelligent responsibility and initiative, and well-developed sense of Naval ideas, customs and traditions.

“Thirteen of the sixty-two seniors graduating this year had applied for active duty. After two years they could request another year of active duty or a permanent Naval career.”

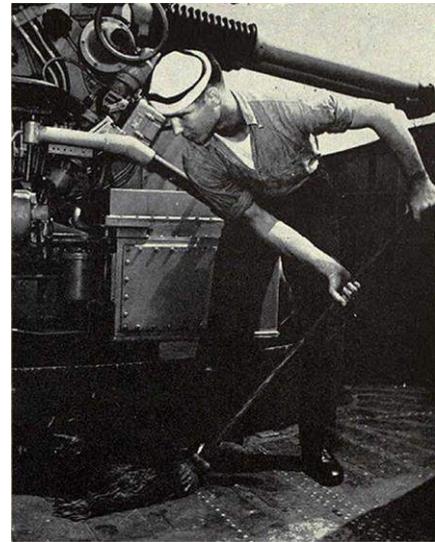
Page 314 showed the two gun mounts were still at Littlefield House. University Methodist Church was in the background. Ring dance photos appeared on page 315.

The NROTC narrative by the PNS in the 1948 *Cactus* said that since September 1946 the unit had commissioned 45 officers: 10 USN, 33 USNR and 2 USMC. That would account for four semesters (fall '46, spring '47, fall '47 and spring '48). RADM Haynes '47 fixed the number at only four in June 1947, all Navy. That left 41 men to be accounted for, two of which were Marines. A review of the senior photos in the 1947 *Cactus* yielded 23 for the fall of 1946, assumed to be all Navy. That left 18 to be accounted for in Academic Year 1948, two of which were Marines. The breakdown of commissionings for academic year 1947 is listed in the Appendix.

### **Required Summer Cruises Begin**

As mentioned in the PNS narrative above, summer cruises now were part of the training, as a result of the Holloway Plan. Summer training cruises for midshipmen happened in the summers of 1941 and 1942, but they were not required nor were they a part of the curriculum. Only about half the unit's men attended. They were pretty much based on availability of resources. The middies, as seen in their *Spun Yarn* newsletters, were hoping for ships. What they got was Corpus Christi. Starting in the summer of 1943 and ending in the summer of 1946, there were no summer cruises since the UT campus was on the Baylor Plan.

From the start of obligatory summer cruises in 1947 and well into the 1970s, when the author graduated, midshipmen went through 3rd class summer cruises after their freshman year. They were assigned to ships for six weeks, where they dressed like and were assigned duties to which enlisted seamen were assigned. Midshipmen would bunk in crew's quarters and eat on the mess deck with the ship's enlisted crew. The only difference in appearance was the sailor hat. Midshipman hats had a dark blue or black stripe around the edge or "bill." And on liberty they wore a regular midshipman's uniform, which was styled after the Navy officer's uniform. The photo on this page shows the distinctive midshipman sailor hat; it is modeled by Midshipman 3rd Class Clay Fulcher who graduated from the fall class of 1954 and went on to achieve the rank of RADM and work for NASA.



**The Distinctive Midshipman's Sailor Hat**

For the midshipman's second summer, 2nd class cruise was typically taken as a group (i.e., the sophomore class) with three of the six weeks devoted to flight indoctrination. For that, UT typically went to Corpus Christi, Texas or Pensacola, Florida. The other three weeks were devoted to amphibious warfare indoctrination, predominantly from the Marine perspective. UT midshipmen might go through this training on either the east or west coast. This was typically the first taste a midshipman got of the Marine Corps.

For the midshipman's third and final summer, first class cruise was in the summer following a midshipman's junior year. Midshipmen were assigned to ships again for a six-week time period, during which they would dress like and carry out duties that a junior officer would aboard a ship. They would eat in the wardroom with the ship's officers and bunk in officer's country if space were available. Even Marine option midshipmen went on this type of 1st class cruise for the first four years after the Holloway Plan began.

## **Academic Year 1948 - Army and Air Force Arrive**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 105 midshipmen (Down 17)

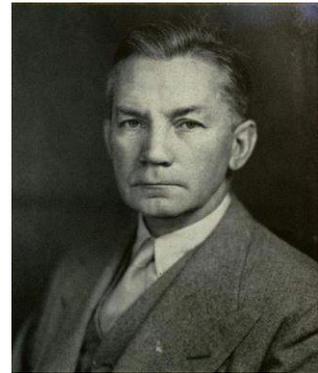
Number of Staff: 6 Officers (Down 1), 7 Enlisted (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 11 (10 Navy, 1 Marine) (Down 16)

On April 25, 1947, the War Department finally approved UT for an Army ROTC Unit starting in the fall of that year. Now there was a little competition on campus for officer candidates, some inter-service rivalry and even more of a need to get that ROTC building built.

### **DOD and the Air Force are Born**

On September 18, 1947 the National Security Act merged the Department of War (Army) and the Department of the Navy into the National Military Establishment (NME), headed by the Secretary of Defense. The first Secretary of Defense was James Forrestal, who previously was the Secretary of the Navy and signed the letter that started NROTC on the UT campus. The Act also created a separate Department of the Air Force from the old Army Air Corps. Flaws in the Act caused it to be amended on August 10, 1949. The amendment changed the NME to the Department of Defense and ensured the subordination of the other service departments to it, Army, Navy and Air Force. Before this Act, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy had enjoyed cabinet status. After the Act, the Secretary of Defense represented all three services in the cabinet.



James V. Forrestal

As an interesting aside, on May 9, 2012 the Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, ruled that the Air Force was unconstitutional because the National Security Act of 1947 was an improper way to create a branch of the armed services. The court suggested that this could be cured by the Air Force rejoining the Army. As of this writing the Air Force has taken no action to remedy the situation.

### **Army and Air Force ROTC Arrive on Campus**

On September 25, 1947 both Army and Air Force operations began on campus because during the intervening timeframe the Army Air Corps had become the Air Force - see above. The 1948 *Cactus* showed two separate staffs and corps of cadets.

NROTC manpower continued to diminish for this academic year, probably more due to the war winding down rather than to any competition from the Army or Air Force. A head count showed 101 men. A name count showed 106 men. This represented a drop of roughly 17 men and a unit strength of nominally 105 men.

### ***Drum and Bugle Corps Disappears***

The 1948 *Cactus* (pp. 254-256) showed a Battalion staff of four with James E. Harrell as Battalion Commander. It also showed a reorganization of the Battalion into one company with three platoons: First, Second and Third, with numbers of 32, 31 and 29 men respectively. The company staff had five officers. With a four-man Color Guard (p. 253) this is how the 101 head count figure was calculated. The Drum and Bugle Corps was not present. A 12-man Rifle Team still existed and was pictured on page 256 with the MOI and SSgt in the photo as faculty sponsors.

Not much changed with the NROTC officer staff, other than the departure of LT Snyder. The XO had been promoted to CDR. On the enlisted side there were five new arrivals, four departures, and two continued in place. See the Appendix for specifics.

Hogg Auditorium was used on November 11, 1947, when classes were dismissed on the campus and the faculty and student body met to honor the war dead at a memorial service.<sup>91</sup> Hogg Auditorium also hosted many of the unit's commissioning ceremonies.



Hogg Memorial Auditorium

On February 3, 1948, the new ROTC gallery range at UT officially opened, with President Painter firing the first shot.<sup>92</sup> This is probably the one shown on the partial campus map at the end of this chapter and was probably sponsored by the Army.

From the previous Academic Year we can see that there were still 18 commissionees to account for in the fall of 1947 and the spring of 1948, 16 Navy and two Marines. A review of the senior photos in the 1948 *Cactus* revealed five Navy and one Marine likely in the fall, and eight Navy likely in the spring. That still left four commissionees unaccounted for (and one was a Marine), if the original totals were correct. A breakdown of commissionings for academic year 1948 is listed in the Appendix.

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<sup>91</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 59.

<sup>92</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 60.

## **Academic Year 1949 - Buccaneer Drill Team Started**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 200 midshipmen (up 95)

Number of Staff: 7 Officers (Up 1), 6 Enlisted (Down 1)

Number of Commissionees: 4 (4 Navy, 0 Marine) (Down 7)

Shortly after WWII, the Soviet Union started dominating countries it had been asserting “influence” over in Eastern Europe. In 1946 Churchill called it an “Iron Curtain.” By 1948 physical barriers had been erected. In June 1948 Berlin was cut off from the west by this barrier, which gave rise to the Berlin Airlift. The Cold War had begun. Not only had Europe been divided but so had Korea. It was a colony of Japan before and during WWII. After the war the U.S. and Soviet Union agreed to divide it at the 38th parallel and hold it in trust until the Koreans could govern themselves. When it came time to have elections the Soviets reneged on the agreement and claimed the whole peninsula. Both sides set up their own governments. North Korea was backed by the Soviet Union and communist China. The stage was set.

The 1949 *Cactus* said the unit had 200 men (p. 138), but a head count accounted for 192. By counting names one came up with 193 men, so 200 men as a nominal figure was reasonable. This represented nearly a doubling of the unit size of the unit, no doubt a reaction to rising tensions in this new Cold War.

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>
Able	28	27
Baker	30	30
Charlie	26	31

Although the *Cactus* did not provide evidence of a change at the helm, a review of two of the PNS biographies from the time capsule revealed that CAPT McCown was previously relieved by CAPT Knapp in April 1949. This may have been too late to make a change in the *Cactus*. Page 139 showed a new XO, CDR Ruben E. Wagstaff. Two other Naval officers were changed and one was added. TSgt Allen was promoted from SSgt the previous year. Two chiefs departed. Only one was replaced. See the Appendix for details.

From his biography, which was recovered from the ROTC Building time capsule in 2010, CAPT Robert Andrew Knapp was also from Texas and attended Texas A&M College for a year before he received an appointment to the Naval Academy. He graduated there with the class of 1922. He was the first PNS to have been a submariner. He commanded two boats, one ship and several divisions during his career.



Robert A. Knapp

CAPT McCown and his wife, Judith, retired May 1, 1949 to Austin, Texas. He was appointed Registrar and Dean of Admissions at UT Austin and later became the first Dean of Student Services. His two sons, Frederic Porter “Fred” McCown and Henry Young McCown, Jr., attended UT and were commissioned from the NROTC unit in 1951 and 1956, respectively. Fred was commissioned through the contract program and Henry was commissioned through the regular program.<sup>93</sup>

A brand-new midshipman, Jack Underwood, recalled the beginning of that fall semester this way: “In September 1948, a group of young men gathered on the front lawn of Littlefield House to be sworn in as Midshipmen in the U.S. Navy. Two large naval guns in the front lawn of Littlefield House marked the home of the UT NROTC. As the 60-70 young men were being sworn in, the occupants in a car driving by on the adjacent street hollered, ‘You’ll be sorry!’ They were probably World War II vets returning to school. These 60-70 new Midshipmen became the class of 1952.”

Another new midshipman who was standing in those ranks with Jack Underwood was Bob Brown. He and Jack would become life-long friends and both would elect to go into the Marine Corps. In his own words, Bob’s recollection of the beginning of that fall semester went this way:

“I reported on campus at the UT NROTC Unit in September, 1948, a regular Midshipman 4th class. I was fresh out of High School in Andalusia, Alabama and ready for life’s experiences. In those days there were only two types of Midshipmen, regulars and contract. Regulars were selected by a nationwide competitive examination offered to all high school graduates. Successful candidates were entitled to attend the college of their choice where NROTC programs were offered. In addition to tuition and books, they received uniforms and \$50.00 per month. Upon graduation, regular Midshipmen got regular commissions in the Navy or Marine Corps. Contract students got reserve commissions. There were no females in the Unit at that time and The University was not yet integrated, so there were no African-Americans.”

### ***Navy Sponsors Appear***

The 1949 *Cactus* is the first to picture females as “honorary midshipmen” or Sponsors. Apparently this was done to boost morale. Typically, a female Sponsor was identified for each company or staff (e.g., Battalion and Regimental). In this first year Sponsors did not wear any kind of identifying clothing such as a sash or uniform. This program spawned later programs like Navy Sweethearts and Anchorettes.

During this time, drills were on Fridays but were still held on the intramural field.<sup>94</sup> Formations and parades also were held there. A full battalion of midshipmen passing in review was an impressive sight.<sup>95</sup> Most of the intramural field was as it had been in 1940.

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<sup>93</sup> Recollections of Henry Young McCown, Jr. ’56

<sup>94</sup> Recollections of Jack L. Underwood ’52

<sup>95</sup> Recollections of William R. “Bob” Brown ’52

## ***“The Buccaneers – The Start,” by Pat Morgan***

Beginning in the fall of 1948 a few gung-ho young men in the Battalion got the notion that the Battalion needed a sharp-looking drill team, especially with the arrival of the Army and Air Force on campus. It had been five years since the first attempt to form a unit drill team had fizzled, so few discouraging memories remained to dampen their enthusiasm. The following story was submitted by Pat Morgan '51 and first appeared in the December 2009 alumni newsletter. It was entitled, “The Buccaneers – The Start.”

“In the beginning everything was new and different and exciting. We were the NROTC class of '51 at The University of Texas and the first selected under the Holloway Plan, the new law which provided for regular scholarships and regular commissions, which put us ahead of the Army and Air Force contract students and reserve commissions.



Pat Morgan

“We came from high schools everywhere as well as a few from the Navy and Marine Corps enlisted ranks. It was September 1947, and we all reported to the Commanding Officer of the Navy Unit in the Littlefield House, a converted old two-story home which had housed a previous President and longtime benefactor of The University. What really gave it a weird look was a saluting gun mounted in the front yard and a Mark 51 range finder mounted on the second-floor front balcony.

“During the first year it was just the class of '51 all alone, plus five or six sophomores who had been accepted into the new program and were called class of '50, but we very seldom saw them anywhere. We attended our classes and learned basic close order drill on drill days, but it was all a learning stage and everything was fairly simple and easy.

“Then we finally had a change. The class of '51 finished its first year and went off to summer training for eight weeks, then came back to greet the class of '52. Now we had over 100 midshipmen in our Navy battalion, and we all started feeling like we were beginning to grow and get somewhere. It wasn't long before we started to pay more attention to the Army and Air Force cadets, and several of us wanted to do something to show that the Navy could do it better, no matter what it was. We had a rifle and pistol team, which always got higher scores, but there was a feeling that we could do something more visible and decisive. Before long we got the idea of having a crack drill team which could not only march circles around the Army and Air Force but could also put on exhibitions at parades, sporting events, and wherever. We could wear a distinctive uniform and put on a show that everyone would come to see, clearly showing off the Navy!

“Forming a volunteer drill team from scratch sounds pretty difficult, but it turned out to be not so hard. The Navy staff gave its approval as long as it was purely voluntary without staff assistance, and as long as we performed in a manner to always give credit to the service and never do anything embarrassing or bad. Soon, we put out notices to the classes of '51 and '52,

announcing meeting and practice times for every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, and taking our chances on how many would show up and how well we could do our thing.

“Nobody kept the original rosters, but the count from the first meeting was around 35-40 and we made a good-looking platoon of three squads. Even at the first meeting we were doing first squad to the rear march, etc., and a fancy manual of arms with snap, crackle, and pop. Shortly thereafter we discussed our uniform to wear at different times and places and what would be our name and, again, it all came easy. We voted on calling ourselves Buccaneers and the name stuck. That first year, fall of '48 and spring of '49, we had perhaps four or five opportunities to appear in parades and sporting events, and we were all so proud of what we had done.

“In the fall of '49 when we returned from summer training and received permission from the Navy staff to be the first platoon of Company B in the Navy Battalion, that really elated us and helped us to work closer together and more often. The initial idea was really working and the Buccaneers had real pride and success in showing what could be done with a crack drill team.”

### **Earliest Buccaneer Photo**



Company B, 1<sup>st</sup> Platoon (a.k.a. The Buccaneer Drill Team), 1950 *Cactus*, p. 468

Pat Morgan passed away before he and the author could get connected on the unit history project and, in particular, an accounting of the original members of the Buccaneer drill team. Pat was the first Buccaneer commander. According to Pat's written account of the Buccaneers, they were first allowed to be part of the Battalion, as a separate unit, in the fall of 1949 (*i.e.*, academic year 1950). He said they were the first platoon of Company B. If one looks at the 1950 *Cactus* there was a separate photo of

Company B, First Platoon on page 468. This was the first “official” photo of the Buccaneers, but they were not distinguished in their uniform appearance from any other midshipmen in the Battalion, at least for the photo. There were 26 names associated with the photo. Six were identified as freshmen, since they appeared for the first time in the *Cactus* that year. Those names were not eligible for the plank owners’ list. That left 20 men who were probably on the team in the previous year. That was still well short of the number contained in Pat’s story (35-40). The 1951 *Cactus* was the first to mention the team by name. The 1952 *Cactus* pictured them but did not list any names. But even if there had been a list, it would probably not have contained any original members since they would have all been too senior by then. In the author’s time, the Buccaneers were composed of freshmen and sophomores. Only the CO, XO and CPO (Platoon Sergeant) were upperclassmen. There was adequate evidence to support that this was not the norm in some years, especially the early ones. There were a few juniors in the 1950 *Cactus* photograph, and in the early years there was no XO. Additionally, from the 1950 *Cactus* photo we can assume that Henry Albert Perry ’51 was probably the first platoon sergeant since he was the only other man standing in the front row with Pat Morgan, on either side of their female Sponsor. No one in the photo carried a guidon, but one can reason that the Guidon was either Carlton James Spring, Jr., ’52 or George Harris Sullivan ’52, because they were the next two Buccaneer commanders. So there may be additional plank owners to identify, but we can identify at least 20 men as of this writing. Their names are listed in the Appendix.



The Buccaneer “Look”

The author was a Buccaneer his first two years, and the team not only was a source of pride for the Battalion, but it also formed a special bond among its members. The memories of that first venture into a unit drill team back in 1944 had long faded, and there was a fresh new spirit to rekindle that dream. The Buccaneers have endured to this day with only a few lean years in between, and have claimed, on more than one occasion, to be the first Navy ROTC drill team. Since the first few years the Bucs were in existence most all of their performances were in parades and football games, but no drill competitions, this is entirely believable.



W. Robert “Bob” Brown

Bob Brown ’52 confirmed that the uniform the Bucs adopted as their signature “look” was, as it also was in the author’s time, a black CPO shirt, black tie, dress hat with white cover, white leggings, white gloves, black trousers and black shoes. The tie was tied with a dimple in the knot and was tucked into the shirt (*i.e.*, military tuck). They used Springfield rifles (Model 1903) with a white leather strap/sling on it. They also wore a white parade belt, over the black web belt used for the trousers, from which hung a white scabbard containing a chromed 12” bayonet. The photo above was from 1955 and is similar to the signature uniform. Here a white uniform web belt is

used instead of a white parade belt. Other photos show a white ammo belt. The bayonet is worn on the right wide, so is out of view in this picture. Bob also added that there were no drill competitions for the Bucs to participate in because there were no other drill teams. So much of what they did was exhibition of precision drill in parades, football games and other venues. Drill competitions would come sometime after Bob left in the spring of 1952. The first mention of a competition was by Max Miller '57 where the Bucs competed at the Scabbard & Blade drill meet on the Main Mall at UT in 1954. The 1955 *Cactus* documented a repeat appearance in that meet for 1955. Jack Underwood added that the Buccaneers performed at halftime of one of The University of Texas football games, and they also participated in the Austin Round-Up parade, the San Antonio Battle of Flowers Parade, and the annual Corpus Christi “Buccaneer Days” parade.

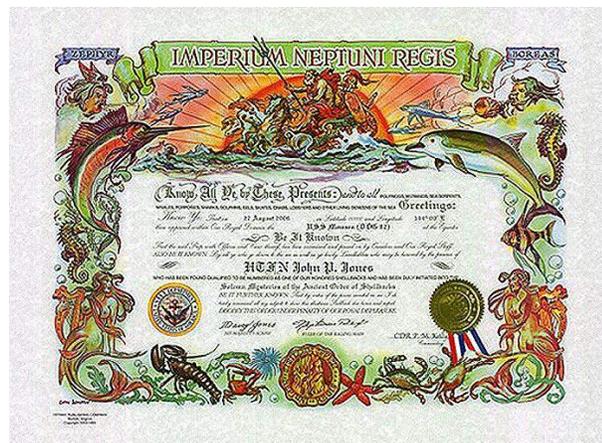
Page 139 of that year’s *Cactus* also stated that there were three classes: freshman, sophomore and junior. That would mean that there was no senior class that year. An inspection of our alumni rolls revealed one possible commissionee in fall of 1948 and perhaps as many as nine in the spring of 1949. These were low numbers, but they weren’t consistent with there being no senior class. It also stated that authorized strength was 270-300 midshipmen and that the PNS expected the September class of 1949 to bring the totals up to that range.

### “Shellback” Summer Cruise for Some Freshmen

We had a good description of 3rd class cruise by Jack Underwood '52. Not all the freshmen in his class went on this cruise, but several did and should remember. In Jack’s own words, this is his story:

“Immediately after the end of our first academic year (late May or early June 1949) our class members were placed on active duty with orders to report to the Navy Command at Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay. We were advised to take our Navy topcoats, which seemed strange because in Austin, summertime was hot. We learned this was not the case on the Pacific Coast in the summer in late afternoon and after the sun goes down.

“There were six ships assigned to this, our first Navy cruise. In addition to our group from UT, there were midshipmen from other NROTC Units from other universities. The naval group for this cruise consisted of two cruisers, the USS Helena (the flagship), and the USS Toledo, as well as four destroyers. The cruise route went southward, off the west coast of northwest South America and to the Equator. Upon crossing the Equator, it had been a longstanding naval tradition to initiate ‘pollywogs’ into the Kingdom of Neptune, legendary god of the seas, when they first crossed the Equator. Probably all of the midshipmen were pollywogs. At the appointed time for



Official “Shellback” Certificate

the initiation, the pollywogs were led out on deck, and after being subjected to about two hours of initiation rituals, King Neptune pronounced the initiates 'Shellbacks' and each initiate received an official 'Shellback' card.

"The Galapagos Islands, which are located just south of the Equator, were the southernmost destination of the cruise. The return included stops in Panama City, Panama, and Los Angeles for liberty calls. Then, back to Treasure Island—end of cruise, end of active duty."

## **Academic Year 1950 – The Crow's Nest is Born**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 225 midshipmen (Up 25)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (Up 1), 6 Enlisted (Insufficient Data/Assume No Change)

Number of Commissionees: 14 (14 Navy, 0 Marine) (Up 10)

The 1950 *Cactus* (p. 464) said the unit had about 200 students. This is not quite the authorized strength of 270-300 men the PNS had predicted the previous year. A head count revealed 217 men. A name count revealed 225 men. From these numbers a nominal figure of 225 for unit strength is reasonable and represents a gain of 25 men.

The battalion organization was depicted on pages 466-470. The battalion staff and three company staffs each had four officers. One company staff had five. A five-man color guard is also pictured on page 465. Sponsors were assigned to regimental, battalion, and company staffs. Sponsors wore a Navy blue or black garrison cap for identification, but otherwise they dressed in civilian clothing. Midshipman CDR W. B. Wilson was shown as Battalion Commander, which represented a promotion from the last Battalion Commander rank of LCDR. The three companies had the following numbers:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	30	28	
Baker	26*	26	30
Charlie	33	27	

The asterisk above denotes the Buccaneer drill team as an official part of the Battalion, according to Pat Morgan's story (above).

Pages 464-465 showed a new CO, CAPT Robert A. Knapp (submariner), a new MOI, Maj Fred W. Haynes, and two other officer replacements. Enlisted staff was not shown in the 1950 *Cactus*. CAPT Knapp had actually been PNS since the previous April. He just was not pictured in the previous year's *Cactus*. Specifics are listed in the Appendix.

## **Scabbard & Blade Comes to Campus**



After a couple of years of Army's and Air Force's ROTCs being on campus, this national tri-service honorary fraternity was stood up in the fall to promote military professionalism and inter-service esprit de corps. Membership was by invitation only. Although it was open to the AFROTC, this author has yet to find evidence of participation by any Air Force cadets. During the author's time in Scabbard & Blade, invitations went out from time to time, but none was accepted by the Air Force. It was thought that the Arnold Air Society was the principal competition. Scabbard & Blade would host many drill competitions on the UT campus over the ensuing years.

## **Crow's Nest Men's Cooperative Started**

The following is a story received from CAPT George H. White, USN SC (Ret), which was printed in our July 1994 alumni newsletter:

"Dear UT NROTC Alumni Association: 18 Apr 94

"Upon opening my son Steve's NROTC Alumni Newsletter, I found my name on your 'dead' list, otherwise known as UNK. I was in the class of 51, not 50 as you indicate. I very much enjoyed reading your newsletter, and will make every attempt to attend your reunion this year. It would be good to see more members of the class of 51 be in the association. I don't know whether anyone is keeping a history of the unit and its activities.



George H. White

"One colorful bit of history concerns the Crow's Nest, which for over 20 years played a role in the life of the unit. Upon returning from my 2nd class cruise in 1949, I somehow met up with about ten guys who had just come back from their 3rd class cruise. We had no idea where we were going to live when the fall semester started, and we were all (to put it mildly) poor. We decided we would rent a house, hire a cook, and start a co-op. I can't remember all the names, but I'm certain William Robert Brown, Steve Albrecht, Frank T. Woodall, Henry J. Rech, Joe Rice, and Richard L. McVay were plank owners in that enterprise. I also believe T. J. O'Neill, Roscoe H. Canon, and James A. Schriener were original members. A contest was held to determine the name, and 'Crow's Nest' was the winner. It was definitely a low-rent operation.

"We rented a moderately run-down two-story house immediately behind the then Kappa Kappa Gamma house. I understand the education building now occupies the spot. Much of the silverware was 'liberated' from local restaurants and the Commons. The PNS wanted no part in recognizing us. I'm not certain how long the 'Nest' remained in that original location.

"In about 1960, when I was Material Division officer at NAS Corpus, some UT middies came to see me with a requisition for surplus furniture, etc., with which to 'upgrade' the Nest. The

Unit was giving at least some support. In 1973, my son Steve (Class of '76) became a UT middle, and I went with him to visit the Nest. It was on 24th Street, hardly the Taj Mahal, and the following year, the Nest moved to a location on Nueces.

“A couple of years later, Steve became President of the Nest, and enlisted me and my old Crow’s Nest roommate Bob Brown, a lawyer in Houston, to help get funding for a first-rate Nest. The Nesters had hired an architect and had some nice plans. We tried several sources, the major one being Ross Perot. There was no luck, and I understand the Nest moved still again into a rented place. Since Steve graduated, I’ve lost track of the fate of the Nest. I understand it is no more, but I’m sure many of the guys who lived there can remember some great times.”

That first Crow’s Nest was located at 1910 Wichita, which doesn’t exist any longer. The alley between University Avenue and the George I. Sanchez Building (NROTC’s fourth home) is roughly the path that Wichita Street followed, and just north of 19th Street, on the west side of the street, is roughly where the location would have been, behind the Kappa Kappa Gamma women’s fraternity house (it was founded before the use of the term “sorority”). Generally from the fall of 1949 to the summer of 1950 that was their home. Bob Brown '52 says there were about 15 midshipmen at the original Crow’s Nest and adds the following names to what George White has already listed: Robert Bose, Rudy Enderle, Charles Perrott, Clint Frisby, Gene McKissack, Tim Thames and Ted Wilson. That brings the total to 17 with the combining of George White’s and Bob Brown’s list. Charles Perrott has to be removed since George White said all the original nesters were Class of '52 except for himself. Bob adds that they hired a cook, Ella May, who also did all the food shopping and was a “blessing.” Henry Rech was willing to sign the lease for all of them. The facility was an old two-story house with two baths, eight bedrooms, no air conditioning, kitchen and dining room on the first floor, antique toilets (even for 1950), and a screen porch on the second floor, which was popular on hot summer nights. Basic furniture (bed, desk, chair, and dresser) was provided. All these plus dining room and kitchen necessities were provided by a purchase of used furniture and utensils from second-hand shops on 6th Street at Red River. There was an alley that then existed behind the Crow’s Nest, which is now next to the Sanchez Building and is called Wichita Street. The group filed for co-op status and UT granted it. The name “Crow’s Nest” wasn’t adopted until after the group moved into their “new” facility. One day while sitting on the porch, wondering what they should call themselves, the name “Crow’s Nest” came up and was so appropriate that it was adopted quickly and unanimously once it was submitted for consideration. The first officers of the Crow’s Nest were a few months in developing. A Sergeant-at-Arms was the first and most important because he saw to the assignment of work details. Once the office of President of the Nest was established it followed thusly: George White (1949-1950), Steve Albrecht (1950-1951), and W. Robert Brown (1951-1952), according to Bob Brown '52. George White '51, though, thinks Henry J. Rech was the first president because he was willing to sign the lease.



Henry J. Rech

Bob Brown added, “In those days, many Midshipmen held part time jobs to make ends meet. I had two such jobs, delivering *The Daily Texan* to dormitories and private residences, and making milkshakes and hamburgers at the Night Hawk Restaurant, which was located on South Congress just south of the Colorado River Bridge. I had a Whizzer motorbike to help in those chores and to get to and from The University from the place I lived, very close to Zilker Park. A hundred miles per gallon on 10-cents-a-gallon gasoline was a blessing. The Crow’s Nest was a gift from Heaven for me. Room and board was \$50 a month. That was the fixed amount because that’s what we got from the Navy.”

From George White’s story above, and additional information from Bob Brown ’52, we were able to piece together a fairly accurate list of at least 16 original ’Nesters. The plank owners of the Crow’s Nest are listed in the Appendix.

### **Presidential Review – Another Regimental Commander Tapped**

On page 465 a Regimental Commander, midshipman CAPT Albert C. Mitchell, was shown, probably because the Navy was in charge of the Presidential Review in 1950. Mitchell would have been over all the troops from the Navy, Army and Air Force ROTC units. Women appeared in these pages again as “honorary midshipmen” or Sponsors.



Albert C. Mitchell

Given the statement made on page 464, it would appear there was no senior class in academic year 1950. However, a review of the *Cactus* from years 1947 to 1950 revealed 13 students who were in all four yearbooks, which should have made them seniors. Only three of those 13 were on our alumni rolls for 1950. They may all have graduated and received their commissions in the fall of 1950. A breakdown of commissionings for academic year 1950 is listed in the Appendix.

### **Lots of Lessons Learned on Summer Cruise**

Jack Underwood ’52 was also good at recalling and recounting his exploits and those of his fellow sophomores on their 2<sup>nd</sup> class cruise. This is his story:

“At the end of our second academic year, we were placed on active duty and ordered to report to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, for Aviation Indoctrination. We were told not to take a Texas flag and not to take a car. However, the class took a flag, and four of us drove in a classmate’s car.



Jack L. Underwood

“When the Texas Unit reported in, we were assigned to a company that included the units from Brown and Rice Universities. There were units from several universities assigned to other companies. Evenings at the Naval Air Station were spent at the movie and/or at the Air Cadets Club. Members of the Texas Unit developed a strong relationship with the club

manager, who allowed us to fly the Texas flag at the club. Not long after arriving at the Naval Air Station in June 1950, the United States entered the Korean War. We all thought we'd be kept on Active Duty for the duration of the war. This did not happen. Our last evening at the club, just before closing time, all the lights went out, and when restored, our flag was missing. We never found it. Obviously, this was the reason we were told not to take the Texas flag—it would cause an incident.

“As we neared the end of our training at the Naval Air Station, we were advised that all Units would be transported by Troop Train to Norfolk and Little Creek, Virginia, for Amphibious Warfare Training with the Marines. The four of us who drove to Pensacola had to hurriedly find a place in Pensacola to store the car. So this is why we were told not to take a car.

“After a long train ride, we arrived at the Little Creek base camp. Here we were quartered in Quonset huts. The Texas Unit was assigned two huts, as were the Rice and Brown Units. The Texas Midshipmen in one hut discovered a Coke machine nearby that had been broken into. They helped themselves to Cokes and invited Texas midshipmen in the second hut to have a Coke. As I recall, not everyone had a Coke. All of the Quonset huts for the Texas, Rice, and Brown Units comprised the Queen Area. [‘Queen’ was the military phonetic alphabet name for the letter ‘Q’ prior to 1956. Today it is ‘Quebec.’]

“Two Marine majors were in charge of the amphibious warfare training. I don't remember how the majors became aware of the broken Coke machine, but it was pretty immediate. They demanded the name of the midshipmen who broke the machine. No name could be provided because no one in this group broke it. It may have been broken by someone in the group immediately preceding us at this base. The Majors were not impressed and restricted everyone in the Texas, Rice and Brown Units to the Queen Area, except for periods of instruction and meals at the Mess Hall. About a day later, the restrictions were lifted on the Rice and Brown Units. Certain ones of the Texas midshipmen continued to be grilled. We offered to pay for the Cokes, but to no avail.

“There were at least three companies of midshipmen, which created a battalion-size military unit. Based on their records, midshipmen were selected to serve as military unit leaders, such as Battalion Commander, Adjutant, Company Commander, Platoon Leaders, and Squad Leaders. After three or four days, having failed to get the answer they wanted, the majors ordered a formal formation of the battalion, at which time every Texas midshipman in a leadership capacity was stripped of his rank, and a midshipman from the University of Nebraska (a Marine sergeant selected from the Fleet Marine Force to attend the Officer Candidate Program) was installed as Company Commander of our company. The Texas Unit remained restricted to Queen Area for the remainder of our tour at this base.

“Upon completion of our training here, we were released to return home. Included in the parting remarks: ‘Don’t hitchhike in uniform.’ The four of us with a stored car in Pensacola had

decided early on that we would hitchhike back to Pensacola to get the car. Our release date was on a Saturday just before noon. We left the base and caught a bus to the east side of Norfolk.

“This was 1950, not long after the end of World War II, and patriotism was still strong throughout the country. Thus, a uniform was a sure ‘ticket’ to a ride. We split up into two two-man teams and made a wager on who would get to Pensacola first. The other team won a coin toss and got the first ride from Norfolk. Shortly, a naval officer in a new Buick picked us up and said he had a 7:00 p.m. date in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and he didn't want to be late. Additional rides were with a postal worker, an Augusta, Georgia policeman, a man and his wife whose son was in the Navy, and a minister. Our last ride was with a few young men who had just completed National Guard summer camp. That ride ended abruptly when their car caught fire. We got to our designated destination in Pensacola late Sunday afternoon; the other team arrived about an hour later. This was the first time any of us had hitchhiked, and it was also our last. We retrieved the car and headed home to Austin.”

As for lessons learned, in Jack’s case it was surprising that he elected to go Marine option after his experience with the Marine majors in Little Creek. Maj Fred Haynes, back home in Austin, must have been pretty persuasive.

### ***The Crow’s Nest Moves***

By the summer of 1950 it was becoming clear that the Crow’s Nest could not accommodate all the midshipmen who had heard about it and who were expressing a desire to move there. By the fall of 1950 the Nest had to relocate to accommodate the demand. The new site was at two addresses very close to one another. One was on the north side of 22nd Street between Speedway and Waller Creek facing south, next to the Music Annex. The other was nearly across the street on the south side of 22nd Street, facing north. Twenty yards from this latter address’s back door was the Gregory Gym, swimming pool. The house (on the north side) was about as old as the Wichita location and also two-story. Just like the original location, there was no air conditioning. The house on the south side of 22nd Street was one-story; it served as the kitchen and dining room, and had a few bedrooms as well. It was located on a curved road leading to Hill Hall, the athletic dorm. It was somewhat prophetic that this second Crow’s Nest location was very nearly in the same location as the new ROTC building that would be erected seven years later, in 1957.<sup>96</sup> Based on the new Center for Liberal Arts (new ROTC Building) address of 305 E. 23rd St., these two houses were probably 300 and 301 E. 22nd Street. Bob Brown also stated that the new location accommodated about 30 men, nearly double the original location. Bob said he was kind of sorry to leave the old Wichita location.

There is a partial map of the UT campus on page 82, which was found on the Internet labeled in the margin “1950.” It provided a visual illustration of where many of the buildings were that have been mentioned thus far and how they related to each other geographically. The Index to the Building Numbers is provided on the next page for the reader to identify other buildings not mentioned. Gregory

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<sup>96</sup> Recollections of W. Robert “Bob” Brown ’52

Gym (#26) is in the middle of the map. The Intramural Field is just south of it, across 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Hill Hall (#37) is immediately to the east of Gregory Gym and was used by V-5 and V-12. Brackenridge (#27), Roberts (#28) & Prather (#29) dormitories are to the south of that and were used for NROTC and V-12. In the upper left corner is Littlefield House (#35) and Andrews Dorm (#21) is just to the east of it and across Whitis Avenue. The Tower (#1) is prominent in the left side of the map. Just northeast of it is the Journalism Building (#9). B Hall is outlined and labeled with no number, perhaps because it was slated for demolition in 1953. In the lower right hand corner of the map is the “Little Campus” area where the V-12 first came to UT. Memorial Fountain (#34 a.k.a. Littlefield Fountain) is where the wetting down ceremony took place for the Class of 1944.

There are no buildings shown on this map to pinpoint it but across Speedway from the Intramural Field at 1910 S. Wichita Street, between 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Streets, on the west side of the street, is where the first Crow’s Nest was located. It is marked with a red “A.”

Now look carefully at the rectangular area bounded by Speedway (west), Waller Creek (east), 23<sup>rd</sup> Street (north) and Gregory Gym (south). There was a small portion of a street (not labeled) that was 22½ Street. Buildings in this small area were labeled “ROTC,” “ROTC Range,” and “Music Annex.” Between Gregory Gym and 22<sup>nd</sup> Street was a building labeled “A Hall.” There were other miscellaneous buildings in this area, too, but they were not labeled. No interviewee knew what these buildings were that had “ROTC” on them. Since the map was supposedly from 1950, it is likely that they were for the Army or Air Force ROTC. From descriptions provided by interviewees, the two buildings (privately owned) that comprised the second Crow’s Nest were just north of Gregory Gym (#26). The first building, a two-story house with the likely address of 300 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St., is located north of 22<sup>nd</sup> Street and west of the Music Annex. It is marked with a red “B.” The second building, a one-story house with the likely address of 301 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St., was located south of 22<sup>nd</sup> Street and east of “A” Hall. It is marked with a red “C.” In this same general area is a red “X.” This is the general location of the old ROTC Building, which was built in 1957 and demolished in 2010. The bridge across Waller Creek just to the east of that location still exists today. It is the small narrow bridge that connects the loading dock area of the Center for Liberal Arts (CLA or “New ROTC Building”) to the back of the Alumni Center.

This map also covers the third Crow’s Nest location which was just off the corner of 19<sup>th</sup> (MLK) St. and S. Colorado St., two houses down (south) of the corner on the east side of the street. This would be 1805 S. Colorado St. It is marked with a red “D.”

INDEX TO BUILDINGS	
1 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	THE LITTLE CAMPUS
2 GENERAL LIBRARY	30 MENS DORMITORY
3 SPECIAL LIBRARY	31 MENS DORMITORY &
4 BUTTON HALL	MANAGERS RESIDENCE
5 ARCHITECTURE BLDG	32 MENS DORMITORY &
6 UNION BUILDING	STORE ROOM
7 MODERN LANGUAGES BLDG	33 DIVISION OF EXTENSION
8 HOGG MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM	34 BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
9 JOURNALISM BUILDING	GEOLOGY & BUREAU OF
10 BIOLOGY BUILDING	ENGINEERING RESEARCH
11 HOME ECONOMICS BLDG	35 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
12 PHYSICS BUILDING	AGRICULTURE
13 CHEMISTRY BUILDING	36 POWER HOUSE
14 PRESS BUILDING	37 BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
15 WAGGENER HALL	GEOLOGY
16 LAW BUILDING	
17 GARRISON HALL	
18 GEOLOGY BUILDING	
19 ALICE LITTLEFIELD MEMORIAL DORM	
20 ASENATH CAOTHEES DORMITORY	
21 JESSIE ANDREWS DORMITORY	
22 WOMANS GYMNASIUM	
23 ENGINEERING BUILDING	
24 POWER BUILDING	
25 SPRAY POND	38 HILL HALL
26 GREGORY GYMNASIUM	39 HOME ECONOMICS
27 BRACKENRIDGE	TEA HOUSE
28 ROBERTS HALL	39 CHEMICAL ENG. BLDG.
29 PEATHER HALL	40 PETROLEUM ENG. BLDG.
30 TEXAS MEMORIAL STADIUM	41 MUSIC BUILDING
31 CLARK FIELD	42 STUDENT HEALTH CEN.
32 TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM	43 BIOLOGY GREENHOUSE
33 UNIVERSITY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	
34 LITTLEFIELD MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	
35 LITTLEFIELD HOME	
36 RADIO HOUSE	44 EXPER. SCIENCE BLDG.



## Chapter 4 – Korean War Years (1951-1953)

On June 25, 1950 the North Koreans surprised the South Koreans with an invasion; the first “hot war” of the Cold War had begun. The U.N. called for a police action to stop the hostilities, and 21 countries provided assistance to do so, with the U.S. providing 88% of the military personnel.<sup>97</sup> By the time classes started in the fall of 1950 the “war” was starting to settle into a war of attrition, roughly centered around the 38th parallel, but was never considered a stalemate.

On July 28, 1950, 40 students from UT were recalled to active duty because of Korea and withdrew from UT.<sup>98</sup> That amounted to one student per acre.

### **Academic Year 1951 – Cold War Heats Up**

#### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 270 midshipmen (Up 45)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers, 6 Enlisted (Insufficient Data/ Assume No Change for Both)

Number of Commissionees: 38 (35 Navy, 3 Marine) (Up 24)

The 1951 *Cactus* (pp. 91-94) was the first to show midshipmen standing in ranks by their class year, rather than in companies and platoons. It was also the first yearbook to mention the Buccaneers by name. Unit strength was up by about 45 men from the previous year. A count of heads in *Cactus* photos revealed 257 men, whereas a count of names in the *Cactus* revealed 271. Call it a nominal strength of 270 men.

There were no photos of the Battalion staff. Also, miscellaneous photos in the section are not labeled. From Pat Morgan '51 it is known that MIDN Carlton James Spring was the Buccaneer commander for this academic year. The Battalion organization was still assumed to have been divided into three companies (A, B & C) because that's how it was depicted in the 1950 and 1952 *Cactus*s. Consistent with those editions, female Sponsors are still wearing dark blue garrison caps for identification.

There were also no photos of the unit staff. A comparison of photos in the 1950 *Cactus* (showing the entire officer staff) and miscellaneous photos in the 1951 *Cactus* looks like two unit staff officers, LCDR Andrews and LTJG Burns, were still present. One may assume that no photo of staff was included because there were no changes. A listing of the assumed unit staff is listed in the Appendix.

#### **Mariners Club is Formed**

The 1951 *Cactus* pictured on page 95 the first appearance of the Mariners Club. This organization appeared to be a reincarnation of the Naval ROTC Club of 1941, which was a social club where

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<sup>97</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War)

<sup>98</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 62.

midshipmen learned wardroom etiquette and the social graces of being an officer, which weren't part of the NROTC curriculum.

### **Sea and Anchor Details**

In June of 1951, USS Randolph entered Norfolk Naval Shipyard to go through extensive modernization in order to handle more modern carrier aircraft. Her deck was reinforced. Stronger elevators were installed. More powerful hydraulic catapults and new arresting gear were installed. The island structure was also rebuilt. She was reclassified CVA-15 and recommissioned two years later on July 1, 1953.<sup>99</sup>

### **Marine OCS Replaces 1st Class Cruise**

Starting in the summer of 1951, all Marine option juniors went to six weeks of Marine Officer Candidate School (OCS) in lieu of the standard 1st class cruise. After 2nd class cruise, where midshipmen received Marine and amphibious warfare indoctrination, it was thought that midshipmen had sufficient information to make a decision on whether they wanted to receive a commission in the Navy or in the Marine Corps. Starting in their junior year, the curriculum changed to support that decision. At first this summer training was just referred to as OCS. Later it would be known, interchangeably, as OCS or "Bull Dog."

Jack Underwood '52 was one of those who elected to go Marine option. He said he received orders to report to the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Virginia for an abbreviated Basic School program. He also mentioned that the guys who elected to be commissioned in the Navy got to go to Europe for their 1st class summer cruise. Do we detect a note of envy here?

The 1951 *Cactus* (p. 91) showed 33 first class midshipmen. That represented a potential of 33 new officers who could have been commissioned from fall of 1950 to the fall of 1951. A breakdown of commissionings for 1951 is listed in the Appendix.

## **Academic Year 1952**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 285 midshipmen (Up 15)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers, 6 Enlisted (Insufficient Data/Assume No Change for Both)

Number of Commissionees: 66 (58 Navy, 8 Marine) (Up 28)

Manpower is up slightly in the fall of 1951. A head count using the *Cactus* photos came to 276. By counting names the number came to 287, for a nominal strength of 285 men. That represents a gain of about 15 men.

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<sup>99</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Randolph\\_%28CV-15%29#Disposal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Randolph_%28CV-15%29#Disposal)

The Battalion organization was divided into three companies (Able, Baker & Charlie), and they were pictured in long shots on page 342. The labels only specified the company commanders and two are labeled with female Sponsors. Sponsors are still wearing dark blue garrison caps with civilian clothing. On page 344 there was a photo of the midshipmen officers, with names, but no titles. Page 422 had a picture of the Jolly Roger being hauled down at Littlefield House. The 1952 *Cactus* (pp. 338-345) again showed midshipmen standing in ranks by class year, with a name for each face. Page 341 showed a picture of Clay Fulcher '54 swabbing the deck as a 3<sup>rd</sup> class midshipman. Clay later would ascend to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Again, there were no photos of the unit staff. Miscellaneous photos in the section are better labeled than the previous year. CAPT Knapp, Professor of Naval Science, is the only unit staff officer pictured, and it appeared to be a duplicate from the previous year's *Cactus*. One may assume that no photo of staff was included because there were no changes.

The 1952 *Cactus* showed 66 First Class Midshipmen. That represented a potential of 66 new officers who could have been commissioned from fall of 1951 to fall of 1952. Fortunately, the Class of 1952 kept good track of their members. Special thanks to Bob Brown '52 and his excellent list. Details for commissionings are listed in the Appendix.

### **Black Mac Named Full Professor**

Sometime in 1952, Dr. H. Malcolm Macdonald was promoted to full Professor at UT. He had arrived in 1939 with his PhD from Harvard but worked his way up through the ranks in the Government Department. And since 1946 he had been the Liaison Officer for all ROTC programs on campus, as well as continuing to serve as an officer in the Naval Reserve.

The years 1951 and 1952 were heavy with Marine option midshipmen. There was little doubt in the author's mind, after having talked about this with Bob Brown, that Maj Fred W. Haynes, the unit's MOI, played a major role in these young men's decisions. Maj Haynes had been in the iconic battle on Iwo Jima during WWII and had won the Bronze Star with combat "V" for his actions. In Bob's own words, "His imposing personal appearance and attitude, coupled with his heroic military background, set a fine example that led many in the NROTC to opt for service in the Marine Corps."



Fred W. Haynes

Sometime during the summer of 1952, Maj Haynes rotated out as MOI and was replaced by Maj James Hart Pope, the unit's third MOI. Major Haynes would go on to become Major General Haynes, in command of the 2nd and 3rd Marine Divisions. With Marine Officer Instructors like Maj Haynes, changes in the senior marine option curriculum and an abbreviated Marine OCS in lieu of 1st Class Cruise, those who elected Marine option were better able to build an identity of their own.

In late summer, August 1952, CAPT Knapp was relieved by CAPT F. J. Johnson as PNS. According to his biography, from the time capsule, CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson, like CAPT Knapp before him, was

also from Texas and attended Texas A&M College before getting an appointment to the Naval Academy. He graduated with the class of 1929. He was awarded the Bronze Star, as Commanding Officer of the USS Callaghan (DD-792), for actions against the Japanese in the Palau Islands, the Philippines, Formosa and the Philippine Sea. He later received another Bronze Star as Captain of the same ship for actions against the Japanese in the Marshall Islands and for protecting actions in support of American landings at Guam, Saipan and Tinian. He would go on to command two more ships before reporting to UT NROTC. CAPT Knapp and his wife, Virginia, retired to Austin, Texas.



Francis J. Johnson

## **Academic Year 1953**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 300 midshipmen (Up 15)

Number of Staff: 7 Officers (Down 1), 5 Enlisted (Down 1)

Number of Commissionees: 38 (37 Navy, 1 Marine) (Down 28)

On September 26, 1952, Brackenridge Hall (i.e., Old “B Hall”), UT’s first dorm and “multi-purpose” building, was torn down by a construction firm owned by a former Aggie. Plans had been in place since May of 1952.<sup>100</sup> B Hall had played a role in the housing and care of midshipmen and V-12 sailors during the war years. 1953 saw the debut of Ole Smokey, a little “spirit” cannon built in UT’s mechanical engineering laboratory that year. Ole Smokey was fired when the Texas Longhorns made a score or an unusually good play. It was also fired on other special occasions. It was and is operated and cared for by the Texas Cowboys, a service organization.<sup>101</sup>

The unit gained 10-15 men, depending on how you count them. Counting heads in the *Cactus* photos revealed 275 men. Counting names revealed 303 men. A reasonable number for unit manpower for this academic year would be 300, which would represent a gain of 15 men.

The photo on page 304 showed one midshipman, William A. Petry, with six stripes on his cuff, which would indicate midshipman rank of CAPT, the then-current rank of the Battalion Commander. The same page showed the midshipmen officers with names but no titles. Page 310 showed a four-man color guard. No Sponsors appeared in this *Cactus*. They were not pictured in 1954 or 1955 either, but they reappeared in 1956. Pages 305-309 showed a battalion organization of three companies (A, B & C). Each was divided into three platoons, which were pictured separately. The three companies had the following numbers by head count:

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<sup>100</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 64 & 65.

<sup>101</sup> Website: <http://www.texasexes.org/uthistory/atoz.aspx?letter=S>

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	27	33	30
Baker	32	31	30
Charlie	31	28	29

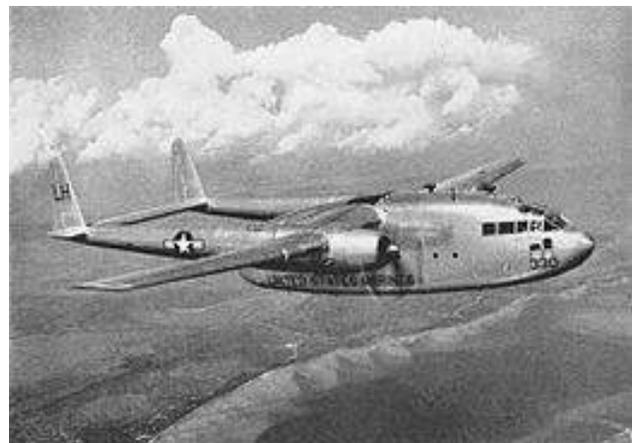
The 1953 *Cactus* (p. 304) showed a new PNS, CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson, and his entire military staff (officer and enlisted). Rates and ratings for enlisted are not indicated, except the rating of YN on one. Proceeding from the assumption that the 1951 and 1952 staffs were unchanged from 1950, the following observations were made. There was a new XO, CDR Tom Henderson Wells. There was a new MOI, Maj James Hart Pope. Five Naval officer instructors were replaced by just four new Naval officers. And, since no enlisted staff was pictured in the *Cactus* since 1949, one can only observe that there are three chiefs, one yeoman and a sergeant.

The 1953 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned. Page 309 also showed the two gun mounts were still standing at Littlefield House. Commissioning numbers and service are listed in the Appendix.

### **Summer Cruise Marked by Tragedy**

Summer training for 2nd Class midshipmen that year was a typical plan of three weeks of pre-flight training and three weeks of amphibious warfare training. That year pre-flight training was conducted at NAS Corpus Christi for 1,600 midshipmen, 800 for each three-week period. UT was in the first group of 800 at NAS Corpus, along with midshipmen from at least seven other universities. Maj Pope (UT MOI) volunteered to serve on the staff down at Corpus for the summer (i.e., for six weeks). That meant that he would be there for the UT midshipmen for the first three weeks and would stay on to assist with other midshipmen from other schools who came in for flight indoctrination during the last three weeks.

After completion of training in Corpus, about 800 midshipmen were transported to the Norfolk-Little Creek base in Virginia for amphibious assault training, while the other 800 midshipmen in Norfolk-Little Creek were transported to Corpus Christi. In the first wave of 200 midshipmen from Corpus, thirty-two middies from UT were ferried on a Navy 4-engine transport non-stop to Norfolk. Forty-one midshipmen from Rice (11), OU (23), University of Missouri (2), Oregon State University (2), University of Oregon (1), University of Utah (1), and Georgia Tech (1) were ferried on a R4Q Fairchild packet plane (the Marine version of the C-119 Flying Boxcar). Enroute, that plane had to stop for refueling at Whiting Field, an auxiliary field to



R4Q Fairchild (C-119 "Flying Boxcar")

the Pensacola Naval Air Station. On July 17, 1953, within the first minute of take-off, the R4Q failed to climb and descended abruptly into a copse of trees just beyond the runway. Thirty-eight of the 41 midshipmen and four of the six-man crew were killed when the plane crashed. Three midshipmen and two crewmembers, including the pilot, miraculously survived. At least five of these seven schools essentially lost a major part of their junior class for the following academic year. OU was stunned with the loss of 22 men. Most of this story was from an *Austin American-Statesman* article dated July 19th, updated with newer information in subsequent articles. It was passed along to us by “Ski” Kronkosky ’55, who along with George E. Nowotny, Jr., were two of the 32 UT middies who flew non-stop to Norfolk. George did not complete the NROTC program. “Ski” went on with it and was commissioned in the Marine Corps. One can only imagine what went through the minds of those UT midshipmen upon learning of the fate of their fellow midshipmen. A board of inquiry later revealed that the port engine had lost power during the initial climb and couldn’t maintain altitude. The plane then hit a clump of trees a mile north of the runway, and destroyed three parked cars and a barn as it crashed and burned over a 150-yard long stretch of land. It was found to be a design flaw of the R4Q aircraft.<sup>102</sup>



Jarvis D. Michie

One of our alumni remembered, “I spent my freshman year at Rice and then transferred to UT to be closer to my future wife. Several of the NROTC members who were killed in the crash of the ‘flying coffin’ in 1953 were in my Rice NROTC class.” That midshipman was Jarvis Dale Michie who went on to graduate in August of 1955, marry that gal of his, and spend a short career in the Navy Supply Corps. Michie added, “An upperclassman advised me to go into the Supply option as my two year active obligation would be most likely at a shore installation and furthermore as an Officer’s Club manager in Hawaii or London. As it turned out I was assigned to the USS *Capricornus* (AKA-57), homeported in Norfolk. My wife of 61 years and I look back fondly on our time spent in Virginia and the Navy. At the UT NROTC, I and the other four

Supply students had a wonderful instructor for two years, LT Bergen. He had just completed his MBA at Harvard and was able to liven up an otherwise very dry course for us.”

Just ten days after this airplane crash, on July 27, 1953, the Korean conflict came to an end when an armistice was signed. It was merely a cease-fire agreement with a 2.5-mile-wide demilitarized zone created roughly along the 38th parallel to act as a buffer between the two sides.<sup>103</sup>

### **The Crow’s Nest Moves**

The summer of 1953 is the most likely time the Crow’s Nest next moved and it was likely a forced move from the evidence. Clovis Vaughn ’58 said he arrived in September 1954 and the Nest was located on Colorado Street in the 1800 block, second house from the corner of 19th Street. Donald McLelland ’59 put it on the east side of Colorado because he said The Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum now occupies the space. Don remembered the address being 1805. There was one other house between it

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<sup>102</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USMC\\_R4Q\\_NROTC\\_crash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USMC_R4Q_NROTC_crash)

<sup>103</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean\\_War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War)

and the corner. McLelland also got the impression that nesters had been in this location for “a few years, but didn’t know how many.” Assuming that “a few years” is at least two years puts the move in the summer of 1953. Jim Adkins ’55 also said that the 22nd St. location was used until 1953. This new location was nearly right across 19th St. from the original Nest location on Wichita St. From anecdotal evidence it appears that the Colorado location accommodated only two thirds the number of men as the 22nd St. location (*i.e.*, 20 men). This would point to a forced move. UT, from 1946 to 1954, had selected the site for the new ROTC Building and put funding in place. Part of that process was to purchase the land for the favored site, sell the rent houses that were on that land to the highest bidder and then have the successful bidders remove the houses. The two houses on 22nd St. were just about in the same location as the parking lot for the new ROTC Building, built in 1957. In all likelihood this was what precipitated the second move of the Crow’s Nest. According to Clovis Vaughn the new location at 1805 S. Colorado St. only accommodated 18-20 men. Room and board was still \$50 per month. In the 1955 *Cactus* the Crow’s Nest was first pictured at this location.

## Chapter 5 – A Cold War Between “Hot” Wars (1954-1961)

Not much had been resolved by the armistice in Korea, other than to divide that country into two parts for an indefinite period of time. Tensions were still high between the western “democracies” and the communist world, dominated by the Soviet Union and China. The “hot war” in Korea had done little to thaw the Cold War.

### Academic Year 1954

#### Statistics:

Number of Students: 285 midshipmen (Down 15)  
Number of Staff: 8 Officers (Up 1), 7 Enlisted (Up 2)  
Number of Commissionees: 33 (30 Navy, 3 Marine) (Down 5)

With the end of another war, one might expect to see a precipitous drop in manpower at the unit, but that did not happen. A head count from the 1954 *Cactus* revealed 260 men, while a count of the names revealed 288 men. This yielded a nominal strength of 285 men, representing a drop of only fifteen.

On page 183 the midshipmen officers were pictured. Lawrence L. “Lynn” Beason stood at the top and was assumed to be the Battalion Commander. It did not say in the *Cactus*, but it was learned from Ben Rhodes ’54 that he was Battalion Commander for the fall and spring semesters of academic year 1954. He is the only such midshipman to serve two semesters as Battalion Commander. The color guard is not pictured. Pages 184-188 showed a battalion organization of three companies (A, B & C), plus the Buccaneers, for the first time as a separate company-level unit within the Battalion. Each company was divided into three platoons, which were pictured separately. The three companies and Buccaneers had the following numbers by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	21	20	23
Baker	21	23	23
Charlie	24	23	20
Buccaneers	53		

On page 183 the uniformed unit staff was pictured: three officers and two enlisted had rotated out, four officers and four enlisted personnel had reported in. On page 189 the Mariners Club, 15 members, pictured Sonia Ellen Wolf and bestowed the title of “Sweetheart” on her. That same page also described what the Mariners Club was all about:

“...an organization for NROTC Midshipmen at The University of Texas, designed to promote fellowship on a social level and to develop a greater *esprit-de-corps* among the members of the NROTC unit.”

This confirmed the author’s previous suspicion that it was a reincarnation of the Naval ROTC Club of 1941, with pretty much the same purpose.

## ***New ROTC Building is Funded***

On September 18, 1954 the Board of Regents voted final approval of \$1 million to finance the construction of a new ROTC Building that would accommodate all three ROTC programs.<sup>104</sup> This got the ball rolling, but there were a lot of details that still needed to be worked out before tangible results would be seen. Site selection was not totally settled, although it was generally agreed that it should be close to Gregory Gym. An architectural firm would have to be selected to do the design. The Department of Defense would have to be consulted throughout the design process. Specific funding mechanisms would have to be identified.

According to Max Miller '57, the Buccaneers went to San Antonio in 1954 to march in the Fiesta Flambeau parade. This was probably around May 3rd. They also marched in the Roundup Parade at UT and participated in the Scabbard and Blade meet at UT on the main mall. This was Max's freshman year.

The 1954 *Cactus* offered no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned. A breakdown of commissionings for 1954 is listed in the Appendix.

## ***Academic Year 1955***

### ***Statistics:***

Number of Students: 305 midshipmen (Up 20)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (No change), 7 Enlisted (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 57 (50 Navy, 7 Marine) (Up 24)

### ***Sea and Anchor Details***

After recommissioning on July 1, 1953, USS Randolph returned to Norfolk in 1955 for the installation of an angled flight deck and other modernizations.

The 1955 *Cactus* stated (p. 333) that UT is one of 52 universities with a Naval ROTC unit. It also said that the average yearly enrollment at UT is 340 students. The unit's manpower that year grew. Counting heads in the *Cactus* revealed 301 men. Counting names revealed 308 men. This would be a nominal 305 men, representing a gain of 20 men.

Page 334 pictured the fall '54 and spring '55 Battalion staffs. Midshipman CAPT Clay W. G. Fulcher was Battalion Commander for the former and midshipman CAPT James M. Adkins was the Battalion Commander for the latter. Their staffs, including themselves, were six and five, respectively. This page also revealed a five-man color guard and eight officers for each company (four fall and four spring). Pages 335-341 showed a battalion organization of three companies (Able, Baker and Charlie), plus the Buccaneers. Each company was divided into three platoons that were pictured separately. There was

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<sup>104</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

also a Headquarters Platoon, which appeared to have been made up of seniors not currently assigned a Battalion billet. The three companies and two extra platoons had the following numbers, by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	19	22	20
Baker	19	19	19
Charlie	20	21	17
Buccaneers	50		
Headquarters	35		

On page 333 the uniformed unit staff was pictured. There was a new XO, CDR Radford K. Arner. LCDR Roberts rotated out. LT O'Malley, YN1 Deveny and ET2 Maples were promoted. One other new officer, LT Chapman, reported in. There were still no female Sponsors shown but the Mariners Club had another Sweetheart, Dorothy Ann Burgess.

### ***A Tale of Two Buddies***

For many years, UT required fall graduates to come back in January of the next year to receive their diplomas, and commissioning was tied to that event. On January 29, 1955, a small group of fewer than a dozen midshipmen came back to get their diplomas and commissions. All would receive their commissions in the Navy. Two of these young men, Alan and Clay, had been best buddies ever since coming to UT in 1950. Both went on to slightly different careers in the Navy. Clay was previously pictured in academic year 1947 (a bit before his time at UT) just to model the 3rd class midshipman uniform worn on summer cruise and the distinctive sailor hat. His full name was Clay Wayland Gordon Fulcher. Clay graduated with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. He married his wife, Ann, in February following graduation, and went to sea and ships. After three years of active duty, Clay continued to pursue a Naval career in the Naval Reserve and embarked on his civilian career as an engineer. He returned first to UT in spring 1958 to earn his master's degree. After that he went to work for General Electric. In 1961 GE went to work for NASA as a contractor making components for the space program. Clay and Ann moved to Houston with great expectations about this new adventure. For his work on space suits, Clay earned a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Houston. While pursuing his PhD, Clay had remained active in the Naval Reserve and retired after 34 years as a two-star Rear Admiral. Clay was also one of the early leaders in the fledgling NROTC Alumni Association at UT, which began in the mid-1980s. In August of 1984, Admiral Fulcher got to swear in his son, Roy, as a new Ensign at the UT NROTC unit. Roy would go on to flight school from there. When GE left the space program Clay went to work for McDonnell Douglas (which became Boeing). He stayed connected with the space program, in one way or another, for many more years. Clay kept in touch with his old buddy, and gave one of his sons, Joe, the middle name "Alan" in honor of him.

Alan took a slightly different path after he left UT. He, too, married after graduation, in April of that year. He had wanted to be a Navy pilot since he was a kid, and so he had chosen Aeronautical Engineering as his major at UT because he thought that would make him a better pilot. Alan went to flight school, earned his wings, and was assigned to a jet attack squadron in Jacksonville, Florida. After a

four-year tour of duty, he attended the Navy Test Pilot School and flew as a test pilot on several types of Navy aircraft. That was his dream-come-true. Life, though, had a few more challenges ahead for Alan.

On May 5, 1961, Alan's fellow pilots at the Test Pilot School were all crowded around the television when Alan walked by and asked what was happening. They told Alan that an astronaut was just about to be shot into space from Cape Canaveral, Florida. He was strapped into a capsule named Freedom 7, which stood atop a Mercury-Redstone 3 rocket. Alan really hadn't given the fledgling space program much thought up until that moment. The "flight" only lasted a little over 15 minutes but, in that length of time, Alan noted that this astronaut had flown higher and faster than he ever had in his own flight career. That was the next challenge. The astronaut was Alan Shepard, a Navy man.

When the second go-around for selecting astronauts began, Alan applied and competed for a spot. It didn't happen, and he was disappointed, but that didn't stop him. By the time Astronaut Group 3 selections rolled around, Alan was ready and was even recommended by the Navy to NASA. He and 13 other men were part of that selection. That was in October of 1963. Alan recalled that he had just made CDR before his selection by NASA, and was promoted early to CAPT after his selection, which made him the youngest CAPT in the Navy by two years.

When Alan came to NASA he crossed paths again with Clay, who was working for General Electric, a NASA contractor. Ann, Clay's wife, says they built houses next door to each other in Nassau Bay, across from NASA. Their children played with each other, and the families shared together what little social time the space program would allow.

Alan had two important messages to share with midshipmen going through the UT NROTC program. The first was that the Navy was the perfect place to go to make the transition from the academic to the business world, from college to the real workplace. And this is because most careers and companies don't dwell on behavior, standards of conduct or teamwork. The Navy taught him to tell the truth, be on time, be reliable, work with others, and take on responsibilities: character qualities that last a lifetime. He said you get only a taste of this training in NROTC, because you are not yet immersed in it like you are when you begin active duty.

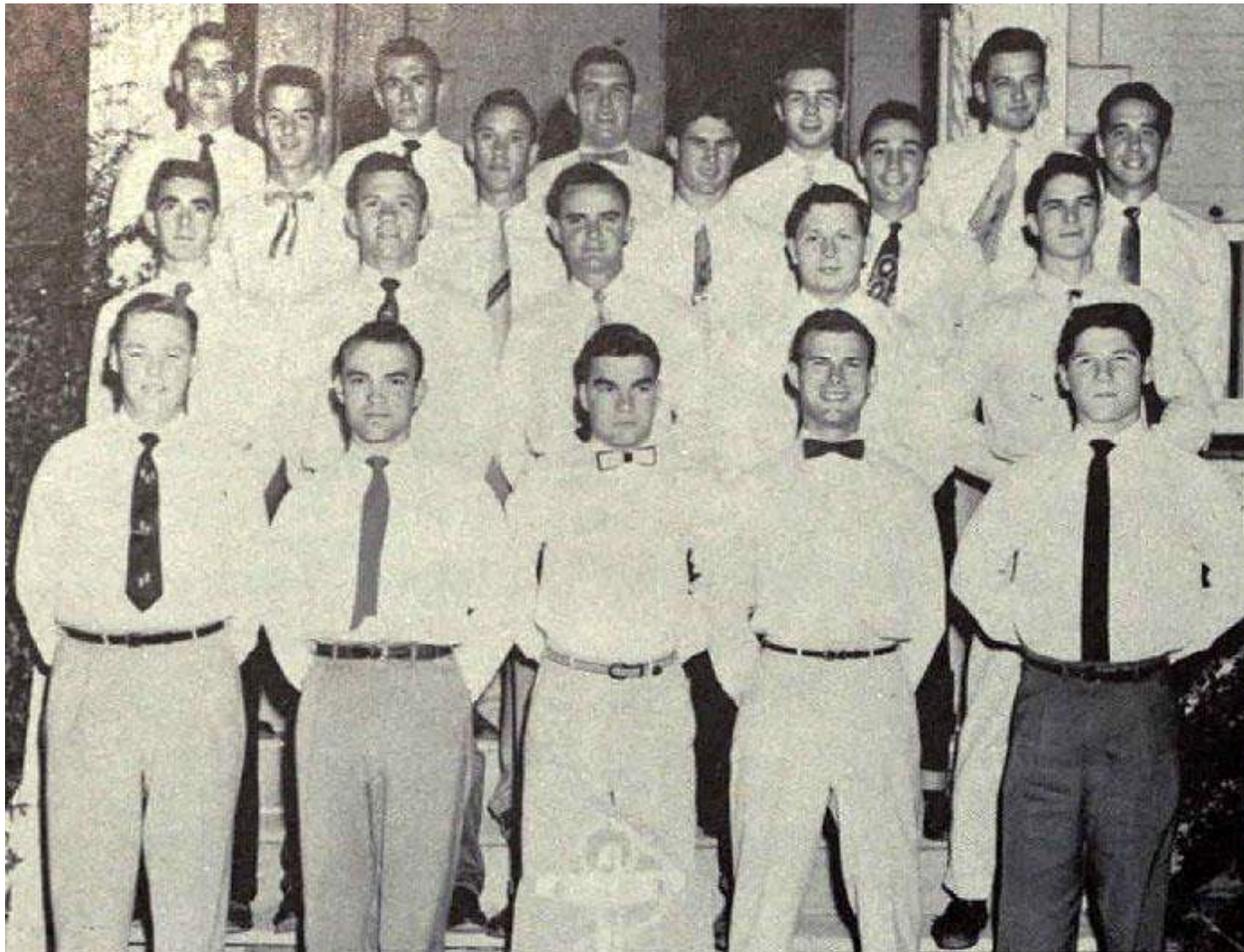
His second point was that the Navy had given him every opportunity to compete with men from other backgrounds, the Naval Academy and other universities. The education he received at UT was as good as anyone else received. NASA exposed him to a broadly educated group, and UT held its own. There was no disadvantage to getting a degree at UT, so individual talent and ability in applying what one learned became the only differentiating factor.

On November 19, 1969, Apollo 12's Lunar Module (LM), Intrepid, piloted by "our Alan," Alan Bean, touched down on the surface of the moon. Apollo 12 had an all-Navy crew. After Pete Conrad left the LM it was Alan's time to be the fourth man to walk on the surface of the moon. Alan went on to participate in NASA's Skylab project. He retired as a CAPT from the Navy in October of 1975 after a 20-year career. He stayed on at NASA in a civilian capacity until June of 1981.

In October of 2011, Ann called Alan to tell him that Clay was in an ICU in Temple, Texas and was not expected to win his battle with cancer. Alan dropped everything and drove there. Alan spent two days with him before Clay died on October 19th. Alan Bean spoke at Clay's funeral, noting that Clay was the finest person he had ever known. Alan also has a son, who bears the name "Clay."

According to Max Miller '57, the Buccaneers went to San Antonio again in that year to march in the Fiesta Flambeau parade. They also marched in the Roundup Parade at UT and participated in the Scabbard and Blade meet at UT on the main mall. That was Max's sophomore year.

### **Earliest Crow's Nest Photo**



*The Crow's Nest Co-op 'Nesters, 1955 Cactus, p. 178*

The Crow's Nest Co-Op, which had been in business since fall 1949, appeared for the first time in the 1955 *Cactus* (p. 178), twenty clean-cut men all wearing ties. The photograph location was not specified but the fact that only 20 men are pictured points to it being taken in front of the 1805 S. Colorado St. location since it only accommodated 20 men.

## Tragedy Strikes at the Littlefield House



Preston C. "Ski" Kronkosky

It was the end of the semester, late May to early June, and MDN 1/C Preston C. Kronkosky, nicknamed "Ski," had gone home to New Braunfels, Texas to pack and get ready for his graduation and commissioning. Since the midshipman's uniform was patterned after the Navy officer's uniform, "Ski" was a bit uncertain as to how to prepare his new Marine officer's uniform for the upcoming commissioning. So, on Wednesday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, he called his Marine Instructor, Maj James Hart Pope, and asked him what he needed to do. Maj Pope told him to just come to Austin Friday, June 3, 1955, at about 0800 and to bring his uniform and all the insignia with him and he would show him how to put it together.



James H. Pope

New Braunfels is about 50 miles from Austin, so Kronkosky set out early on the morning of June 3<sup>rd</sup> and drove to the Littlefield House on the UT campus. It was a workday for the staff, even though classes were over for the semester, and there were preparations to be made for commissioning the next day, so a few cars parked around the building didn't seem strange. However, he did notice that shades were drawn on the ground floor windows all around the building. One of the unit's CPO's, GMC Fred Duverney, met him at the back door.

The Chief asked Kronkosky why he was there. He told him he was there to meet Maj Pope, who had told him he would help Kronkosky in preparing his uniform for commissioning the next day. Maj Pope had told him to meet him here at 0800. The Chief showed Kronkosky into the building and to the Assistant MOI, MSgt Brantley Grinnalds, who asked Kronkosky if he knew what was going on here. Kronkosky had no idea that anything unusual would be happening. MSgt Grinnalds told him that Maj Pope was dead. After the initial shock of hearing that, Kronkosky asked if it was an accident or a heart attack. Grinnalds told him that Maj Pope (the unit's third Marine Officer Instructor since the unit's founding) had committed suicide about 45 minutes prior to Kronkosky's arrival. The body had already been removed and a cleanup was in progress. Kronkosky did not notice the presence of the CO, XO or any other Naval officers, just a couple of CPOs and the MSgt. He asked Grinnalds what happened, and he said all he knew was that Maj Pope had used a .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol from the unit armory. The body had been taken to a local funeral home in preparation for burial.

The author knows more about the story than what has been disclosed here. Some of the more graphic details were disclosed in an *Austin American-Statesman* article dated that same day. The reason that this story is told in any detail at all is because of the laudable actions of 2ndLt Preston C. Kronkosky, CDR Radford K. Arner, and various other individuals who stepped up to the plate and did what had to be done in a very short period of time. Kronkosky was unsure at first about telling his part of the story but

felt CDR Arner's actions surely deserved recognition. So Kronkosky's story had to be told to give Arner's actions the context it needed.

Like the other Marine-option midshipmen, Kronkosky had orders to report to Quantico, Virginia for Basic School after his commissioning the next day. Grinnalds asked him if he was staying in Austin for the night. Kronkosky said he had planned to go back to New Braunfels that night and finish packing before coming in the next day, Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, for the commissioning ceremony. Grinnalds asked for Kronkosky's phone number and told him to come in tomorrow (Saturday), prepared to travel from there to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, Pope's hometown, to escort the body home for burial.

The Cook Funeral Home (Charlie Walden, its director at the time) had prepared the body for burial by early Friday afternoon and had it in a casket, ready to transport the next day. The Cook Funeral Home (later Cook-Walden), located between the Capitol and the Governor's Mansion at 11<sup>th</sup> and Colorado, did a masterful job, so much so that an open casket viewing and service was possible in Oklahoma.

At 0900 on June 4<sup>th</sup> the main commissioning ceremony for all three services, Army, Navy and Air Force, was held in Gregory Gym. For the Navy there were 26 Line officers, five Supply Corps officers, and seven Marine Corps officers participating. The Army had 65 officers to commission and the Air Force had 63. There were three guest speakers, one from each of the services. The Navy was represented by RADM John Martin Higgins, Commandant of the 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District in New Orleans, Louisiana. LtCol George E. Abernathy administered the oath of office, and the three guest speakers handed each new officer, from his respective service, a ceremonial certificate of commissioning. After the event Kronkosky had but a short time to visit with his family before reporting back to Littlefield House.

At 1100 in the Littlefield House, Kronkosky was issued temporary additional duty (TAD) orders that were to be executed before his orders to Quantico. They read, "In accordance with reference (a) you are hereby directed to escort the remains of Major James Hart Pope, USMC, deceased, to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. You will remain in Pauls Valley until your services are no longer required by the relatives of the deceased, on or about 7 June, 1955, at which time you will report to the Professor of Naval Science, NROTC Unit, University of Texas." The orders were signed by CAPT Johnson. CDR Arner gave Kronkosky a copy of the Landing Party Manual (LPM) with all the pertinent sections marked and told Kronkosky that he, CDR Arner, would be at home all weekend in case Kronkosky needed to call him. He gave Kronkosky his home phone number and told him to reverse the charges, if need be. Thus, this newly-minted Marine, who had been mentored and trained by Maj Pope, was now the officer-in-charge of arranging and conducting the military burial of Maj Pope's remains in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma on Monday, June 6, 1955. In Kronkosky's own words:



Radford K. Arner

was now the officer-in-charge of arranging and conducting the military burial of Maj Pope's remains in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma on Monday, June 6, 1955. In Kronkosky's own words:

"Quite an experience for my first official duty assignment! However, the LPM, which I read on the train from Austin, Texas to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, gave me detailed and clear guidance on what to do and when to do it!"

Kronkosky left Austin on Saturday at noon. He accompanied the casket bearing the body of Maj Pope to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, where the Pope family was awaiting their arrival. Kronkosky was just 22 years old.

Kronkosky changed trains in Dallas, Texas and had to insure the casket was transferred, too. The train arrived in Pauls Valley at 0200 on Sunday morning. Kronkosky was met by a hearse and a representative of the local funeral home, Stufflebean, who took charge of the casket and transported it to the funeral home. The funeral director had also made arrangements to take Kronkosky to a motel for what was left of the morning to catch a little sleep and prepare for the light of day.

Just prior to 1000 that same morning Kronkosky was picked up by Maj Pope's sister, Louise Pope, who took him everywhere he had to go that day and the next. He first reported to the funeral home, in uniform, and proceeded to guard the casket, standing at attention, during the viewing. A Marine Major who attended the service told him it was okay to stand at parade rest or even sit down when no one was there to view the casket, which was a relief to Kronkosky. Viewing duties having been completed, Kronkosky proceeded to Naval Air Station (NAS) Norman, Oklahoma to make arrangements for a band, a bugler, a rifle squad, casket bearers, a flag and other details outlined by the LPM. Miss Pope drove him there and waited for him in the car.

At NAS Norman, Kronkosky encountered a young LTJG who was Officer of the Day (OOD). The young OOD outranked Kronkosky and hadn't heard anything about a funeral detail, so he decided to ignore Kronkosky's request for assistance. Kronkosky asked to use a telephone. He was directed to an adjacent office manned by an enlisted man, the duty petty officer (DPO). The DPO asked Kronkosky if the call was local. He told him it was long distance but he would reverse the charges. He had CDR Arner's home phone number, so he called the XO. Kronkosky described to CDR Arner the "difficulty" he was encountering. CDR Arner told Kronkosky to stay there until he got back with him. CDR Arner went to work on Sunday afternoon in Austin making some phone calls. Kronkosky went out to the parking lot and told Miss Pope that it would be a little longer. He then returned and waited for CDR Arner's call.

Kronkosky waited for CDR Arner's call in the DPO's office. Some 45 minutes later a phone call came. The DPO picked it up; his eyes went wide and he stood at attention while he continued the short conversation. The DPO then told the OOD that he was wanted on the phone. The OOD answered the phone and reacted just like the DPO did. All Kronkosky and the DPO heard from the other room was a series of "yes sirs," "no sirs," and "aye-aye sirs." Kronkosky said the DPO couldn't help but smile at the grilling the OOD was getting next door. CDR Arner had somehow managed to get through to an admiral at the 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District in New Orleans on a Sunday afternoon!

After the phone call ended, the OOD, now in a much more cooperative mood, asked Kronkosky what he needed. He pulled out the LPM and showed the OOD what was required. The OOD noted the pages in his own copy of the LPM and told Kronkosky he would take care of it. All Kronkosky could do now was return to Pauls Valley with Miss Pope and hope that it would all work out in the morning.

The graveside service was due to begin at 0900 on Monday, June 6<sup>th</sup>. Kronkosky was in place at the Mount Olivet Cemetery sometime just after 0800 and waited. At approximately 0830 a big gray Navy bus showed up, with a Chief Petty Officer in charge, and all the LPM-required personnel and equipment. The Chief and Kronkosky quickly found each other and the Chief told Kronkosky not to worry, “We’ll do you proud, sir.” The military part of the service went off without a hitch, much to Kronkosky’s relief. Kronkosky recalled that Pope’s widow, Margaret, was there, having traveled up from Austin. After the service ended she gave Kronkosky a riding crop (a.k.a. a “swagger stick”) and told him that it had belonged to Maj Pope and she thought Maj Pope would have wanted him to have it. He has it to this day and was touched by the gift and the sentiment expressed by Pope’s widow.

Years later, in 2005 when Kronkosky and others from the class of 1955 were planning their 50<sup>th</sup> Reunion, Kronkosky discovered someone else was there that day. Another midshipman from the unit attended, James William “Jim” Owens. Jim’s family, at the time, lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Jim was not a Marine option, but he had been active on the UT NROTC rifle and pistol teams, so he was close to Maj Pope. Because of that, he had made the trip from Tulsa to Pauls Valley and back that day to attend the funeral. Jim told Kronkosky that he didn’t make his presence known because he didn’t want to interfere and Kronkosky “looked pretty busy.”

After the graveside service the Pope family thanked Kronkosky for his help and, not needing his services any longer, released him to return to Austin. Kronkosky made his way back to Austin by train and had his TAD orders endorsed as completed. That was done by CDR Arner, who was now in charge of the unit as Acting Commanding Officer. It would be another month and a half before UT got a new Commanding Officer.

While discussing the details of his story with the author it dawned on Kronkosky that the admiral CDR Arner had contacted at the 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District was most likely the same admiral who spoke at the commissioning ceremony on Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>. The author agrees that that theory is highly probable, since there had been only one admiral at the 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District at the time, and that was the Commandant himself. Also it was extremely likely that the admiral was briefed on Friday or Saturday as to what had occurred at Littlefield House on Friday morning and, similar to what CDR Arner did for Kronkosky, he, the admiral, gave CDR Arner, or someone on the staff, his home phone number in case any assistance was needed. This would explain how CDR Arner was able so quickly to enlist the aid of an admiral on a Sunday afternoon. In all likelihood, RADM John Martin Higgins, Commandant, 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, was the voice on the other end of the phone that made the DPO and OOD get to their feet at NAS Norman, Oklahoma and find a new gear into which to shift.



John M. Higgins

In June 1955 CAPT Johnson left UT and CDR Radford K. Arner (XO) assumed duties as Acting CO. CAPT Donald Greer Irvine arrived in August 1955 and assumed duties as PNS. CAPT Irvine was a 1934 graduate of the Naval Academy. He was the unit’s second PNS to be a submariner. The biography



Donald G. Irvine

Marianas, Formosa, East China Sea, Yellow Sea and South China Sea. He was awarded the Silver Star, as Commanding Officer of the USS Piranha (SS-389), for his gallantry and intrepidity in sinking or damaging nine enemy ships and small craft amounting to more than 10,000 tons. These details were glossed over in the time capsule version. Incidentally, the conning tower on display at the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas was from the USS Pintado (SS-387), one of Irvine's boats. CAPT Johnson and his wife, Margaret, retired to Uvalde, Texas sometime in 1957.

found in the time capsule in 2010 was written by CAPT Irvine and is assumed to have been placed there by him in 1957. It is quite modest when compared to the biography the author obtained from the Naval Academy. CAPT Irvine commanded two boats and two squadrons. After he left UT he would go on to command two ships and a flotilla. His first boat, the USS Pintado (SS-387) earned three Presidential Unit Citations for her actions against Japanese shipping and war ships in the Philippine Sea,



Conning Tower of USS Pintado (SS-387)

### **The Crow's Nest Moves**

Both Clovis Vaughn '58 and J. W. Pieper '59 think the Nest moved from 1805 S. Colorado St. to 1010 W. 24<sup>th</sup> St. in the summer of 1955. This is further confirmed as August 1955 by Donald McLelland '59, who was a sophomore when the move took place. After the Nesters were informed, in the spring of 1955, that their Colorado location was to be torn down, McLelland said

"I and a fellow midshipman, who later failed the yearly physical, searched for weeks for another location, and found the location at 1010 W. 24<sup>th</sup> street. The owner was tired of trying to collect rent each month from 44 individuals. He agreed to convert two central bedrooms to a kitchen and build a large mess hall, which he did. We then had to recruit about 30 new Naval ROTC candidates, which we managed to accomplish and away we went. The room and board remained \$50 per month. We had to hire a second cook. The original cook, Ella May from the Colorado Street location [and the first two Crow's Nest locations], stayed with us. Also we had to buy new dishes. I moved out at the end of the first year at the new address. Some of the best memories of my life!"

The previous facility accommodated about 20 men. This new facility was composed of three buildings and accommodated 40-50 men. Clovis Vaughn added "It was a major step, going from about 20 to 40-50 midshipmen." The Crow's Nest was not pictured in the *Cactus* again until 1957.

The 1955 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned. Fortunately there were other resources for that. The Class of 1955 was very good at keeping track of their members. Special thanks to “Ski” Kronkosky for providing a copy of the commissioning program for June 4, 1955 and his excellent list. A breakdown of commissionings for 1955 is listed in the Appendix.

## Academic Year 1956

### Statistics:

Number of Students: 315 midshipmen (Up 10)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (No change), 6 Enlisted (Down 1), 2 Civilian (New)

Number of Commissionees: 56 (51 Navy, 5 Marine) (Down 1)



Showband's Bass Drum, "Big Bertha"

On September 24, 1955, Col. David Harold Byrd presented “Big Bertha” to UT at the Tulane game. Texas won 35-21.<sup>105</sup> In 1922 the University of Chicago had commissioned the Conn Music Company to build a big bass drum to foster that school's team spirit. When the University abandoned its football program, the giant drum was stowed under the school stadium and later was contaminated during atomic bomb research conducted at the stadium during the 1940s. In 1955, Col. D. Harold Byrd, a former Longhorn Band member, was able to purchase the drum from the University of Chicago for \$1, believing that Texas should have the largest drum in the world.

Big Bertha measures eight feet in diameter, 44 inches wide, and ten feet tall on her four-wheeled cart. She weighs more than 500 pounds. After the drum was decontaminated and carefully restored, it was donated to UT.<sup>106</sup>

Byrd was an interesting and colorful character. He was a cousin of the Antarctic explorer RADM Richard E. Byrd, Jr., who named Antarctica's Harold Byrd Mountains for his cousin, after he had contributed to the expedition that found them. Harold was also a Texas oilman who drilled 56 non-producing oil wells before striking it rich in 1928, which earned him the nickname “Dry hole” Byrd. Byrd also had an interest in aviation. He helped found the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) in Texas in September 1941 and, during WWII, he commanded a CAP anti-submarine base at Beaumont, Texas, thus earning the rank of Colonel. He also owned the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Texas since

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<sup>105</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 68.

<sup>106</sup> Website: [www.utexas.edu/alumni-friends/ut-traditions/big-bertha](http://www.utexas.edu/alumni-friends/ut-traditions/big-bertha)

the 1930's, the location from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly shot President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963.<sup>107</sup>

On November 1, 1955, the U.S. took over an advisory role from the French in Indochina and started to get embroiled in a proxy war between communist nations and anti-communist nations in a backwater country called Vietnam, very subtly at first with only advisors, but steadily expanding, as the U.S. was on guard against communist expansion in the world.



On November 11, 1955, UT students gathered in Gregory Gym for a Friday night football rally before Saturday's game against the nationally-ranked TCU Horned Frogs. It was there that Harley Clark, UT Head Cheerleader, showed the students a hand sign with the index and pinky fingers extended to imitate the head of a longhorn, and declared it to be the official hand sign of UT.<sup>108</sup> Clark earned three degrees at UT, served as a PFC in the Marine Corps between graduate school and law school,



Harley Clark

became a lawyer and served as a Judge for the Texas State District Courts.<sup>109</sup> He passed away on October 9, 2014 at his farm outside Austin, Texas.

In manpower, little had changed since the previous year. By a count of heads in the *Cactus* there were 299 men. By a count of names, the number was 315. This would nominally be 315 men, since the name count is usually more accurate, a gain of ten men.

Photos on pages 353-360 revealed a Battalion staff (8), company staffs (4 of 12 each), and Color Guard (5). With numbers from the table below that is how the head count was calculated. Max Karlson Miller is pictured on page 403 as Battalion Commander with a staff of 7. The three companies and two extra platoons had the following numbers, by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	27	29	26
Baker	19	19	20
Charlie	17	19	17
Buccaneers	63		
Headquarters	18		

## **Sponsors Return**

After a three-year hiatus from Navy ROTC, the female Sponsor program reappeared. Previously they had worn civilian clothing and a dark blue garrison cap to distinguish themselves. With this reappearance (p. 362) they all were wearing white uniforms with white garrison caps. The Sponsor

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<sup>107</sup> Website: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Harold\\_Byrd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Harold_Byrd)

<sup>108</sup> Ten Things Every Longhorn Should Know, Website <http://www.texasexes.org/tenthings/>

<sup>109</sup> Website: [www.legacy.com/obituaries/Statesman/obituary.aspx?pid=172781164](http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/Statesman/obituary.aspx?pid=172781164)

program's disappearance and reappearance looked like it coincided with CAPT Johnson's tenure as PNS. The reason for the hiatus is yet unknown. But while they were away, the Mariners Club appeared to step up to the plate and provide a sweetheart each year for the Navy Ball.

The 1956 *Cactus* (p. 352) used the same narrative that the previous year's *Cactus* did. On the same page the uniformed and civilian unit staffs were pictured. There was a new CO, CAPT Donald Irvine (Submariner) and MOI. LT Bergen had been promoted. The XO remained. Four officers rotated out, and four new Naval officers reported aboard. MSgt Grinnalds was relieved by MSgt Buttrick. QMC McCarthy was relieved by QMC Neal. The YN and SK slots were also replaced with new personnel. And, for the first time, two civilian staff members were included.

### ***Black Mac Leads Commencement with a Mace***

On June 2, 1956, three maces, one for the senior marshal (fruit of wisdom) and two for the deputy marshals (torches of enlightenment) were used for the first time in the commencement exercises.<sup>110</sup> The senior marshal of commencement was none other than Dr. H. Malcolm Macdonald, our ROTC Liaison Officer to the University. He will forever be remembered by many for the flair and dignity with which he carried the mace at Commencement and for his flowing crimson robe, a mark of his academic career at Harvard.<sup>111</sup>



**Dr. H. Malcolm "Black Mac" Macdonald at Commencement**

The 1956 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned. A breakdown of commissionings for 1956 is listed in the Appendix.

## ***Academic Year 1957 - New ROTC Building***

### ***Statistics:***

Number of Students: 300 midshipmen (Down 15)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (No change), 7 Enlisted (No change), 2 Civilian (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 48 (47 Navy, 1 Marine) (Down 8)

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<sup>110</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 69

<sup>111</sup> Memorial Resolution prepared by a special committee of Professors William S. Livingston (Chair), James R. Roach and Lorene L. Rogers.



Darrell K. Royal

Darrell K. Royal took over as head coach at UT on December 18, 1956, and achieved success almost immediately. The team went from a 1–9 record, their worst record ever, in 1956 to a 6–4–1 mark and a berth in the Sugar Bowl in 1957.<sup>112</sup>

Unit manpower experienced a little less than a 10% drop for the year. A count of heads in the *Cactus* revealed 271 men. A count of names revealed 300 men, nominally 300 men, since the name count is usually more reliable, representing a loss of 15 men.

Page 403 of the *Cactus* showed a Battalion staff (8), company staff (4 per company for a total of 12), and Color Guard (5). With tabular numbers below the head count total was calculated. CAPT Eugene Benjamin Russell was pictured as Battalion Commander. The Battalion was organized into four companies, Buccaneers being the fourth. The four companies had the following numbers, by head count:

<u>Company</u>	<u>First Platoon</u>	<u>Second Platoon</u>	<u>Third Platoon</u>
Able	21	23	20
Baker	18	21	21
Charlie	19	18	16
Buccaneers	36	30	

### ***Sponsors and a Sweetheart***

In academic year 1957 there were four female Sponsors and a Sweetheart pictured. A Sweetheart of the Navy Ball appeared in 1954 and 1955 but not in 1956. The Mariners Club was last pictured in 1955. It originally sponsored the Sweetheart of the Navy Ball and there were nominees for the title, as was shown in the 1955 *Cactus*. Although it looked like the Mariners Club had been disbanded, their creation, the Navy Sweetheart, survived, if for only this one last year. Also it should be pointed out that Ellen Belcher, the Navy Sweetheart of the Ball, was also one of the four Sponsors. She was the one assigned to the Buccaneers. The Sponsor program endured until 1964. A single Navy Sweetheart also appeared in that year one last time. By 1965 the two programs were combined as the “Navy Sweethearts.”

The 1957 *Cactus* (p. 402) used the same narrative that the previous year’s *Cactus* did. On that same page the uniformed and civilian unit staffs were pictured. LCDR Bergen departed and LT Pilgrim reported in. Chief Duverney was relieved by Chief Williamson and Chief Ellis reported aboard.

### ***Mardi Gras Tradition Started***

From a *Daily Texan* article in February 1958 (probably February 14) about the Buccaneers performing at Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Louisiana, it was learned that that was their second year to go. According

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<sup>112</sup> Website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darrell\\_Royal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darrell_Royal)

to Bob Carnes '59, Harry Jenkins '58 was the Buccaneer commander. Carnes said, "Maj William E. Antley, Jr., the MOI, was the instigator and power behind the trips. He liked the Bucs and what it did for Marine Corps recruiting. We also had some aviators on staff that helped make the flight arrangements. If I remember correctly, the aviators would go to a Naval Air Station and pick up a plane for us." In fact there were three aviators on the staff: CDR Radford K. Arner (the XO), LCDR Kenneth J. M. Simpson, and LT Jack K. Lanley. A related Daily Texan article also stated that CAPT Donald G. Irvine, USN (Unit CO) was also instrumental in making these trips possible. When this tradition started there were less than a handful of NROTC drill teams in the country (maybe UT's was the only one remaining), so there was no drill competition at Tulane University associated with the Mardi Gras. That came later. The Bucs' participation in Mardi Gras in that first year was very similar to the participation in the next academic year, which was better documented. Bob Carnes '59 remembered three parades, one of which was very long. Mardi Gras (i.e., Fat Tuesday) in 1957 was on March 5th.



Robert A. "Bob" Carnes

The new year brought some other exciting changes not only for the Navy ROTC but also for the other two ROTC programs on campus as well. Much of the following story about the new ROTC Building was from an article by the author, which appeared in the February 2010 *NROTC Alumni Log* newsletter.

### **A New ROTC Building**

In 1957 the University of Texas finally made good on its 17-year old promise to the Navy to build a building for the Naval ROTC unit. By the time this came to fruition, two more ROTC programs were on campus. So the building was designed to be the permanent home of the Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC units at UT.

Final approval of the building's funding had been in place since 1954, but many things had to happen before construction began. During the last two-plus years a location was chosen from among three candidate sites. This decision had been made in 1946 but only in a general way, perhaps. Maybe memories fade, but in any case, the site selection was revisited. Also there were rent houses on the favored site that were sold to the highest bidder and removed. It's highly likely that two of these were the houses at the second Crow's Nest location, 300 and 301 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St. The general shape and orientation of the ROTC building was debated and decided upon. The Regents wanted an L-shaped building with the long side facing north along an east mall, which had yet to be fully developed. The Navy wanted special considerations in the design for which they offered to pay, even though they never did.<sup>113</sup> And the building had to be designed and drawn up for construction.

Previously the author believed (and reported in the alumni newsletter) that the building was designed by the architectural firm Brooks and Barr, who were very active on campus during that time and had served as consulting architects for the UT System for the previous five years; however, subsequent research

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<sup>113</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

from John Boswell's book, along with information gleaned from the Alexander Architectural Archive on the UT campus (Battle Hall), revealed otherwise. Incidentally, these archives are named for Blake Alexander, who was the author's architectural history professor when he went through the School of Architecture. Prof. Alexander really prepared the author to fully enjoy the architectural treasures in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere. When stationed in Gaeta, Italy for two and a half years aboard USS Albany (CG-10), flagship of the 6th Fleet, the author was ready and eager to take every special services tour at every port of call to cash in on that education.

The architects for the ROTC Building were Ayers and Ayers of San Antonio (Father, Atlee B. Ayers and son, Robert M. Ayers) and the Mark Lemmon firm of Dallas. Ayers and Ayers was a noted design firm, especially in their early years. They had designed the Administration Building at Randolph AFB in 1931, often referred to as the "Taj Mahal." They also had designed the Smith-Young Tower in downtown San Antonio in 1929, which is familiarly referred to as The Transit Tower and exhibits the "Art Deco" style of that period. Mark Lemmon also had some noteworthy designs, one of which was The Cotton Bowl in 1930. The ROTC Building came quite a few years later for both of these firms and was known more for its utility than its looks. The ROTC Building was purposely designed for use by the three ROTC programs on campus.



ROTC Building on the East Mall, later renamed Russell A. Steindam Hall

Construction progressed throughout the winter, spring and summer of 1957. The building was a three-story modern brick structure with a basement, armory, and loading dock, comprising approximately 33,000 square feet.<sup>114</sup> Groundbreaking was accomplished in early 1957, and in one of the walls of the building was placed a time capsule, which would not be seen again for over 50 years. Over its long life, the ROTC Building remained essentially in the same configuration as at the time of its construction. To the best recollections of Weldon Koenig '58 and Dr. Tom Hatfield (Briscoe History Center) the 5" 38 gun mount which was in front of the Littlefield House was moved to the new ROTC Building and set up on the west side of the building. No one has yet found out what happened to the 3" 50 gun mount, which also adorned the front yard of Littlefield House.

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<sup>114</sup> *NROTC Alumni Log*, February 2010 issue, Article by the Author

On May 4, 1957 the Board of Regents for the first time adopted a color rendition by Leonard Kriesler of the University seal.<sup>115</sup>

The 1957 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned. A breakdown of commissionings for 1957 is listed in the Appendix.

On June 12, 1957 a final inspection was made of the ROTC building and it was recommended that the University accept it, with only minor deficiencies that would soon be taken care of, and that the contractor, Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, be given its final payment. The University assumed responsibility for the building on June 24, 1957 and all three ROTC programs began moving in to prepare for the coming fall semester. The building had cost \$850,000 and ranked UT's as one of the three best ROTC facilities in the nation, according to *The Daily Texan*.<sup>116</sup>

The three ROTC units optimized the building's space to meet their mission of training young men and women to serve as officers in the nation's four armed services. The building housed facilities to accommodate the many military-unique training requirements essential to cadet and midshipmen training. Facilities to store government-furnished equipment including uniforms, field gear, and non-functional and facsimile weapons, office space for the uniformed staff instructors, administration spaces, and cadet/midshipmen meeting rooms were all included in the design.

The building was originally built to house ROTC units that were much larger than they are today. For instance, throughout the 1960s, the Naval ROTC unit was comprised of over 200 midshipmen, roughly twice the size of the current unit. As ROTC unit sizes changed and the overall UT student body increased, nine classrooms were ceded to university general use. Three classrooms remained reserved exclusively for ROTC use. The three ROTC units regularly used the general-purpose classrooms in the building for both academic and military training functions.

## **Academic Year 1958 – New Home for NROTC**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 270 midshipmen (Down 30)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (No change), 2 Enlisted (Down 5), 2 Civilian (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 48 (46 Navy, 2 Marine) (No change)

The fall semester of 1957 would begin in a brand new facility, especially designed, built, furnished and prepared for all three services' ROTC units. When one entered the ROTC Building from the east mall, front entrance, there was an open stairwell and small lobby. To the left were the Army ROTC offices. To the right were the Navy ROTC offices, library and storage spaces. The Air Force had offices above

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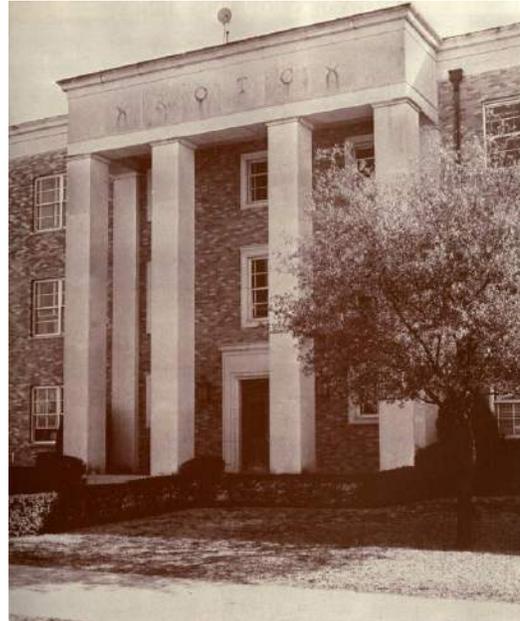
<sup>115</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 70.

<sup>116</sup> Texas Fight, The History of Army ROTC at The University of Texas at Austin (2011) by John D. Boswell

the Army on the second floor. An Armory was provided in the basement from where the midshipmen would retrieve their Springfield rifle prior to drill and where midshipmen officers would don their swords. Once midshipmen were equipped for drill they would head out the basement back door across the loading dock to go to drill. Other Navy spaces were on the 3rd deck. Officer instructors' offices were in the "L" wing of the building and at the end of the "L" were the battalion offices and wardroom. On the front of the building (east mall side) and west end of the ROTC Building (3rd deck) were large classrooms for the Navy. Outside on the west side of the building, between the building and the parking lot, was the 5" 38 gun mount, which was trainable all the way up until the author's time on campus, in the 1970s. This space also was used for static displays for all three ROTCs.

Manpower dropped that year. A head count from the *Cactus* revealed 277 men. A name count revealed 262. Call it a nominal 270 men, which represented a loss of 30.

The 1958 *Cactus* (p. 511) pictured four female Sponsors for the Battalion and a five-man Color Guard. Pages 512-515 went back to a previously used technique of portraying midshipmen with their year groups rather than in companies and platoons. The seniors were divided up into the three companies: Able, Baker, Charlie and Buccaneers, so the previous Battalion organization hasn't changed. Only the Buccaneers were pictured separately as a unit. The class photos showed 65 freshmen, 69 sophomores and 35 juniors (169 total). The seniors were assigned to each company and were pictured with their company groups, so to create the table below, known senior numbers was added to an assumed even distribution of other underclassmen.



East Mall Entry for the ROTC Building

<u>Company</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
Able	14+56 <sup>^</sup> =70
Baker	16+57 <sup>^</sup> =73
Charlie	12+56 <sup>^</sup> =68
Bucs	52

<sup>^</sup> Number based on even distribution of freshmen, sophomores and juniors.

Page 515 only pictured one battalion staff, presumably the fall. Battalion Commander for fall '57 is Daniel David Kana. Also on this page was a photo of a new ROTC Band, which was composed of members from all three services. Female Sponsors are still part of the program.

The 1958 *Cactus* (p. 510) used the same narrative that the previous year's *Cactus* did. CAPT Irvine was still at the helm. On the same page the uniformed and civilian unit staffs were pictured. CDR Stough

relieved CDR Arner as XO. LT Pilgrim was promoted. Two Naval officers departed and two newly arrived. Only two of the enlisted staff were shown. Either they weren't available for the photograph or it represented a major departure of senior enlisted staff.

### ***Sputnik Starts Space Race & Kick Starts NESEP***

On October 4, 1957 the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial Earth satellite. Its surprise success put the USA in a catch-up position in what would be called the "Space Race." The Navy had started the NESEP (Naval Enlisted Scientific Education Program) back in 1956 at Purdue University in an effort to bring more officers into the Navy with science, engineering and math degrees. Whether or not the Navy was visionary in this concept, the program went into high gear after the success of Sputnik. It was not known exactly when UT first started hosting the program, but one of our NESEP graduates from the fall of 1976, Richard Ashmore, said that it started at UT in 1958. He also added this:

"The program allowed up to four academic years. We had to go full-time the first two summers and to OCS the final summer. Since we were on active duty, we received our normal pay. I was Machinist's Mate 2nd Class."

As the author recalls, NESEPs were also allowed to advance in rate while at UT since they were on active duty.

In the December 1967 issue of *All Hands* the University of Texas was listed as one of 22 universities hosting NESEP programs. NESEPs did not appear in the *Cactus* until 1972, so the search is currently underway to find alumni from and some of the history associated with this program, which came under the command of the Professor of Naval Science. So far, the earliest evidence of any NESEP student on campus is in the fall of 1961. From that discovery it was learned that candidates for NESEP slots came from both the Navy and Marine Corps.

### ***New ROTC Building Dedicated***

The use of the new ROTC Building began at the beginning of the fall 1957 semester, but the dedication of the new building did not occur until November 9, 1957. The principal address at the dedication was made by William H. Francis, Jr., Asst. Secretary of Defense. This information was from an article by the author, which appeared in the February 2010 *NROTC Alumni Log* newsletter.

### ***Mardi Gras Weekend 1958***

On Saturday, February 15, 1958, 39 men of the Buccaneer drill team, with their sponsor Maj W. E. Antley (MOI), departed Austin using a Naval Air transport and traveled to New Orleans, LA, to perform in Mardi Gras. The details were from *Daily Texan* articles (probably the February 14<sup>th</sup> issue) provided by Bob Carnes '59, the Buccaneer commander that year. The team stayed at the Algiers Naval Station across the Mississippi River from New Orleans. The first parade the Buccaneers marched in on Sunday afternoon, the Parade of Venus. In it they escorted the grand marshal, the Admiral of the Eighth Naval District. Sunday night they marched in the Freret Parade. Tuesday morning in the Parade of Arabi the Buccaneers, in the position of honor, escorted the King of Mardi Gras. The Parade of Arabi was the longest of the Mardi Gras parades, starting at 8:00 a.m. and winding up about noon, after moving all

through the city. In the Sunday afternoon parade the drill team tried out new uniforms. The traditional all-black uniforms were still mainly used, but white trousers were tried instead of black.

In *The Daily Texan* article by Brenda Hartley the following information was also included about the Buccaneers:

“New Orleans is almost in sight for the Buccaneers as they drill in preparation for their second trip to the Mardi Gras. They will leave Saturday in planes provided by the Navy. The officers of the Buccaneers are Midshipman LT Robert A. ‘Bob’ Carnes, Commanding Officer; and LTJG George Rogers, Executive Officer. The sponsor is Maj W. E. Antley, USMC, who will accompany the drill team to New Orleans. The Buccaneers was the first Naval ROTC drill team ever organized and was started on the University campus in 1947. There are only three or four other such drill teams in the United States. The group is strictly a volunteer organization. Prospective members are trained and then selected on their ability to march and their military aptitude. Any man in the Naval ROTC with a "C" average (or better) is eligible to try out. Officers are elected by the members every spring and non-commissioned officers are chosen for their ability.



The Buccaneers march in one of three Mardi Gras Parades

“The Buccaneers drill on their own time and practice from six to eight hours a week. They march together on Monday and Wednesday nights and sometimes on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, but the members practice on their own time. Last spring in the annual Scabbard and Blade drill team competition, the Buccaneers were chosen as the champion drill team of the University. Navy’s crack drill team will be the only unit from the University marching in the Mardi Gras parades.”

Bob Carnes '59 added that “the Scabbard and Blade drill meet was held in the spring each year on the main mall of UT. There was no meet at Trinity in San Antonio during my time. There was an award given for the best drill team in the Fiesta Flambeau Parade in San Antonio. We had about one minute to perform in front of the reviewing stand and judges during the parade.” Bob provided some nice photos of the Bucs in the Mardi Gras that year and an earlier Scabbard and Blade drill meet in May of 1956.

## **First Marine PNS**

On February 26, 1958 CAPT Irvine was ordered detached for sea duty as Commanding Officer of the USS Passumpsic (AO-107), according to his biography, so on this date or shortly before he was relieved by Col William A. Kengla. Col Kengla was the unit's first Marine PNS. He had been awarded the Silver Star for his actions on Guadalcanal and also served in the Korean War.

On May 31, 1958 UT held its 75<sup>th</sup> commencement and gave out 1,700 degrees.<sup>117</sup> The 1958 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned except the senior photographs. Fortunately the Class of 1958 kept good track of their members, and we have a copy of the commissioning program for May 31, 1958. Special thanks to Brady Cole '58 and his excellent list. A breakdown of commissionings for 1958 is listed in the Appendix.



William A. Kengla

## **Academic Year 1959**

### **Statistics:**

Number of Students: 200 midshipmen (Down 70)

Number of Staff: 8 Officers (No change), 4 Enlisted (Up 2), 2 Civilian (No change)

Number of Commissionees: 61 (46 Navy, 15 Marine) (Up 13)

In their second year in the new ROTC Building Naval manpower dropped again. The 1959 *Cactus* only had four pages devoted to the NROTC unit (pp. 265-268). A head count resulted in a number of 140. By counting names listed the number was 201, quite a difference, but again the name count presumably is more reliable. This represented a nominal unit strength of 200 men, a loss of 70 men.

Page 266 pictured four female Sponsors for the Battalion. On the same page the seniors were pictured (24 total). The Battalion was still divided into companies: Alpha, Bravo and Buccaneers, but Charlie company had been dropped. Also the phonetic alphabet for the military, which changed in 1956, finally had an impact at UT. Words for Able and Baker changed to Alpha and Bravo. Pages 267-268 gave us company numbers in order to fill in the following table:

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<sup>117</sup> *The Cactus*, 1983, p 70.

<u>Company</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
Alpha	55
Bravo	35
Buccaneers	26

No Color Guard was pictured. No band was pictured. Fall and spring Battalion staffs were pictured (six men each). Donald Ralph McLelland was Battalion Commander for fall and Robert Stephen Carter was Battalion Commander for the spring.

The 1959 *Cactus* (p. 265) used the same narrative that the previous year's *Cactus* did. On the same page the uniformed and civilian unit staffs were pictured. The unit had its first Marine PNS, Col William A. Kengla. Maj Antley was relieved by Maj Parrott as MOI. LTJG Smith was promoted. A couple of Naval officers departed and two newly reported aboard. The enlisted staff was totally new from the previous year. One civilian staff member was replaced. Details are provided in the Appendix.

On January 23, 1959, a fire gutted the drama building in the early morning hours. Originally the Woman's Building, first UT women's dorm (old "grandmother" of the campus),<sup>118</sup> it was also known as the Modern Languages Building. It was between the Student Union and the Tower just north of the West Mall and next to Hogg Auditorium.

In March 1959 Ho Chi Minh declared a People's War to unite all of Vietnam under his leadership. From the communist perspective they were at war with the U.S. and South Vietnam. By July 8, 1959 the U.S. suffered its first casualties in Vietnam at the hands of Viet Cong guerrillas.

The 1959 *Cactus* gave no indication of the number of commissioned officers or when they were commissioned except the photograph of the seniors. Fortunately we have a copy of the commissioning program from June 6, 1959, courtesy of Bob Carnes. A breakdown of commissionings for 1959, based on a comparison of the seniors listed, the commissioning program and our alumni rolls, is listed in the Appendix.

This brings to a close the first installment of a unit history of the University of Texas NROTC, covering its first twenty years. It is hoped that this "taste" will stimulate more alumni to participate in this project by contributing their stories, photos, names, events and other memorable activities that they experienced and highlighted their time at the unit. The photo on the next page, taken by the author in February 2013, is a view of the new ROTC Building (the Center for Liberal Arts or CLA) from the east mall with some of our midshipmen practicing their manual of arms. All three ROTC programs occupy the 5<sup>th</sup> (i.e. top) floor. That floor is named the James J. Mulva ROTC Center in honor of one of our NROTC graduates who made the new building possible.

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<sup>118</sup> The *Cactus*, 1983, p 69.

John Boswell used these quotes to close out his history of the Army ROTC at UT and they are just as apropos to this temporary ending to the Navy story. They are attributed to James J. “Jim” Mulva, Chairman and CEO of ConocoPhillips at the time, and a 1968 graduate of UT and its NROTC unit. Jim and his wife, Miriam, had just donated \$15 million to UT so that construction of the new Liberal Arts Building could be completed. Its top floor became the new home for all ROTC on campus. Jim said, “I went through ROTC — that’s the only way I could attend UT — so I really want to support ROTC students.” He further added, “For these young men and women, it’s not about making money. It’s all about service to the country. They’re very dedicated and bright students. For [UT alumni], it’s important, almost an obligation, that we give back to those institutions that have been important to us in our development. That includes ROTC. That includes The University of Texas at Austin.”<sup>119</sup>

The NROTC program at UT has so much to be proud of. It continues to prepare young officers for leadership roles in our country’s Navy and Marine Corps, and it instills life-long values in those who serve and go on to civilian careers. Who would have known in 1977 that one young man who received his degree and commission here would go on to a 37-year career



**NROTC Midshipmen practice the manual of arms on the East Mall in front of their new building**

in the Navy, culminating in the rank of 4-star admiral, and then start a new career, after his Navy retirement, here at UT? He made the most memorable commencement speech in 2014 that UT has ever had and in this, the UT NROTC’s 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary year, William H. “Bill” McRaven, was selected unanimously by the UT Board of Regents to be the 12<sup>th</sup> Chancellor of the UT System. By the way, did you know that Bill was a Nester?

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<sup>119</sup> Website: <http://giving.utexas.edu/2010/09/23/mulva-liberal-arts-rotc-gift/>

## About the Author



Edwin W. "Ed" Mergele, a native of San Antonio, graduated in 1975 from UT with a Bachelor of Architecture (BAR), Magna Cum Laude. In 1975 he also completed his fourth year as a UT NROTC midshipman and received his commission as a Line Officer in the Navy. He spent his first six months of active service in training to prepare for the Surface Warfare specialty and as a Talos missile battery officer. His first ship was the USS Albany (CG-10), flagship of the 2nd Fleet, homeported in Norfolk Virginia. Eight months later Albany "crossdecked" with the USS Littlerock (CLG-4) in Gaeta, Italy to take over duties as flagship of the 6th Fleet. In 1979 Ed returned to the United States and traded a regular Navy commission for one in the Naval Reserve.

During the next twenty years, he served another 18+ years in the Naval Reserve, retiring as a Commander, and earning his pennant as Commanding Officer of Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit 108 (MIUWU-108), based at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX. He was recalled to active duty twice: once in 1985 to assist the Operations officer for the Chief of Naval Reserve in New Orleans, LA and the second time with MIUWU-108 for service in Operation Desert Storm. The latter was served in Ad Dammam, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait City, Kuwait. Among his awards are the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

While serving in the Naval Reserve, he earned an MBA from the University of Texas at San Antonio. He pursued a career as an Architect and Realtor in the private sector from 1980 to 1984. After a move from San Antonio to Houston in 1985 he moved to the public sector and served the City of Houston as an Architect, ultimately resulting in his being appointed City Architect. After 22 years he retired from the City of Houston and served a brief time as Building Official for the City of Hunter's Creek. Upon moving back to his hometown of San Antonio in 2007 he helped his three other siblings with the family business, EWM Company in Boerne, Texas and served on the boards of the UT NROTC Alumni Foundation and the Midshipmans Foundation. His interest in researching and documenting the history of the UT NROTC unit is a natural outgrowth of his work as the alumni newsletter editor, the alumni Webmaster and his love for history.

## Appendix

Many of the lists and tables were moved to the Appendix to make the narrative flow better. Many of these lists are still a work in progress but are included here so the reader can see what progress we've made and, hopefully, see how much more help we need.

### Special Alumni Lists

The following lists are groupings of alumni who have distinguished themselves while at UT or after commissioning.

#### Alumni Who Were Killed in Action (KIA)

\* Did not finish the program

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Vincent Murray Rauber '43	Feb 26, 1944	USN	ENS, USS Grayback (SS-208), Okinawa, WWII
Jack David Thompson '44	Jun 7, 1944	USN	Off Coast of France, WWII
John Newton Cowan '43	Jan 21, 1945	USN	ENS, USS Ticonderoga (CV-14), WWII
Charles W. Settles '43	Apr 7, 1945	USN	ENS
William Wyman Stephens '44	Apr 18, 1945	USN	ENS, USS Mobile (CL-63), South Pacific, WWII
James A. Burns '68	Sep 13, 1969	USMC	1stLT, Republic of Vietnam
Jonas B. Kelsall '01	Aug 6, 2011	USN	LCDR, Navy SEAL in Afghanistan
*Joseph E. Fite '03	Jan 9, 2005	USMC	Cpl in Anbar Province, Iraq

#### Flag Officers Associated with UT NROTC

Parentheses around the date indicate that person is associated with that class but did not obtain their commission from a program under the command of the Professor of Naval Science at UT.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
RADM(U) Kenneth Haynes, USN (Ret) '47	
MAJGEN Fred E. Haynes, USMC (MOI#2)	Deceased March 25, 2010
LTGEN D'Wayne Gray, USMC '52	Deceased March 2, 2014
RADM(U) Clay W. Fulcher, USN '55	Deceased October 19, 2011
RADM(U) Donald Greer Irvine, USN (PNS#7, '55-'58)	Deceased April 28, 1982
RADM(U) Henry "Cub" Amos, USN SC (Ret) '56	
BGEN Eugene B. Russell, USMC (Ret) '56	
RADM(L) J. Weldon Koenig, USN (Ret) '58	
RADM(U) Brady M. Cole, USN SC (Ret) '58	
LTGEN Jefferson D. "Beak" Howell, USMC (Ret) ('61)	
RADM(U) Robert M. Moore, USN SC '61	Deceased October 4, 2009
Gen Michael W. Hagee, USMC (Ret) ('68)	Finished USNA, 33rd Commandant
RADM(U) Stephen G. "Steve" Smith, USN (Ret) '69	
RADM(U) Lloyd E. "Ed" Allen, USN (Ret) (Staff, '71-'72)	
RADM(L) John D. Butler, USN (Ret) ('74)	
ADM William H. "Bill" McRaven, USN (Ret) '77	Chancellor, UT System

BGen James W. "Jim" Lukeman, USMC (MOI#17)  
RADM(L) Russell E. Allen, USN '84

CMDR, 2nd Marine Div.  
CMDR, Naval Mine & ASW Cmd/TF77

### ***Command at Sea (Pennant)***

The following is a list of those alumni, below flag rank, who are in command of, or have previously commanded, a ship, submarine, operational/deployable fleet air unit in naval aviation, or a special warfare (SEAL) unit, and by doing so, have "earned their pennant."

Name and Rank      Unit

To be filled in

### ***Command Ashore (Pennant)***

The following is a list of those alumni, below flag rank, who are in command of, or have previously commanded, an installation or commissioned unit ashore, and by doing so, have "earned their pennant."

Name and Rank      Unit

To be filled in

### ***Past Presidents of the Alumni Association/Alumni Foundation***

\* Denotes Deceased

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>
Charles W. "Charlie" Simons '63	1986 - 1988
George K. Haley '56	1988 - 1990
Bruce B. Byron, '70	1990 - 10-24-1992
John W. Hitchcock '65	10-24-1992 - 1994
*Keys A. Curry, Jr. '58	1994 - 10-05-1996
Max K. Miller '57	10-05-1996 - 10-03-1998
William L. "Bill" Docekal '65	10-03-1998 - 10-21-2000
Rodney C. "Rod" Koenig '62	10-21-2000 - 10-05-2002
John C. "Rusty" Allman '66	10-05-2002 - 10-16-2004
Robert L. "Bob" Collins '68	10-16-2004 - 10-14-2006
Fred Moon '70	10-14-2006 - 11-08-2008
Edwin W. "Ed" Mergele '75	11-08-2008 - 11-13-2010
Michael Waldron '67	11-13-2010 - 10-20-2012
Raymond J. "Ray" Adams '80	10-20-2012 - 11-07-2015

## ***Alumnus of the Year***

Under the old Alumni Association this award was given to one outstanding alumnus for each year at the annual Reunion. \* Denotes Deceased

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b>Unknown</b>	1986-1994
J. Weldon Koenig '58	November 4, 1995
John W. Hitchcock '65	October 5, 1996
Bob Gartner '65	October 25, 1997
*Keys A. Curry, Jr. '58	October 3, 1998
Jack F. Ritter, Jr. '55	October 23, 1999
Max K. Miller '57	October 21, 2000
William L. "Bill" Docekal '65	September 29, 2001
<b>Unknown</b>	2002-2003
W. Robert "Bob" Brown '52	October 16, 2004
<b>Unknown</b>	2005-2007

## ***DADS Award Recipients***

### DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS AWARD

For Outstanding Personal Achievement in the Public or Private Sectors, Support of the NROTC Alumni Organizations, or Other Achievement Reflecting Credit Upon The University of Texas Naval ROTC. The DS and DA Awards took the place of the Alumnus of the Year in 2008 and were not limited to one per year. \* Denotes Deceased

<u>Distinguished Alumnus</u>	<u>Graduation Date</u>	<u>Year Awarded</u>
James J. Mulva	Class of 1968	2008
*Clay W. Fulcher, RADM USN (Ret)	Class of 1955	2008
Max K. Miller, CAPT USN (Ret)	Class of 1957	2008
*D'Wayne Gray, LtGen USMC (Ret)	Class of 1952	2008
W. Robert Brown	Class of 1952	2009
J. Weldon Koenig, RADM USN (Ret)	Class of 1958	2009
*Keys A. Curry, Jr.	Class of 1958	2010
*Wayne E. Miers	Class of 1965	2010
Jack F. Ritter, Jr., CAPT USN (Ret)	Class of 1955	2010
*Robert L. Armstrong	Class of 1953	2011
John T. Montford	Class of 1965	2011
ADM William H. McRaven, USN (Ret)	Class of 1977	2011
Kenneth J. Moore	Class of 1964	2012
Henry C. "Cub" Amos	Class of 1956	2013
Brady M. Cole	Class of 1958	2013
Rodney C. "Rod" Koenig	Class of 1962	2013

Luis de la Garza	Class of 1966	2013
John D. Butler, RADM USN (Ret)	Class of 1974	2014

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

For Outstanding Service to the United States Navy and Marine Corps, The University of Texas NROTC Battalion and the Advancement of Military Science Education. The DS and DA Awards took the place of the Alumnus of the Year in 2008 and were not limited to one per year. \* Denotes Deceased

<u>Distinguished Service</u>	<u>Graduation Date</u>	<u>Year Awarded</u>
W. Robert Brown	Class of 1952	2009
John W. Hitchcock, CAPT USN (Ret)	Class of 1965	2009
Joe H. Smith	Class of 1944	2009
*John Wildenthal, Jr.	Class of 1944	2009
Robert L. Gartner	Class of 1965	2010
Robert L. "Bob" Collins	Class of 1968	2014
Edwin W. "Ed" Mergele, CDR USN (Ret)	Class of 1975	2014
William "Bill" Powers	UT President	2015

### **Legacies**

The following are lists of relatives who have been in the UT NROTC unit. Parentheses denote a member who did not finish the program but the year group with which they started.

**Fowler:** Robert P. "Bob" ('55 – finished OCS) and Bradley A., brothers ('56)

**Fulcher:** Clay W. '54 and Roy H. '84, father and son

**Howell:** Steven '72 and Douglas ('73), brothers

**Koenig:** Weldon '58 and Rod '62

**Looney:** R. Glenn '61, Robert '62 and Mike ('70), brothers

**Loveless:** Loyal Edwin '44 and James E. "Jimmy" '44, brothers

**Mast:** Thomas Rush '60 and brother-in-law John Hill Watts, III '60

**McCown:** Frederic Porter '51 and Henry Young, Jr. '56 (Sons of PNS#4)

**Mergele:** Edwin W. '75 and Bruce J. ('79), brothers

**Nagle:** Fred Stephen '57 and Frank T. '57, twin brothers

**Simons:** Robert I. "Bob" '45 and Charles W. "Charlie" '63, 1st cousins

**Watts:** John Hill '60 and brother-in-law Thomas Rush "Tom" Mast '60

**White:** George '51 and Steve '77, father and son

**York:** Howard '54 and Russ '67, brothers

### **UT NROTC Plank Owners**

"Plank Owner" is a term used to denote the original crew of a unit or ship. There were several groups for which a list of plank owners was prepared during the research. Some are incomplete due to incomplete or missing documentation. Forward additions and corrections to the author.

## Unit Plank Owners

One hundred men and ten alternates were selected from a field of over 350 applicants. 102 were listed in the 1941 *Cactus*, 12 with no photo. Of the 8 missing names only one (Pat O'Daniel) has been identified, so far, by Howard Lowe. Two more were identified by Bill Barnhouse (Hume Cofer and Bill Rast). One other (Don Cain) showed up on Ivan Elmer's list. The years under "Comments" denote appearances in the *Cactus*. "T44" means they appeared in the *Texas Tradition* yearbook of 1944. Date in parentheses denotes commissioning date. \* Denotes Deceased. \*\* Denotes Killed in Action. ? Denotes status unknown. Forty-six men were commissioned out the original 110. 3-4 men have yet to be identified.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
*Lyle Maeyers Alexander	'41, Left after Pearl Harbor and joined the Army Air Corps
*James Eblen Allison, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Vincent Robert Arnold	'41
William Telford Barnhouse	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Stephen Ladslaw Basamanowicz	'41, Drafted into the Army Fall '41
*Arthur Karling "Swede" Bergstrom	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?David Henry Blakely	'41
?Dennis Ferrell Blalock	'41
?Bayne Blankenship	'41
?Charles LeRoy Borgeson	'41 '42
*William Thomas "Tom" Bradshaw	'41 '42
?Chester Bryan Buford, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Richard Eugene Burnett	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*William Alvin Burns	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Don E. Cain	('41) '42 '43 (August ??, 1943)
*Horace Thomas Chilton, Jr.	'43 T44 (February 28, 1944)
?George H. "Hume" Cofer	'43 (Com'd 5/1/1944 at Northwestern Univ.)
?Julian Francis Cole	'41
?Elwood Elias Cook	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Stone Deavours Cooley	'41 '42
**John Newton Cowan	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Jerry Terrell Dennis	'41
*John Rumsey Doole	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Seaborn Eastland, Jr.	'41 '42 '43
?Raymond Swezey Edmunds, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Tom Hearne Felker	'41 '42
?John Ernest Ferguson	'41NoPic
?Walter Melville "Mel" Fowler	'41, Joined the Royal Canadian Air Force Summer '41
?Murray Fuchs	'41NoPic
?Lawson William Fulbright	'41 '42
*John Hamilton Garner	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Louis Chamberlain Gilliam, Jr.	'41 '42

*John Dave Gould, Jr.	'42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Reginald Lee Hays	'41
?James Lemuel Hemmingson	'41 '42
?Charles Frank Heye	'41 '42 '43 '44 (October 26, 1943)
*Paul Bradfield Horton	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?O. B. Hudson	'41
?Harry Walker Johnston	'41NoPic '42
?Donald Thomas Keene	'41
?William Kittrell	'41 '42
?Chris Harold Kockos	'41 '42
?Frederick Charles Krause	'41
?Theodore Emmery Kulhanek	'41 '42
*Graham Gordon Landrum	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Thomas Marshall Lemon, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Carl Laurent Lichte	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Garland Ned Martin	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Gerald Nicholas McAllister	'41 '42
?Morton Lee McGee	'41 '42
?William Wayne "Bill" McGinnis	'41 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Don Denton McNay	'41
*Billy McReynolds	'41 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Clifton Elwaine Mitchell	'41 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?O'Neal Childs Mobley	'41
?Kenneth George Morris	'41
?Clarence Eugene Nored	'41 '42
*Renfro Cole Norris	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Pat O'Daniel	'41, In Junior photos only – Son of Governor O'Daniel
?James Forrest Parker	'41 '42
?Paul Wooley Parker	'41
?Charles Robert Perrone, Jr.	'41 '42
?Robert Gates Peter	'41 '42 '43 T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Ben Joe Petmecky, Jr.	'41 '42
?William Lee Pike, II	'41 '42
?John Coningsby "Jack" Polhemus	'41 ('42) '43 '44 (October 26, 1943)
*Earnest Clerence Pretz	'41NoPic '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Willie Donald "Don" Price	'41 '42
?William Michael Rapp.	'41 '42
?Bill Rast	No Photo, Recalled by Bill Barnhouse
**Vincent Murray Rauber	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?David Andrew Reeves	'41
*Rom Rhome	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
*John Dunne "Jack" Richardson	'41 '43 (June 30, 1943)
*Murray Oliver Roe	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)

?Henry Burt Rule, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Otis Schleyer	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
*Carl Ahrendt "C.A." Schutze, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44 (October 26, 1943)
?William Walter Scurlock	'41 '42
**Charles William Settles	'41NoPic '42 '43 '44 (October 26, 1943)
?Charles Corbet Shadle	'41
?Richard Palmer Shepherd	'41
?Ned Mansell Smith	'41 '42
?R. A. Smith, Jr.	'41 '42
*Charles Aiken Stacey	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
*Charles Leon Stephens, Jr.	'41NoPic '42
**William Wyman Stephens	'41 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Robert James Stevenson, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
Hugh Grant Stoddard	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Adolph Donald Suderman, Jr.	'41 '42
?William Mimms Sutton	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Ben Rayburn Tate	'41
?Summerfield Moon Taylor, Jr.	'41
*John William Ternus, Jr.	'41NoPic '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Thomas Morris Terry	'41
?Jack Roy Tipton	'41 '42
*Francis Charles Tormollan, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 (June 30, 1943)
?Edward Clendenen Wagon	'41
?John Tilton Weir	'41 '42
?Felix Eustace Welmaker	'41 '42
*Shirley Carl White, Jr.	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Jack O'Neal Whitley	'41 '42
*Harry Franklin Williams	'41 '42 '43 '44 (October 26, 1943)
?William Breton Wingfield	'41NoPic
*Albert Marion "Bert" Wolford	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
?Thomas Kelbert "T.K." Wood	'41 '42 '43 '44/T44 (February 28, 1944)
107=Milton Lee Stroud?	Bill Barnhouse & Howard Lowe cannot remember him.
108=	
109=	
110=	

### ***Buccaneer Plank Owners***

Only 20 men have been identified as original members of the Buccaneer drill team. Nearly half of the number identified by Pat Morgan '51 (35-40) in his story about them. Those without a year after their name did not complete the NROTC program to the author's knowledge.

Sam P. Boswell '52

William Robert "Bob" Brown '52

Roscoe Hartt Canon, Jr. '52  
Robert M. Fagin  
William H. "Bill" Gilmore, Jr. '52  
D'Wayne Gray '52  
Leonard Eldon Huber '52  
Lincoln D. Jeanes, Jr.  
Isaac Levy  
Albert Newton McQuown '51  
Pat Morgan, Platoon Commander '51  
Henry Albert Perry (Likely Platoon Sergeant) '51  
Harry F. Snapp.  
Cecil R. Sparks  
Carlton James Spring, Jr. (Guidon?) '52  
James E. Stockton  
George Harris Sullivan (Guidon?) '52  
Jack Lee Underwood '52  
Dave L. Upshaw '52  
Benny Alfred "Ben" Younglove '51

### ***Crow's Nest Plank Owners***

The year after the name denotes their year of commissioning. Sixteen names seem sure from input received from Steve Albrecht and Bob Brown.

Stephen M. "Steve" Albrecht '52  
Robert Bernard "Bob" Bose '52  
William Robert "Bob" Brown '52  
Roscoe Hartt Canon, Jr. '52  
Rudolfo R. "Rudy" Enderle '52  
Clinton P. "Clint" Frisby '52  
Charles Eugene "Gene" McKissack '52  
Richard Lee McVay '52  
T. J. O'Neill (?52) Pre-med student who didn't finish the NROTC program  
Henry Joseph "Hank" Rech '52  
Joseph Allen "Joe" Rice '52  
James Arthur Schriener '52  
Clement Beal "Tim" Thames (?52) Didn't finish for medical reasons  
George Handford White '51  
Edward W. "Ted" Wilson '52  
Franklin T. "Frank" Woodall '52

### ***Rifle Team Plank Owners***

The unit had a rifle team in its first year of existence.

Robert James “Bob” Stevenson, Jr.

Needs further research

### ***Drum and Bugle Corps Plank Owners***

23 men (9 drums, 14 bugles) started in Academic Year 1942

John Rumsey Doole

Needs further research

## **Battalion Leadership**

These lists are groupings of midshipmen who were in leadership positions while in the unit.

### **Battalion Commanders**

First four names would represent highest-ranking Midshipmen, according to the *Cactus*. They were referred to as Company Commanders.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>	<u>Service</u>
LT Robert James "Bob" Stevenson, Jr. '44	Fall 1940	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1941	
LCDR Robert James "Bob" Stevenson, Jr. '44	Fall 1941	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> BatCom)
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1942	
LCDR William Alvin Burns '44	Fall 1942	USN
LCDR Rom Rhome '43	Spring 1943	USMC
LCDR Thomas Kelbert Wood '44	Fall 1943	USN
LCDR William McCarthy '45	Spring 1944 (Mar-Jul)	USN
LCDR Ivan Elmer '45	Summer 1944 (Jul-Sep)	USN
LCDR Kirk Cansler '45	Fall 1944 (Sep-Nov)	USN
LCDR Andrew Huff '45	Winter 1945 (Nov-Mar)	USN
CAPT Daniel M. "Dan" Krausse, Reg'l Cmdr. '45	Spring 1945	(For FDR's Passing)
LCDR Daniel M. "Dan" Krausse '45	Fall 1945 (Oct Class)	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Winter 1946 (Feb Class)	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1946 (May Class?)	
LCDR Clarence R. Lassetter '47	Fall 1946	USN
LCDR Kenneth G. Haynes (RADM) '47	Spring 1947	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> to make Flag)
LCDR James E. Harrell '48	Fall 1947	USMC
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1948	
LCDR Harry E. Mills	Fall 1948	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1949	
CDR William B. Wilson	Fall 1949	USN
CAPT Albert C. Mitchell, Regimental Cmdr.	Fall 1949	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1950	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1950	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1951	
CAPT Stephen M. Albrecht '52	Fall 1951	USMC
CAPT W. Robert "Bob" Brown '52	Spring 1952	USMC
CAPT William A. Petry	Fall 1952	USN
<b>(Unknown) Joseph Newton "Joe" Smith?</b>	Spring 1953	USMC
CAPT Lawrence Lindell Beason '54	Fall 1953	USMC
CAPT Lawrence Lindell Beason '54	Spring 1954	USMC
CAPT Clay W. Fulcher (RADM) '55	Fall 1954	USN

CAPT James M. "Jim" Adkins '55	Spring 1955	USMC
CAPT John Carlton '56	Fall 1955	USMC
CAPT Eugene B. Russell (BGEN) '56	Spring 1956	USMC
CAPT Max K. Miller (CAPT) '57	Fall 1956	USN
CAPT David R. Hines '57	Spring 1957	USMC
CAPT Daniel D. Kana '58	Fall 1957	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1958	
CAPT Donald Ralph McLelland '59	Fall 1958	USMC
CAPT Robert Stephen "Steve" Carter '59	Spring 1959	USMC
CAPT Hugh Pat Pate '59	Fall 1959	USN
CAPT George Raphael Rogers '60	Spring 1960	USN
CAPT David Fraiser Cloud '61	Fall 1960	USN
CAPT Wilford Dale McCann '61	Spring 1961	USN
CAPT Robert O'Brien Johnson '62	Fall 1961	USN
CAPT Rudolph Vince "Rudy" Kruger '63	Spring 1962	USMC
CAPT James Earl Langley '63	Fall 1962	USN
CAPT George Richard Bettle '63	Spring 1963	USMC
<b>LCDR</b> David Garner Wilbourne (CAPT) '64	Fall 1963	USN
LCDR Donald Anthony Tortorice '64	Spring 1964	USN
LCDR Donald Wallace "Don" Brown '65	Fall 1964	USN
LCDR John Thomas Montford '65	Spring 1965	USMC
LCDR Jerome Lee "Jerry" Powell '67	Fall 1965	USN
LCDR Jesse Luke Thompson '66	Spring 1966	USN
LCDR Park Beeler '67	Fall 1966	USMC
LCDR Dale Robert Hayden '67	Spring 1967	USN
LCDR Philip L. Eiserloh '68	Fall 1967	USN
LCDR Michael James Clark '68	Spring 1968	USMC
<b>CAPT</b> John Thomas Conly '69	Fall 1968	USN
CAPT Dennis Oliver Olson '69	Spring 1969	USMC
CAPT Robert E. "Bob" Felle '70	Fall 1969	USN
CAPT John Michael Ballard '70	Spring 1970	USMC
CAPT Michael L. "Mike" Gale '71	Fall 1970	USN
CAPT Michael A. "Mike" Tatone '72	Spring 1971	USN
CAPT Donald B. "Bruce" MacKenzie-Graham '72	Fall 1971	USMC
CAPT David "Dave" Hardy '72	Spring 1972	USN
CAPT John M. "Mark" McAfee '73	Fall 1972	USMC
CAPT Kevin J. Kelly '73	Spring 1973	USN
CAPT Gilbert E. "Gil" Crowell '74	Fall 1973	USN
CAPT Leslie J. "Jake" Schaffner (CAPT) '74	Spring 1974	USN
CAPT Terrence P. "Terry" Poulos '74	Fall 1974	USN
CAPT Edwin Walter "Ed" Mergele (CDR) '75	Spring 1975	USN
CAPT Holly Hazlett '76	Fall 1975	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> Female)
CAPT Gregory L. Colchin '77	Spring 1976	USN

CAPT Steven Mark White '76	Fall 1976	USN
CAPT William H. "Bill" McRaven (ADM) '77	Spring 1977	USN
CAPT David Epstein '79	Fall 1977	USN
CAPT Steven D. Smith '78	Spring 1978	USN
CAPT (OC) Dennis W. Wilborn '79	Fall 1978	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> NESEP)
CAPT Michael V. "Mike" Meed '79	Spring 1979	USMC
CAPT Dean Bradley Creech '80	Fall 1979	USN
CAPT Jerry C. Breshers '80	Spring 1980	USMC (1 <sup>st</sup> MECEP)
CAPT Steven J. "Steve" Chrans '80	Fall 1980	USN
CAPT (SSgt) Dale L. Davidson '81	Spring 1981	USMC
CAPT Daniel S. Greer '81	Fall 1981	USN
CAPT (SSgt) John Eddie Shook '81	Spring 1982	USMC
CAPT Richard R. "Rick" Whitehead '83	Fall 1982	USN
CAPT Elizabeth K. "Lisa" Tester '83	Spring 1983	USMC
CAPT Michael James Hardebeck '83	Fall 1983	USN
CAPT Gary L. Thomas '84	Spring 1984	USMC
CAPT Stephen J. Vissers '84	Fall 1984	USN
CAPT Mary F. Thompson '85	Spring 1985	USMC
CAPT (OC) Douglas G. Hastings '85	Fall 1985	USN
CAPT (OC) Gary M. Gilmartin '86	Spring 1986	USN
CAPT Jack Thomas Theis '86	Fall 1986	USN
CAPT Chris A. Scherer '87	Spring 1987	USMC
CAPT William M. "Bill" Miller '87	Fall 1987	USN
CAPT (OC) Audrey Denise Means '88	Spring 1988	USN
CAPT (OC) John R. "Randy" Craig	Fall 1988	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> NECP)
CAPT Trent M. Guerrero '88	Spring 1989	USN
CAPT Dan A. Starling '89	Fall 1989	USN (1 <sup>st</sup> STA-21)
CAPT Robert F. Schulz '90	Spring 1990	USN
CAPT Jeffery A. G. "Jeff" Baumgarten '90	Fall 1990	USN
CAPT Mark R. Lewin '91	Spring 1991	USMC
CAPT John W. Broomes '91	Fall 1991	USN
CAPT (OC) Dale L. Seeley '92	Spring 1992	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1992	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1993	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1993	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1994	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1994	
CAPT Rudy J. Uribe '95	Spring 1995	USMC
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1995	
CAPT Michael S. "Mike" O'Hare '96	Spring 1996	USN
CAPT Timothy J. Griffin '96	Fall 1996	USN
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1997	
<b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 1997	

CAPT Jason C. Pittman '98 <b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1998 Fall 1998	USN
CAPT Jesus S. "Jesse" Moreno '98 <b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 1999 Fall 1999	USN
CAPT Robert A. Waterston '00 <b>(Unknown)</b> <b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 2000 Fall 2000 Spring 2001	USN
CAPT Michael T. Ricketts '01 <b>(Unknown)</b> <b>(Unknown)</b> <b>(Unknown)</b>	Fall 2001 Spring 2002 Fall 2002 Spring 2003	USN
CAPT (OC) Addam D. Clark '03	Fall 2003	USN
CAPT David W. Cornell '04	Spring 2004	USN
CAPT (Sgt) Troy H. Conrey '04	Fall 2004	USMC
CAPT Sean G. McBeth '05	Spring 2005	USN
CAPT Donald W. Peltier, III '06	Fall 2005	USN
CAPT Timothy M. "Tim" Stone '06	Spring 2006	USN
CAPT Travis C. Grell '07	Fall 2006	USMC
CAPT Joshua K. "Josh" Brown '07 <b>(Unknown)</b>	Spring 2007 Fall 2007	USN
CAPT Charles J. Tofel '08	Spring 2008	USMC
CAPT Cody S. Hoffman '09	Fall 2008	USMC
CAPT Wesley A. "Wes" Hozapfel '09	Spring 2009	USN
CAPT Christopher M. Olander '11	Fall 2009	USN
CAPT Matthew C. Mayo '10	Spring 2010	USN
CAPT Lee A. Patterson '11	Fall 2010	USN
CAPT Jason A. Tucker '11	Spring 2011	USN
CAPT John B. Goodrich '12	Fall 2011	USN
CAPT Brandon C. Strain '12	Spring 2012	USN
CAPT Thomas R. Shirley '13	Fall 2012	USN
CAPT Andrew G. Watkins '13	Spring 2013	USN
CAPT Taylor D. Poli '14	Fall 2013	USN
CAPT Joseph M. Barone '14	Spring 2014	USN
CAPT (SSgt) Philip S. Urban '15	Fall 2014	USMC
CAPT Mark K. Jbeily '15	Spring 2015	USN
CAPT Brian G. Hannum '16	Fall 2015	USN

### ***Buccaneer Commanders***

\*Marine Option

Name

Period Served

\*MIDN Pat Morgan

Fall 1949-Spring 1950

MIDN Carlton James Spring

Fall 1950-Spring 1951

MIDN George Harris Sullivan	Fall 1951-Spring 1952
MIDN Joseph Newton "Joe" Smith	Fall 1952-Spring 1953
MIDN Hunter M. Morris	Fall 1953-Spring 1954
MIDN George Kirby Haley	Fall 1954-Spring 1955
*MIDN Paul Dea Jones	Fall 1955-Spring 1956
*MIDN Jerry H. "Harry" Jenkins	Fall 1956-Spring 1957
*MIDN Robert A. "Bob" Carnes	Fall 1957-Spring 1958
*MIDN Hugh P. "Pat" Pate	Fall 1958-Spring 1959
MIDN David Frazier Cloud	Fall 1959-Spring 1960
MIDN Rudolph Vince Krueger	Fall 1960-Spring 1961
MIDN George Richard Bettle	Fall 1961-Spring 1962
*MIDN John T. Montford	Fall 1962-Spring 1963
*MIDN Robert L. "Bob" Gartner	Fall 1963-Spring 1964
MIDN James S. "Steve" Quinn	Fall 1964-Spring 1965
*MIDN James A. "Jim" Burns	Fall 1965-Spring 1966
MIDN Samuel Lyle	Fall 1966-Spring 1967
MIDN John Baldwin	Fall 1967-Spring 1968
MIDN Tomas Coronado	Fall 1968-Spring 1969
MIDN Michael A. "Mike" Tatone	Fall 1969-Spring 1970
MIDN Steven K. "Steve" Howell	Fall 1970-Spring 1971
MIDN Steven K. "Steve" Howell	Fall 1971-Spring 1972
*MIDN Gary E. Murphy	Fall 1972-Spring 1973
*MIDN William L. "Smitty" Smith	Fall 1973-Spring 1974
*MIDN Jerome M. "Jerry" Pajares	Fall 1974-Spring 1975
*MIDN Jerome M. "Jerry" Pajares	Fall 1975-Spring 1976
Robert Eugene Harbour	Fall 1976-Spring 1977
Gabriel R. Salazar	Fall 1977-Spring 1978
Raymond John Thornber	Fall 1978-Spring 1979
John Eddie Shook (M), or Carlos Lozano(N), or Billy Dean Martin (M)	Fall 1979-Spring 1980
No <i>Cactus</i>	Fall 1980-Spring 1981
No Sign of Bucs	Fall 1981-Spring 1982
Tri-Service Bucs:	Fall 1982-Spring 1983
TS: David Scott Henschel (AF)	Fall 1983-Spring 1984
No Sign of Bucs	Fall 1984-Spring 1985
No Sign of Bucs	Fall 1985-Spring 1986
Eric Gifford or Eric Wayne Mackey?	Fall 1986-Spring 1987 (Called Drill Platoon)
Mary Catherine McAuley?	Fall 1988-Spring 1989 (Headquarters Company)
There is a gap here that requires further research since Bucs still exist	

## Crow's Nest Presidents

(C) denotes confirmed by *Cactus* photo.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>	<u>Crow's Nest Location</u>
George White '51 or Henry J. Rech	Fall 1949 - Spring 1950	1910 S. Wichita St.
Steve Albrecht '52	Fall 1950 - Spring 1951	300 Blk of E. 22nd St.
W. Robert Brown '52	Fall 1951 – Spring 1952	300 Blk of E. 22nd St.
(Unknown)	Fall 1952 – Spring 1953	300 Blk of E. 22nd St.
(Unknown)	Fall 1953 – Spring 1954	1805 S. Colorado St.
Harry Dean Hamilton '55	Fall 1954 - Spring 1955 (C)	1805 S. Colorado St.
Harold W. Norberg (or Danial Kana or Harvey Eikel) ??	Fall 1955 - Spring 1956	1010 W. 24th Street
Max Karlson Miller '57	Fall 1956 - Spring 1957 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Lyle Floyd Branch	Fall 1957 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Allen John Pierce	Spring 1958 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
John William Pieper '60	Fall 1958 - Spring 1959 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Granville Edward Paules, III '60	Fall 1959 - Spring 1960 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Joe Allen Mauldin '60 ??	Fall 1960	1010 W. 24th Street
Richard G. "Glenn" Looney '61	Spring 1961	1010 W. 24th Street
Rudolph Vince Krueger '63	Fall 1961 - Spring 1962 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
George Richard Bettle '63	Fall 1962 - Spring 1963 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Donald Anthony Tortorice '64	Fall 1963 - Spring 1964 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
John Thomas Montford '65	Fall 1964 - Spring 1965 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Richard Earl Wauson, Jr. '66	Fall 1965 - Spring 1966 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Richard Henry Mason '67	Fall 1966 - Spring 1967 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Carl Clifton Hill, III '68	Fall 1967 - Spring 1968 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Dennis Oliver Olson '69	Fall 1968 - Spring 1969 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
John Michael Ballard '70	Fall 1969 - Spring 1970 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Michael A. "Mike" Tatone '71	Fall 1970 - Spring 1971 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Elton Thrasher "E.T." Page, III '71	Fall 1971 - Spring 1972 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Mark Charles Thoman '72	Fall 1972 - Spring 1973 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
James P. "Jim" Voss '73	Fall 1973 - Spring 1974 (C)	1010 W. 24th Street
Steven M. White '76 ??	Fall 1974 – Spring 1975	2710 Nueces Street
Joseph A. "Joe" Molinari '77	Fall 1975 - Spring 1976 (C)	2710 Nueces Street
Norman Jose Farley '78	Fall 1976 - Spring 1977 (C)	2610 Rio Grande St.
Dean B. Creech '80 Not in Pic??	Fall 1977 – Spring 1978	2610 Rio Grande St.
Raymond J. "Ray" Adams '80 ??	Fall 1978 – Spring 1979	2610 Rio Grande St.
David Vincent "Dave" Bose '81	Fall 1979 - Spring 1980 (C)	2610 Rio Grande St.
(Unknown)	Fall 1980 – Spring 1981	2610 Rio Grande St.
Randall Alan "Randy" Neal	Fall 1981 - Spring 1982 (C)	2300 Rio Grande St.
Craig V. Turner Not in Pic??	Fall 1982 - Spring 1983 (C)	2300 Rio Grande St.
(Unknown) (20 men)	Fall 1983 - Spring 1984	2300 Rio Grande St.

(Unknown)	Fall 1984 - Spring 1985	Unknown
Dwayne W. "Warren" Ready?	Fall 1985 - Spring 1986	Unknown

There may be additional names after this timeframe.

**Nest Notes:**

1965 Crow's Nest photos went to a grid of individual photos  
 1971 Crow's Nest went to two-page spread in *Cactus* and "Funny" Pictures  
 1975 Nest not pictured in *Cactus*.  
 1976 Nest back to using one pager in the *Cactus*  
 August 1, 1986 Col Smith assumes duties as PNS – There is no alumni group and no Crow's Nest.  
 Late 1987 New Crow's Nest begins and houses mostly Marine options and MECEPs.  
 Summer 1988 Nest Board decides not to renew lease on current facility. Temporary quarters were found in an apartment complex six blocks North of campus. (Charlie Simons '63 comment in Naval Orange 11/1988)  
 9/30/89 Col Smith retires and the Crow's Nest is no more.  
 Current Crow's Nest (Spring 1991) has five members and no longer maintains a Co-op. (Dale Seeley '92)

**Unit Manpower**

Calculating the unit strength through the years is tedious. No records were retained by the unit so data must be gleaned from photos (i.e. counting heads) and/or counting names listed in the *Cactus* or *Longhorn Log*. Counting names is probably more accurate than counting heads because of people appearing in multiple photographs. Counting names has its drawbacks, too. Many times in the *Cactus* it was noted that names were misspelled or close but not identical. Sometimes initials are used. The author compiled a list of all men and women who were listed in the *Cactus* from 1941 to 1980, whether they completed the program or not. This has its drawbacks, too, since it was found that many did not appear in the *Cactus* for all the years they were at UT. The number of names was derived from adding new names in the *Cactus* (i.e. the first time they appeared) plus those from previous years who appeared again, accounting for some who missed a photo session (i.e. if they were in the '41 and '43 *Cactus*s, it was assumed that they should have been in the '42 *Cactus*). After 1980 more reliance was made on the *Longhorn Log* but it has missing years (i.e. not published) and was discontinued around 2005. Numbers include some V-12 in 1946 because they ultimately transferred to NROTC. Numbers after WWII and prior to about 1959 are almost exclusively NROTC midshipmen. Numbers after that time include other commissioning programs that were commanded and administered by the NROTC Unit (e.g. NESEP, MECEP, STA-21).

**1940s**

<u>Ac.Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1941	93/103/110	10 not pictured, 7 not listed, 110=100 selectees+10 alts
1942	163/166	
1943	261/236/250	Narrative in 1943 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 240, says 250

1944	171/185	Max enrollment is supposed to be 350 at this time <sup>149</sup>
1944	178/178	Head and Name count in <i>Texas Tradition</i> yearbook
1945	225/232	
1946	184/243	Midshipmen
1946	241/240	V-12 Sailors standing in our ranks
1947	111/129/122	'47 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 308, 40 Regulars + 82 Contract = 122
1948	101/106	
1949	192/193/200	'49 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 138, CAPT McCown says 200

### 1950s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1950	217/225/300	'49 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 138, CAPT McCown predicts 300
1951	257/271	
1952	276/287	
1953	275/303	
1954	260/288	
1955	301/308	
1956	299/315	
1957	271/300	
1958	277/262	
1959	140/201	

### 1960s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1960	196/	
1961	168/	
1962	215/	
1963	144/	
1964	153/	
1965	196/	
1966	NoPix/	
1967	221/	
1968	206/	
1969	200/	

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<sup>149</sup> Narrative by CAPT Underwood in 1942 *Cactus*, p. 476

### 1970s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1970	171/	
1971	145/	
1972	129mid/40nesep	
1973	132/	
1974	131/	
1975	102/	
1976	109mid/34nesep	
1977	99mid/65nesep	
1978	87mid/44nesep	
1979	135/	

### 1980s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1980	131/	
1981	x	
1982	x	
1983	x	
1984	x	
1985	x	
1986	x	
1987	x	
1988	x	
1989	x	

### 1990s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
1990	x	
1991	x	
1992	x	
1993	x	
1994	x	
1995	x	
1996	x	
1997	x	
1998	x	
1999	x	

## 2000s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
2000	x	
2001	x	
2002	x	
2003	x	
2004	x	
2005	x	
2006	x	
2007	x	
2008	x	
2009	x	

## 2010s

<u>Ac. Year</u>	<u>Heads/Names/Other</u>	<u>Reference or Comments</u>
2010	x	
2011	x	
2012	x	
2013	x	
2014	x	
2015	x	

## Commissioning Classes

Determining commissioning classes has been easy for some years and difficult at best for others. References below show where many of the numbers came from. Records after 1970 were easier to analyze to determine what commissioning program was used. Columns headed with “Other” mean commissionings from other officer candidate programs. Commissioning rosters with names associated with the numbers below appear on the alumni website, [www.utnrotcalum.org](http://www.utnrotcalum.org), and are revised as errors are revealed. Classes with large numbers of people listed under “Associated with the Class of X” need further research to determine their status (i.e. either they did or did not finish the program).

## 1940s

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Academic Year 1943</u>			<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
		<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>		
June 30, 1943	13	11	2	0	13	<i>TT44</i> , p. 50
August ??, 1943	1	1	0	0	1	Ivan Elmer's List
Totals	14	12	2	0	14	

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AY1944</u>			<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
		<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>		
October 26, 1943	5	5	0	0	5	<i>TT44</i> , p. 50

February 28, 1944 (Srs)	27	25	2	0	27	TT44
February 28, 1944 (Srs2)	20	20	0	0	20	TT44
February 28, 1944 (Jrs)	53	52	1	0	53	TT44
June 26, 1944	7	7	0	0	7	'45 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 124
Totals	112	109	3	0	112	

#### AY1945

From 1945 to 1948 the V-12 column is included only to show the “source” program. All V-12 candidates would have had to transfer to NROTC before receiving a commission at UT. Otherwise they would have left UT after graduation and received their commissions at a Midshipman’s School elsewhere.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
October 27, 1944	14	14	0	0	14	'45 <i>Cactus</i> p. 372 + 1
February 26, 1945	27	27	0	0	27	'45 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 372
June 24, 1945	34	33	1	24	10	4/1988 NavOr, p. 12
Totals	75	74	1	24	51	

#### AY1946

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
October 29, 1945	60	59	1	60	0	'46 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 499
February 26, 1946	34	27	7	34	0	'46 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 499
June 24, 1946	12	12	0	12	0	Bob Bower '46
Totals	106	98	8	106	0	

#### AY1947

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 29, 1947	23	23	0	23	0	'48 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 252
June 6, 1947	4	4	0	4	0	Ken Haynes '47
Totals	27	27	0	27	0	

#### AY1948

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMCR</u>	<u>V-12</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 31, 1948	6	5	1	6	0	'48 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 252
May 31, 1948	5	5	0	5	0	'48 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 252
Totals	11	10	1	11	0	Need 7 more

#### AY1949

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 31, 1949	1	1	0	0	1	Alumni Rolls
May 30, 1949	3	3	0	0	3	Alumni Rolls
Totals	4	4	0	0	4	

## 1950s

### AY1950

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1949	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
June 3, 1950	14	14	0	0	14	Alumni Rolls
Totals	14	14	0	0	14	

### AY1951

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1950	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
June 2, 1951	38	35	0	3	38	Alumni Rolls
Totals	38	35	0	3	38	

### AY1952

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1951	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
June 1, 1952	66	58	0	8	66	Bob Brown '52
Totals	66	58	0	8	66	

### AY1953

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 31, 1953	3	3	0	0	3	Alumni Rolls
May 30, 1953	35	34	0	1	35	Alumni Rolls
Totals	38	37	0	1	38	

### AY1954

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 30, 1954	1	1	0	0	1	Alumni Rolls
May 29, 1954	31	28	0	3	31	Bill Collins '54
July 17, 1954	1	1	0	0	1	Bill Collins '54
Totals	33	30	0	3	33	

### AY1955

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 29, 1955	11	11	0	0	11	Collins/York/Bean
April ?, 1955	1	0	0	1	1	Ted Read's Obit
June 4, 1955	35	29	0	6	35	ComProg
July 18, 1955	1	1	0	0	1	Fred Falke '55
August 31, 1955	3	3	0	0	3	Atkins/Dewar/Michie
Unknown Date	6	6	0	0	6	Alumni Rolls
Totals	57	50	0	7	57	

**AY1956**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 30, 1956	9	8	0	1	9	Dave Williams '56
June 2, 1956	45	41	0	4	45	Max Miller '57
August 31, 1956	2	2	0	0	2	<i>Cactus</i> Photo p. 362
Totals	56	51	0	5	56	

**AY1957**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 30, 1957	4	4	0	0	4	Alumni Rolls
June 1, 1957	44	43	0	1	44	Max Miller '57
Totals	48	47	0	1	48	

**AY1958**

In May, 1 Marine was "Regular" and 1 was commissioned in the Reserves.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 30, 1958	10	10	0	0	10	Koenig/Alumni Rolls
May 31, 1958	38	9	27	2	38	Brady Cole '58
Totals	48	19	27	2	48	

**AY1959**

In June, 11 Marines were commissioned "Regular" and 3 were commissioned in the Reserves.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1958	15	14	0	1	15	Alumni Rolls
June 6, 1959	28	4	10	14	28	ComProg
Summer 1959	17	17	0	0	17	Alumni Rolls
September 1, 1959	1	1	0	0	1	Fred Ligarde '59
Totals	61	36	10	15	61	

**1960s**

**AY1960**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 30, 1960	8	4	4	0	8	ComProg
June 4, 1960	35	34	1	0	35	Mast/Knipa
Totals	43	38	5	0	43	

**AY1961**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 28, 1961	16	16	0	0	16	Alumni Rolls
June 4, 1961	21	21	0	0	21	Sanders/Alumni Rolls
Totals	37	37	0	0	37	

<b><u>AY1962</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1961	8	8	0	0	8	Alumni Rolls
June 2, 1962	23	22	0	1	23	Alumni Rolls
Totals	31	30	0	1	31	

<b><u>AY1963</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1962	3	2	0	1	3	Spradlin/1963 LL
June 1, 1963	17	17	0	0	17	1963 Longhorn Log
August 31, 1963	1	1	0	0	1	Charlie Simons '63
Totals	21	20	0	1	21	

<b><u>AY1964</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1963	1	1	0	0	1	1964 Longhorn Log
May 29, 1964	28	21	0	7	28	1964 Longhorn Log
Totals	29	22	0	7	29	

<b><u>AY1965</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1964	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 29, 1965	26	25	0	1	26	1965 Longhorn Log
September 3, 1965	6	5	0	1	6	Gartner/Anderson
Totals	32	30	0	2	32	

<b><u>AY1966</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 29, 1966	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
June 4, 1966	33	27	0	6	33	Allman/1966 LL
Totals	33	27	0	6	33	

<b><u>AY1967</u></b>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 28, 1967	1	0	0	1	1	1967 Longhorn Log
April 1967	1	0	0	1	1	Steve Quinn '67
June 3, 1967	40	39	0	1	40	1967 Longhorn Log
July 27, 1967	1	1	0	0	1	Bill Craig '67/1967 LL
Totals	43	40	0	3	43	

**AY1968**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 1968	3	1	0	2	3	Nipper/1968 LL
June 1, 1968	28	22	0	6	28	1968 Longhorn Log
Totals	31	23	0	8	31	

**AY1969**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 25, 1969	1	1	0	0	1	Steve Smith '69
May 31, 1969	46	37	0	9	46	1969 Longhorn Log
Totals	47	38	0	9	47	

**1970s****AY1970**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 24, 1970	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 30, 1970	44	35	0	9	44	1970 Longhorn Log
July 22, 1970	2	2	0	0	2	Carl Boren '70
Totals	46	37	0	9	46	

**AY1971**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1970	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 15, 1971	29	23	0	6	29	1971 Longhorn Log
June 9, 1971	1	1	0	0	1	Robert Holloway '71
Totals	30	24	0	6	30	

**AY1972**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1971	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 20, 1972	18	13	0	5	18	1972 Longhorn Log
Totals	18	13	0	5	18	

**AY1973**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USNR</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 12, 1972	1	1	0	0	1	Charles Dorsett '72
May 26, 1973	16	12	0	4	16	1973 Longhorn Log
Totals	17	13	0	4	17	

#### AY1974

Four NESEP students are included in the numbers for USN and USMC (1 was USMC and 3 were USN commissionees). The NESEP column is included only to reflect a “source” program other than NROTC.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 22, 1973	3	0	3	0	3	Jim Voss '73
May 17, 1974	27	22	5	4	23	1974 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
July 18, 1974	1	1	0	0	1	Robert Platt '74
Totals	31	23	8	4	27	

#### AY1975

NESEP numbers are included in the USN and USMC numbers. In December, 1 NESEP was USMC and 3 were USN. In May, 1 “NESEP” was actually a Navy Nurse (NENEP), the other 8 were all USN.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 20, 1974	7	5	2	4	3	Morse/Poulos/Booklet
May 17, 1975	32	31	1	9	23	1975 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
July 16, 1975	1	1	0	0	1	Tom Bryce '75
August 1975	1	1	0	0	1	Pat Reynolds '75
Totals	41	38	3	13	28	

#### AY1976

NESEP numbers are included in the USN and USMC numbers. In the fall, 1 “NESEP” was actually a Navy Nurse (NENEP), the other 2 were all USN. In May, 1 “NESEP” was actually a Navy Nurse (NENEP), 1 was USMC, the other 5 were all USN.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1975	3	3	0	3	0	1974 Directory Booklet
May 22, 1976	25	17	8	7	18	Rivard/1974 Booklet
July 22, 1976	1	1	0	0	1	Ron Rivard '76
Totals	29	21	8	10	19	

#### AY1977

In January, the 1 NESEP was USN. In May, all NESEPs were USN.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
January 4, 1977	4	3	1	1	3	Ashmore/Alumni Rolls
May 21, 1977	15	14	1	4	11	Alumni Rolls/Booklet
Totals	19	17	2	5	14	

#### AY1978

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1977	4	4	0	0	4	Alumni Rolls
May 20, 1978	8	8	0	3	5	Alumni Rolls
Totals	12	12	0	3	9	

**AY1979**

In May, all NESEPs were USN.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>NESEP</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 21, 1978	4	4	0	0	4	Bill Olsen '78
May 19, 1979	15	14	1	7	8	Spring '79 <i>NO</i> pp 10-11
Summer 1979	2	1	1	0	2	Alumni Rolls
Totals	21	19	2	7	14	

**1980s**

**AY1980**

In December, the “Other” column includes 7 USN NESEPs and 3 MECEPs. All MECEPs are commissioned in the Marine Corps. In May, the “Other” column includes 7 USN NESEPs (1 commissioned as a LTJG) and 1 MECEP. In the summer, 1 USN commissionee was NESEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 21, 1979	18	15	3	10	8	1980 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 391
February ?, 1980	2	2	0	0	2	1980 <i>Cactus</i> , p. 391
May 17, 1980	12	11	1	8	4	1980 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Summer 1980	4	4	0	1	3	Kevin Hugman '80
Totals	36	32	4	19	17	

**AY1981**

In December, there were 2 MECEPs and 1 USN NESEP. In May, there were 3 MECEPs, 2 USN NESEPs and 1 USMC NESEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 19, 1980	12	10	2	3	9	1981 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 23, 1981	10	5	5	6	4	1981 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	22	15	7	9	13	

**AY1982**

In December, all “Others” are MECEP. In May, 2 “Others” are MECEP and 1 is USN NESEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 18, 1981	8	6	2	2	6	1982 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 22, 1982	12	9	3	3	9	1982 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 18, 1982	2	2	0	0	2	Kanegae/Wait
Totals	22	17	5	5	17	

**AY1983**

In May, there were 2 USN NESEPs and 1 MECEP. In the summer there were 2 MECEPs and 1 USN NESEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 23, 1982	5	4	1	0	5	1983 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 21, 1983	16	12	4	3	13	1983 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Summer 1983	6	3	3	3	3	1983 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	27	19	8	6	21	

**AY1984**

In December, there was 1 USN NESEP. In August, there was 1 USN NESEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 22, 1983	9	6	3	1	8	1984 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 18, 1984	10	5	5	0	10	1984 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 22, 1984	10	6	4	1	9	1984 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	29	17	12	2	27	

**AY1985**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1984	7	6	1	0	7	1985 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 18, 1985	19	14	5	0	19	1985 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	26	20	6	0	26	

**AY1986**

In May, there were 2 STA-21 commissionees. All STA-21 students are commissioned USN. STA-21 is the Seaman to Admiral Program.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 1985	5	4	1	0	5	Thompson/1986 <i>LL</i>
May 24, 1986	32	25	7	2	30	1986 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	37	29	8	2	35	

**AY1987**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 7, 1986	11	10	1	0	11	Mills/Sampson/'87 <i>LL</i>
May 22, 1987	19	14	5	0	19	1987 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	30	24	6	0	30	

**AY1988**

In August, there were 2 STA-21 commissionees.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 6, 1987	8	8	0	0	8	1988 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 21, 1988	11	6	5	0	11	1988 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 17, 1988	14	12	2	2	12	1988 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	33	26	7	2	31	

**AY1989**

In May, there were 2 STA-21 and 1 MECEP commissionees.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 23, 1988	7	7	0	0	7	Blair England '88
May 20, 1989	24	22	2	3	21	Mick Wagoner '89
August 23, 1989	4	1	3	0	4	Mick Wagoner '89
Totals	35	30	5	3	32	

**1990s**

**AY1990**

In December, there was 1 STA-21 commissionee.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 10, 1989	16	15	1	1	15	1991 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 19, 1990	21	19	2	0	21	1991 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 21, 1990	13	13	0	0	13	1991 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	50	47	3	1	49	

**AY1991**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 22, 1990	10	7	3	0	10	1991 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 17, 1991	10	7	3	0	10	1991 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	20	14	6	0	20	

**AY1992**

In May, there was 1 STA-21 commissionee.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 8, 1991	10	8	2	0	10	1992 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 22, 1992	15	13	2	1	14	1992 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Summer 1992	4	4	0	0	4	1992 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	29	25	4	1	28	

**AY1993**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1992	7	7	0	0	7	Alumni Rolls
May 21, 1993	21	21	0	0	21	Alumni Rolls
Totals	28	28	0	0	28	

**AY1994**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 21, 1993	1	0	1	0	1	Bob Ramsey '93
May 20, 1994	10	10	0	0	10	Alumni Rolls
July ?, 1994	1	1	0	0	1	Andy Miller '94
Totals	12	11	1	0	12	

**AY1995**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 23, 1994	2	2	0	0	2	Launtz Rodgers '94
May 20, 1995	19	18	1	0	19	Alumni Rolls
Totals	21	20	1	0	21	

**AY1996**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 22, 1995	1	1	0	0	1	John Allison '95
May 17, 1996	17	17	0	0	17	Alumni Rolls
Totals	18	18	0	0	18	

**AY1997**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December ?, 1996	1	1	0	0	1	LaSalle Barrett '96
May 17, 1997	15	14	1	0	15	Alumni Rolls
Totals	16	15	1	0	16	

**AY1998**

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1997	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 25, 1998	14	11	3	0	14	Alumni Rolls
Totals	14	11	3	0	14	

<u>AY1999</u>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 13, 1998	5	5	0	0	5	1999 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 21, 1999	15	12	3	0	15	1999 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Summer 1999	2	1	1	0	2	1999 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	22	18	4	0	22	

## 2000s

<u>AY2000</u>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 1999	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 19, 2000	10	6	4	0	10	Alumni Rolls
Totals	10	6	4	0	10	

<u>AY2001</u>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2000	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 19, 2001	18	17	1	0	18	Alumni Rolls
August 24, 2001	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
Totals	18	17	1	0	18	

<u>AY2002</u>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2001	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 17, 2002	15	10	5	0	15	Alumni Rolls
Totals	15	10	5	0	15	

<u>AY2003</u>						
<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2002	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 17, 2003	6	6	0	0	6	Alumni Rolls
Totals	6	6	0	0	6	

## AY2004

In December, there was 1 STA-21 commissionee. In May, there was 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 9, 2003	4	3	1	1	3	2004 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
May 20, 2004	5	4	1	1	4	2004 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 16, 2004	3	3	0	0	3	2004 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Totals	12	10	2	2	10	

**AY2005**

In the fall, there was 1 MECEP. In the spring, there were 2 MECEPs. In August there was 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2004	7	6	1	1	6	2005 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
Spring 2005	6	3	3	2	4	2005 <i>Longhorn Log</i>
August 19, 2005	4	1	3	1	3	ComProg
Totals	17	10	7	4	13	

**AY2006**

In the fall, there was 1 STA-21 commissionee. In May, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2005	3	3	0	1	2	Alumni Rolls
May 18, 2006	17	16	1	2	15	Ed Mergele
August 14, 2006	1	1	0	0	1	Ben Abeto '06
Totals	21	20	1	3	18	

**AY2007**

In May, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2006	0	0	0	0	0	Alumni Rolls
May 18, 2007	13	10	3	2	11	Ed Mergele
Totals	13	10	3	2	11	

**AY2008**

In December, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 21, 2007	4	3	1	2	2	Beau Laird '07
May 15, 2008	12	8	4	0	12	Ed Mergele
Totals	16	11	5	2	14	

**AY2009**

In the fall, there was 1 MECEP. In May, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2008	3	2	1	1	2	Ed Mergele
May 21, 2009	16	12	4	2	14	Ed Mergele
Summer 2009	2	1	1	0	2	Ed Mergele
Totals	21	15	6	3	18	

## 2010s

*SEA* is the Spur & Anchor unit newsletter

### AY2010

In the fall, there was 1 MECEP. In May, there was 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2009	3	1	2	1	2	Ed Mergele
May 20, 2010	5	4	1	1	4	ComProg
Totals	8	5	3	2	6	

### AY2011

In the fall, there was 1 MECEP. In March, there were 2 MECEPs. In May, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP. In August, there was 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Fall 2010	4	1	3	1	3	<i>SEA</i> 2/7/2011
March 25, 2011	2	0	2	2	0	<i>SEA</i> 5/18/2011
May 19, 2011	16	12	4	2	14	<i>SEA</i> 5/18/2011
August 19, 2011	2	1	1	1	1	<i>SEA</i> 8/26/2011
Totals	24	14	10	6	18	

### AY2012

In December, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP. In May, there was 1 MECEP and 1 PLC. PLCs do not come under the NROTC Command. This PLC started with the class, though, and wanted to be commissioned with them. All PLCs are commissioned in the Marine Corps.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 16, 2011	2	1	1	2	0	<i>SEA</i> 12/16/2011
May 17, 2012	6	5	1	1	5	<i>SEA</i> 5/18/2012
Totals	8	6	2	3	5	+ 1 PLC

### AY2013

In December, there was one STA-21 commissionee. In May, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP. In August, there was 1 STA-21.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 21, 2012	2	2	0	1	1	<i>SEA</i> 2/20/2013
May 17, 2013	13	6	7	3	10	<i>SEA</i> 6/3/2013
August 20, 2013	2	2	0	1	1	Alumni Rolls
Totals	17	10	7	5	12	

### AY2014

In December, there were 2 MECEPs. In May, there was 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 20, 2013	4	2	2	2	2	<i>SEA</i> 12/23/2013
May 15, 2014	5	4	1	1	4	<i>SEA</i> 6/3/2014
Totals	9	6	3	3	6	

### AY2015

In December, there was 1 STA-21 and 1 MECEP.

<u>Commissioning Date</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>NROTC</u>	<u>Reference</u>
December 19, 2014	3	2	1	2	1	<i>SEA</i> 12/22/2014
May 21, 2015	2	2	0	0	2	<i>SEA</i> 5/15/2015
August 18, 2015	4	3	1	0	4	<i>SEA</i> 9/15/2015
Totals	9	7	2	2	7	

## **Unit Staff**

The *Cactus* yearbooks (1941-1984) and the unit's own yearbook, *The Longhorn Log* (1963-2005) were used for most of the staff research. Some years were unavailable as of this writing. The *Longhorn Log* began in 1963, was not published from 1976 to 1980, was resumed in 1981 and ended sometime after 2005 with, perhaps some years not published in between these dates. Unit newsletters were also used (*Spun Yarn*, *The Naval Orange* and *The Spur & Anchor*) but there are a lot of years from which we have no newsletters or knowledge that they existed. Much of the information after 2005 is from personal experience by the author.

## **Professors of Naval Science (Unit CO)**

\* Acting CO

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>
CAPT Herbert Whitwell Underwood, USN	September 18, 1940 – August 1942
*CDR Deupree J. Friedell (Subs)	August 1942 – November 1942 (Acting)
CAPT John Jackson London, USN	November 1942 – Feb 1944
*CDR Deupree J. Friedell (Subs)	Mar 1944 – June 1944 (V-12 Book/Acting)
CAPT Rawson James Valentine, USN	June 1944 – September 1945
CAPT Henry Young McCown, USN	September 1945 - Apr 1949 (Ret 5/1/49)
CAPT Robert Andrew Knapp, USN (Subs)	Apr 1949 - Jun 1952 (Ret 6/30/52)
CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson, USN	August 1952 – June 1955
*CDR Radford K. Arner	June 1955 – August 1955 (Acting)
CAPT Donald G. Irvine, USN (Subs)	August 1955 – February 26, 1958
Col William A. Kengla, USMC	February 26, 1958 - 1961
CAPT Dale C. Reed, USN	1961 - Jun 1964
COL Max H. LaGrone, USMC	Jun 1964 – Jun 1967
CAPT Hartsel D. "Dale" Allen, USN	Jun 1967 – Jul 1971
CAPT Ralph A. Hilson, USN	Jul 1971 - Sep 1974

CAPT Thomas V. "Tom" Solan, USN	Sep 1974 - Sep 1977
CAPT Curtis A. Sorenson, USN	Sep 1977 – Dec 1980 (Ret 1/1/81)
CAPT George L. Vanderwater, USN	Dec 1980 – Jul 1983
CAPT Lewis H. Thames, USN (SWO)	Jul 1983 – Jun 1986
Col Stephen K. "Steve" Smith, USMC	August 1, 1986 – July 28, 1989 (Ret 9/30/89)
Col Thomas D. Walters, USMC	July 28, 1989 – Aug 1992
CAPT Eric R. Ernst, USN	Aug 1992 - Jul 1993
CAPT William R. "Bill" Graner, USN	Jul 1993 - Aug 15, 1997
Col John S. Cipparone, USMC	Aug 15, 1997 - Jul 2000
CAPT Carl E. "Gene" Garrett, USN	Jul 2000 - Aug 2003
CAPT Donald S. "Don" Inbody, USN (SW)	Aug 2003 - Aug 2006
CAPT Gabriel R. "Gabe" Salazar, USN (?79)	Aug 2006 – Feb 6, 2009
CAPT James M. "Mike" Spence, USN (Av)	Feb 6, 2009 – Aug 19, 2010
CAPT Daniel N. "Dan" Dixon, USN (Av)	Aug 19, 2010 – May 18, 2012
CAPT John Eden, USN (Aviation)	May 18, 2012 – June 19, 2015
CAPT Brian T. Teets, USN (Aviation)	June 19, 2015 – Present

### ***Associate Professors of Naval Science (Unit XO)***

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>
No Executive Officer Assigned	Fall 1940 – Spring 1942
CDR Deupree J. Friedell (Subs)	Spring 1942 – Spring 1944
CDR John N. Ferguson	Fall 1944 – Fall 1946
CDR Willard R. Laughon (Subs)	Fall 1946 – Fall 1948
CDR Reuben E. Wagstaff	Fall 1948 – Fall 1952
CDR Tom Henderson Wells	Fall 1952 – Fall 1954
CDR Radford K. Arner	Fall 1954 – Fall 1957
CDR Ben Hill Stough, Jr.	Fall 1957 – Fall 1960
CDR Dale Calvin Reed	Fall 1960 – Fall 1961
CDR Herbert W. H. Dankert (Aviator)	Fall 1961 – Fall 1963
CDR Frederic L. Bays (Aviator)	Fall 1963 – Fall 1964
LtCol Alexander Salvatore Ruggiero	Fall 1964 – Fall 1965
CDR Thomas Junior Wood (Aviator)	Fall 1965 – Fall 1968
CDR William Fred Goodman (Aviator)	Fall 1968 – Fall 1972
LtCol Walter Aubrey Jupp. (Aviator)	Fall 1972 – Fall 1974 (Ret 2/1/74)
CDR Max Richard Rummelhart (Aviator)	Fall 1974 - Fall 1978
CDR James A. Lindsey (SWO)	Fall 1978 – Sept 1982
CDR John L. Baker (Aviator)	Sept 1982 – August 1985
CDR Thomas D. "Tom" Williams (SWO)	August 1985 – June 23, 1989 (Ret)
CDR James R. Haley (SWO)	June 1989 – Sept 1991
CDR Bruce B. Giannotti	Sept 1991 – Fall 1996
CDR Gale Radebaugh	Fall 1996 to Sept 1, 1998

CDR Steve Bartek (Aviator)	Sept 1, 1998 to May 2002
CDR William E. Ned Ash (Aviator)	May 2002 to May 2005
CDR Karl A. Hilberg (SWO)	May 2005 to August 2007
CDR Thomas "Tom" Walters	August 2007 – Fall 2008
CDR David Hogsten (SWO)	Fall 2008 – June 1, 2010
CDR Vernon E. "Butch" Neuenschwander (SWO)	June 1, 2010 to May 14, 2014 (Ret)
CDR Brian Fitzpatrick (SWO)	May 14, 2014 - Present

### ***Marine Officer Instructors***

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period Served</u>
No MOI Assigned	Fall 1940 – Spring 1947
Capt Lawrence E. Kindred	Fall 1947 - 1949
*Maj Fred E. Haynes, USMC (MajGen)	1950 – 1952
Maj James Hart Pope	1953 – June 3, 1955
Maj William E. Antley, Jr.	1956 – 1958
Maj Robert Edward Parrott	1959 – Spring 1961
Maj Dana Burton Cashion	Fall 1961 - 1962
LtCol Alexander S. Ruggiero (XO also)	1963 – 1965
LtCol Donald H. Strain	1966 – Spring 1968
Maj Jerry D. Lindauer (LtCol)	Fall 1968 – Spring 1971
Maj Joseph F. Molineaux	Fall 1971 – Spring 1974
Maj Charles L. Lynch	Fall 1974 – Spring 1977
Maj Herbert L. Currie	Fall 1977 - 1979
*Maj Charles L. "Chuck" Armstrong (LtCol)	August 1980 – 1983
Maj Jack E. Owen	May 1983 – 1986
Maj Kevin A. Vietti	July 1986 – June 1989
Maj William Dwiggin	June 1989 – 1992
Maj James W. "Jim" Lukeman (Bgen)	1992 - 1995
Capt David Baldwin	1995 – March 1998
Capt Raymond Butler	March 1998 – 2000
Maj Kenneth Kassner	2000 – 2003
Capt Michael Rath	2003 – Spring 2007
Maj Ronald "Ron" Labato	Fall 2007 – Spring 2010
Maj Ty Kopke	Fall 2010 – Spring 2013
Capt Luke Balke	Fall 2013 - Present

### ***Naval Officer Instructors***

This needs to be worked on.

## 1940s

### Academic Year 1941

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Herbert Whitwell Underwood  
LCDR Robert F. Martin  
LT Charles A. Whiteford  
YNC Lawrence Maxwell Parker  
QMC Eugene E. Carl  
BMC Frank Moulis  
GMC Albert J. Taylor

#### Title

Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics

### AY1942

Minus sign before the name denotes staff member not in the *Cactus* but mentioned in the *Texas Tradition*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Herbert Whitwell Underwood  
LCDR Deupree J. Friedell (Subs)  
LCDR Robert F. Martin  
LT Kenneth A. Knowles  
YNC Lawrence Maxwell Parker  
QMC Eugene E. Carl  
BMC Frank Moulis  
GMC Albert J. Taylor  
YNC B. Cahn  
-SPC(A) Archie V. Connett

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
XO, Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Physical Fitness

### AY1943

Minus sign before the name denotes staff member not in the *Cactus* but mentioned in the *Texas Tradition*.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT John Jack London	CO, Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LCDR Deupree J. Friedell	XO, Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LCDR George W. Moyers	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LCDR Daniel B. Candler	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LT Milton C. "Mac" Brittain	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
YNC Lawrence Maxwell Parker	
QMC Eugene E. Carl	
BMC Frank Moulis	
GMC Albert J. Taylor	
YNC B. Cahn	
-SPC(A) Archie V. Connett	Physical Fitness

### AY1944

There were three sources for NROTC staff in academic year 1944: 1944 *Cactus*, *Texas Tradition* 1944 and *Spun Yarn* newsletters. Those names without a plus or minus appeared in the *Cactus*. Those with a plus sign (+) appeared in the *Cactus* and *Texas Tradition*. Those with a minus (-) sign appeared in *Texas Tradition*. ^ denotes information from Howard Lowe '44. Connett wasn't in the *Cactus* or *TT44* but he was there until the big commissioning in February 1944. He had been a Chief Specialist but was promoted to Ensign before leaving UT.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
+CAPT John Jack London	CO, Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+CDR Deupree J. Friedell	XO, Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+LCDR Daniel B. Candler	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+LCDR L. E. Rogers	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+LCDR Milton C. "Mac" Brittain	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+LT H. H. Threlkeld	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+LTJG M. C. Clayton	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
+CDR H. A. McLean	V-12
LCDR E. E. Baldwin (fall)	
+LT J. L. Brinkhaus (fall)	V-12
LT J. E. Curtis	
+LT C. G. Clifft	V-12
+LTJG Louis Schier	V-12
LTJG Howard Torrance	
+ENS Catherine M. Graham	V-12 – Disbursing Officer
^ENS Archie V. Connett	Physical Fitness for NROTC
-CWO4(YN) Lawrence Maxwell Parker (fall)	Ship's Clerk
+BMC Frank Moulins	

-QMC John Hamilton Graham	
-GMC Albert Joshua Taylor	
SKC A. R. Bell	
SK1 F. C. Zitnik	
SK2 F. P. McCormack	
SK2 J. W. Crooks	
SK2 R. J. Roesch	
SK3 Agnes Pastusha	
SK3 Ruth A. Smith	
-YN1 Bessie-Anna Smelser Peterson	( <i>TT44</i> spelling)
YN1 Bessie Anna Smeiser	( <i>Cactus</i> spelling)
YN1 J. A. House	
YN2 Mary E. Riddle	
YN3 Nell White	
PHM1 J. C. Landrum	Medical
PHM2 G. A. Scott	Medical
PHM2 J. W. O'Hearn	Medical
PHM2 C. H. Read	Medical
PHM3 G. J. Quesenberry	Medical
PHM3 J. R. Woodward	Medical
PHM3 G. C. Murphy	Medical
SPC(A) W. D. Murtha	Physical Training
SPC(A) Arthur Charles Burnham	Longhorn Swimming Coach
SPC(A) R. V. Spraker	Physical Training
SPC(A) E. H. Christoffersen	Physical Training
SPC(A) M. E. Whited, Jr.	Physical Training
SPC(A) L. E. Clasen	Physical Training

#### AY1945

*Cactus* page 371 only shows CO and XO. The following is the officer staff from the previous year with only the changes that could be established or deduced. Those marked with an asterisk cannot be confirmed by use of the *Cactus*. Those with two asterisks had already served two years and were probably rotated out. Those with only one asterisk had only been on staff the previous year so were probably retained. Page 379 does show one other officer, LT Leber, as the Dorm Officer for V-12 at Hill Hall.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Rawson J. Valentine	CO, Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
CDR John N. Ferguson	XO, Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
**LCDR G. W. Moyers	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
**LCDR Daniel B. Candler	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
**LCDR Mac C. Brittain	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
*LCDR L. E. Rogers	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics

*LT H. H. Threlkeld	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
*LT J. E. Curtis	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LT H. B. Roggenburg	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LT Edward Leber	Dorm Officer, Hill Hall (V-12)
*LTJG M. C. Clayton	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
*LTJG Louis Schier	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
*LTJG Howard Torrance	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
*ENS Catherine Graham	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
GMC A. J. Taylor	

#### AY1946

The following represents the author's best guess at the staff for academic year 1946, although, judging from the staff in academic year 1947, there were probably two more officers on this staff. CAPT Valentine is pictured with CAPT McCown (p. 491 - probably change of command).

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Henry Young McCown	CO, Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
CDR John N. Ferguson	XO, Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LCDR (Unknown)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
LT (Unknown)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
(Unknown)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics
(Unknown)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science and Tactics

#### AY1947

Staff photographs on pp. 308-309 of *Cactus*.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Henry Young McCown	CO, Professor of Naval Science
LCDR Willard R. Laughon (Subs)	Executive Officer
LCDR William W. Huffman	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LCDR Lawrence W. Bunce	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LCDR Frederick H. Vogt	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT Veryl W. Snyder	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Capt Lawrence E. Kindred	Marine Officer Instructor
SgtMaj J. B. Gregory	Assistant MOI
CMC E. F. Henderson	Carpenter's Mate
SMC P. L. Pickett	
YNC J. J. Walch	
YN2 F. W. Kelly	
BMC Fred C. Rhodes	
SKC Emory D. Sloane	

**AY1948**

Staff photographs on pp. 253-254 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Henry Young McCown  
CDR Willard R. Laughon (Subs)  
LCDR William W. Huffman  
LCDR Lawrence W. Bunce  
LCDR Frederick H. Vogt  
Capt Lawrence E. Kindred  
SSgt Wolford W. Allen  
BMC Fred C. Rhodes  
QMC Lionel M. Cook  
FCC Arden F. Widmann  
YNC Robert L. Harris  
SKC Emory D. Slone  
GMC Leo J. Earner

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant MOI

**AY1949**

Staff photographs on pp. 138-139 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Henry Young McCown  
CDR Ruben E. Wagstaff  
LCDR Lawrence W. Bunce  
LCDR Wade Andrews (Subs)  
LT David S. Stanley  
Capt Lawrence E. Kindred  
LTJG Hugh F. Burns  
TSgt Wolford W. Allen  
QMC Lionel M. Cook  
FCC Arden F. Widmann  
YNCA Morrison M. Alley  
SKC Emory D. Slone  
GMC Leo J. Earner

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

Female (Trailing "A" may mean Auxillary)

## 1950s

### AY1950

*Cactus* pp. 464-465 show officer staff. Enlisted staff is not pictured in the 1950 *Cactus*.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Robert A. Knapp. (Subs)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Ruben E. Wagstaff	Executive Officer
LCDR Wade Andrews (Subs)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT David S. Stanley	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. D. Greenwell	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. E. Wall	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Maj Fred W. Haynes	Marine Officer Instructor
LTJG Hugh F. Burns	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Enlisted Staff not shown in <i>Cactus</i>	

### AY1951

Only the CO is shown in the *Cactus* (p. 90). There is no photo of staff in the *Cactus* for this year so the following is based on the assumption that there were no changes.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Robert A. Knapp. (Subs)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Ruben E. Wagstaff	Executive Officer
LCDR Wade Andrews (Subs)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT David S. Stanley	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. D. Greenwell	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. E. Wall	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Maj Fred W. Haynes	Marine Officer Instructor
LTJG Hugh F. Burns	Assistant Professor of Naval Science

### AY1952

Only the CO is shown in the *Cactus* (p. 338). There is no photo of staff in the *Cactus* for this year so the following is based on the assumption that there were no changes.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Robert A. Knapp. (Subs)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Ruben E. Wagstaff	Executive Officer
LCDR Wade Andrews (Subs)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT David S. Stanley	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. D. Greenwell	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT M. E. Wall	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Maj Fred W. Haynes	Marine Officer Instructor
LTJG Hugh F. Burns	Assistant Professor of Naval Science

**AY1953**

The *Cactus* photo (p. 304) from this year shows a new PNS and all his staff.

Name and Rank

CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson  
CDR Tom Henderson Wells  
LCDR Lewis Edwin McGregor  
LCDR Francis Warren Roberts  
Maj James Hart Pope  
LT Paul O'Connor  
LT Conway Adair Taylor  
Chief Edgar E. Parker  
SKC Charles A. Higby  
QMC William Joseph McCarthy  
Sgt Jerry Van Cargill  
Yeoman Robert Lewis Deveny

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
  
Assistant MOI

**AY1954**

Staff photograph on p. 183 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson  
CDR Tom Henderson Wells  
LCDR Francis Warren Roberts  
Maj James Hart Pope  
LT William L. Foster  
LT Richard Bergen SC  
LT Francis J. O'Malley  
LTJG Donald R. Wageck  
MSgt Brantley C. Grinnalds  
SKC Charles A. Higby  
QMC William Joseph McCarthy  
GMC Fred P. Duverney  
FTC Neal O. Mills  
YN1 Robert Lewis Deveny  
ET2 John B. Maples, Jr.

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

**AY1955**

Staff photograph on p. 332 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Francis Joseph Johnson

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science

CDR Radford K. Arner (Aviator)	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
LCDR Francis J. O'Malley	Associate Professor of Naval Science (Fall)
Maj James Hart Pope	MOI, Associate Professor of Naval Science
*LCDR Richard Bergen SC	Associate Professor of Naval Science
LT William L. Foster	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT Roger A. Chapman	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LTJG Donald R. Wageck	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
MSgt Brantley C. Grinnalds	Assistant MOI
SKC Charles A. Higby	
QMC William Joseph McCarthy	
GMC Fred P. Duverney	
FTC Neal Owen Mills	
YNC Robert Lewis Deveny	
ET1 John B. Maples, Jr.	

\*Listed in *Cactus* as LT, Listed in Commissioning Program as LCDR.

### AY1956

Staff photograph on p. 352 of *Cactus*.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Donald Greer Irvine	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Radford K. Arner (Aviator)	Executive Officer
LCDR Kenneth James Morant Simpson	Assistant Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)
LCDR Richard Bergen SC	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
Maj William E. Antley, Jr.	Marine Officer Instructor
LT Jack K. Lanley (Aviator)	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LT Thomas R. Wilkinson	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
LTJG John Benjamin Harwood	Assistant Professor of Naval Science
MSgt Walter Arthur Buttrick	Assistant MOI
FTC Neal Owen Mills	
QMC James William Neal	
GMC Fred P. Duverney	
YN1 Joseph Wright Reine	
SK1 John H. Achey, Jr.	
Muriel H. Plasky	
Marjorie Anne Bode	

**AY1957**

Staff photograph on p. 402 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Donald Greer Irvine  
CDR Radford K. Arner (Aviator)  
LCDR Kenneth James Morant Simpson  
Maj William E. Antley, Jr.  
LT Jack K. Lanley (Aviator)  
LT Thomas R. Wilkinson  
LT Orvill L. Pilgrim  
LTJG John Benjamin Harwood  
MSgt Walter Arthur Buttrick  
FTC Neal Owen Mills  
FTC Homer Alton Ellis  
QMC James William Neal  
GMC Bruce Browning Williamson  
YN1 Joseph Wright Reine  
SK1 John H. Achey, Jr.  
Muriel H. Plasky  
Marjorie Anne Bode

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

**AY1958**

Staff photograph on p. 510 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Donald Greer Irvine  
CDR Ben Hill Stough, Jr.  
LCDR Kenneth James Morant Simpson  
LCDR Orvill L. Pilgrim  
LCDR James Graff Evans  
Maj William E. Antley, Jr.  
LT Jack K. Lanley (Aviator)  
LTJG John Carroll Smith  
MSgt Walter Arthur Buttrick  
YN1 Joseph Wright Reine  
Mrs. Muriel H. Plasky  
Mrs. Marjorie Anne Bode

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

## AY1959

Staff photograph on p. 265 of *Cactus*.

### Name and Rank

Col William A. Kengla  
CDR Ben Hill Stough, Jr.  
LCDR Orvill L. Pilgrim  
LCDR James Graff Evans  
Maj Robert Edward Parrott  
LT Rolland E. Leenerts  
LT John Carroll Smith  
LTJG Bernard Henry Trimble  
SKC William Neher Smith  
Sgt Leon Barry Andrews  
YN1 Edmund E. Davis  
QM1 James Gordon Pauley  
Muriel H. Plasky  
Mrs. Ramsey Farley

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
  
Assistant MOI

## **1960s**

Staff photograph on p. 390 of *Cactus*.

### Name and Rank

Col William A. Kengla  
CDR Ben Hill Stough, Jr.  
LCDR James Graff Evans  
Maj Robert Edward Parrott  
LT Rolland E. Leenerts  
LT Richard D. Warren  
LT Foy H. Bouknight  
LTJG Bernard Henry Trimble  
MSgt Leon Barry Andrews  
SKC William Neher Smith  
FTC Ernest Lavada Wagner, Jr.  
GMC Lawrence William Bowen  
YN1 Edmund E. Davis  
QM1 James Gordon Pauley  
Mrs. Muriel H. Plasky  
Mrs. Eva V. Farley

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

**AY1961**

Staff photograph on p. 515 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col William A. Kengla  
CDR Dale Calvin Reed  
LCDR James Graff Evans  
LCDR Jack M. Stevens  
Maj Robert Edward Parrott  
LT Rolland E. Leenerts  
LT Richard D. Warren  
LT Foy H. Bouknight  
LT George W. Porter, Jr.  
1stSgt Leon Barry Andrews  
SKC William Neher Smith  
FTC Ernest Lavada Wagner, Jr.  
GMC Lawrence William Bowen  
YN1 Edmund E. Davis  
QM1 James Gordon Pauley  
QM1 Robert Henry Harris  
Mrs. Muriel H. Plasky  
Mrs. Eva V. Farley

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

**AY1962**

Staff photograph on p. 327 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Dale Calvin Reed  
CDR Herbert W. H. Dankert (Aviator)  
LCDR Eugene Albert Vanderbeck (Av)  
Maj Dana Burton Cashion  
LT George W. Porter, Jr.  
LT W. B. Lovell  
LTJG Gordon Paul Sprague, Jr.  
QMC Robert Henry Harris  
SKC Joseph Leo Alfred LaCharite  
GMC Lawrence William Bowen  
FTC Ernest Lavada Wagner, Jr.  
Sgt William Cavanagh Rose  
YN1 Edmund Earl Davis  
Mrs. Muriel H. Plasky  
Mrs. Eva V. Farley

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Assistant MOI

**AY1963**

Staff photograph on p. 354 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Dale Calvin Reed  
CDR Herbert W. H. Dankert (Aviator)  
LCDR Eugene Albert Vanderbeck (Av)  
Maj Dana Burton Cashion  
\*LT W. B. Lovell  
\*LT John G. McDermott  
LT Gordon Paul Sprague, Jr.  
LTJG Robert Eugene Knachel  
QMC Robert Henry Harris  
SKC Joseph Leo Alfred LaCharite  
GMC Lawrence William Bowen  
FTC Willard D. Gober  
Sgt William Cavanagh Rose  
YNC Robert Glenwood Smith  
Muriel H. Plasky  
Eva V. Farley  
\*Shown in *Longhorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Assistant Professor of Naval Science  
  
Assistant MOI

**AY1964**

Staff photograph on p. 384 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col Max Huel LaGrone  
CDR Frederic L. Bays (Aviator)  
LCDR Eugene Albert Vanderbeck (Av)  
\*LCDR W. B. Lovell  
Maj Alexander Salvatore Ruggiero  
\*LT John G. McDermott  
LT John Blount Mayo  
LTJG Robert Eugene Knachel  
SKC Joseph Leo Alfred LaCharite  
FTCS Willard D. Gober  
YNC Robert Glenwood Smith  
\*QMC James Donald Hailstone  
\*GMC Jacob Joseph LaPorte  
Sgt William Cavanagh Rose  
Muriel H. Plasky  
Eva V. Farley  
\* Shown in *Longhorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Freshman Instructor  
Supply Corps Instructor  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior Instructor  
Junior Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
  
Assistant MOI

**AY1965**

Staff photograph on p. 372 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col Max Huel LaGrone  
LtCol Alexander Salvatore Ruggiero  
LCDR Gerald Maddock Dempsey (Av)  
\*LT John Blount Mayo  
LT Raymond Gay Blake  
LT Melvin Ronald Sommer (Supply)  
LTJG Harry Joseph Chris  
FTCS Willard D. Gober  
YNC Robert Glenwood Smith  
QMC James Donald Hailstone  
GMCS Jacob Joseph LaPorte  
MSgt William Cavanagh Rose  
SK1 Ernesto De La Rosa  
Mrs. Luty Phelps  
Muriel H. Plasky  
\*Shown in *Loughorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer /Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior Instructor  
Junior Instructor  
Freshman Instructor  
Supply Corps Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
  
Assistant MOI

**AY1966**

Only CO shown on *Cactus* page 376. No other staff shown.

Name and Rank

Col Max Huel LaGrone  
CDR Thomas Junior Wood (Aviator)  
Maj Donald H. Strain  
LCDR Gerald Maddock Dempsey (Av)  
LT John Blount Mayo  
LT Raymond Gay Blake  
LT Melvin Ronald Sommer (Supply)  
LT Harry Joseph Chris  
LT Wilfred Dale McCann '61  
YNCS Robert Glenwood Smith  
GMCS Jacob Joseph LaPorte  
FTCS Willard D. Gober  
QMC James Donald Hailstone  
RDC Henry C. Redman  
SKC Ernesto De La Rosa  
GySgt Ronald L. Burtzell  
Mrs. Luty Phelps  
Muriel H. Plasky

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior Instructor  
Junior Instructor  
Freshman Instructor  
Supply Corps Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
Weapons Instructor  
  
Assistant MOI

**AY1967**

Staff photograph on p. 228 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col Max Huel LaGrone  
CDR Thomas Junior Wood (Aviator)  
Maj Donald H. Strain  
LCDR Gerald Maddock Dempsey (Av)  
LCDR Melvin Ronald Sommer (Sup)  
LT Tony F. Clark  
LT Charles Lewis Berry  
LT Wilfred Dale McCann '61  
Chief Henry C. Redman  
YNC Billy Wayne Byrd  
QMC James Donald Hailstone  
GMG1 Robert Oscar Porter  
SKC Ernesto De La Rosa  
GySgt Ronald L. Burtzell  
Johnnie Lou Hallman  
Muriel H. Plasky

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior Instructor  
Supply Corps Instructor  
Junior & Line Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
Freshman Instructor

Assistant MOI

**AY1968**

Staff photograph on p. 330 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Hartsel Dale Allen (Aviator)  
CDR Thomas Junior Wood (Aviator)  
Maj Donald H. Strain  
LT Harrold L. Waits  
LT Tony F. Clark  
LT Charles Lewis Berry  
LT Wilfred Dale McCann '61  
SKC James M. Newport  
YNC Billy Wayne Byrd  
\*YN1 Leslie Dan Kearns  
\*QM1 John Joseph Krause  
GMG1 Robert Oscar Porter  
GySgt Charles M. Lockhart  
Johnnie Lou Hallman  
\*Muriel H. Plasky  
\*Shown in *Loughorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior & Line Instructor  
Junior & Line Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
Freshman Instructor

Assistant MOI

## AY1969

Staff photograph on p. 501 of *Cactus*.

### Name and Rank

CAPT Hartsel Dale Allen (Aviator)  
CDR William Fred Goodman (Aviator)  
Maj Jerry Douglas Lindauer  
LT Harrold L. Waits  
LT Harry Brandon, III  
LT Charles Lewis Berry  
\*LCDR James Thomas Taylor  
LT James Freet  
SKCS James M. Newport  
SK1 Ronald Glenn Van Cleave (NP)  
YNC Richard Snelson  
YN1 Leslie Dan Kearns  
GMGC Robert Oscar Porter  
GySgt Charles M. Lockhart  
QM1 John Joseph Krause  
Johnnie Lou Hallman  
Muriel H. Plasky  
\*Beverly Jean Roberts  
\*Shown in *Longhorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior & Line Instructor  
Junior & Line Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
Sophomore Instructor  
Freshman Instructor

Assistant MOI

## 1970s

Staff photograph on p. 210 of *Cactus*.

### Name and Rank

CAPT Hartsel Dale Allen (Aviator)  
CDR William Fred Goodman (Aviator)  
Maj Jerry Douglas Lindauer  
LCDR James Thomas Taylor  
LT Harry Brandon, III  
LT James Freet  
GMGC Robert Oscar Porter  
GMGC Nathan Alphonso Hazelton  
YNC Richard Snelson  
YN1 Leslie Dan Kearns  
SK1 Ronald Glenn Van Cleave  
SSgt Grove Steven Crank, Jr.

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
MOI & Sophomore Instructor  
Senior & Freshman Instructor  
Senior & Freshman Instructor  
Junior Instructor

Assistant MOI

QM1 John Joseph Krause  
 Johnnie Lou Hallman  
 Beverly Jean Roberts  
 \*Janet Cathleen “Cathie” Brubaker  
 \*Shown in *Loughorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

**AY1971**

Staff photograph on p. 338 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Hartsel Dale Allen (Aviator)  
 CDR William Fred Goodman (Aviator)  
 Maj Jerry Douglas Lindauer  
 LT Luke Horrell Miller, Jr. (Line) (NP)  
 LCDR James Thomas Taylor (Line)  
 LT Lloyd Edward “Ed” Allen (Aviator)  
 LT Robert Frank Hynes (Line)  
 GMGC Nathan Alphonso Hazelton  
 YNC Antonio Babauta Fejarang  
 YN1 Leslie Dan Kearns  
 YN1 Charles Matthew Montgomery  
 SK1 Ronald Glenn Van Cleave  
 QMC Allen Neal Gross  
 QM1 John Joseph Krause  
 SSgt Grove Steven Crank, Jr.  
 Beverly Jean Roberts  
 \*Janet Cathleen “Cathie” Brubaker  
 \*Shown in *Loughorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
 Executive Officer  
 Marine Officer Instructor  
 Senior (1/c) Instructor  
 Junior (2/c) Instructor  
 Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
 Freshman (4/c) Instructor

Assistant MOI

**AY1972**

Staff photograph on p. 62 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Ralph Albert Hilson (Line)  
 CDR William Fred Goodman (Aviator)  
 Maj Joseph Francis Molineaux  
 LT Luke Horrell Miller, Jr. (Line)  
 LT Jack Willhoit Roe (Submariner)  
 LT Lloyd Edward “Ed” Allen (Aviator)  
 LT Robert Frank Hynes (Line)  
 GMGC Nathan Alphonso Hazelton  
 YNC Antonio Babauta Fejarang  
 YN1 Charles Matthew Montgomery

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
 Executive Officer  
 Marine Officer Instructor  
 Senior (1/c) Instructor  
 Junior (2/c) Instructor  
 Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
 Freshman (4/c) Instructor

SK1 Ronald Glenn Van Cleave  
QMC Allen Neal Gross  
SSgt Grove Steven Crank, Jr.  
Beverly Jean Roberts  
Janet Cathleen "Cathie" Brubaker

Assistant MOI

### AY1973

Staff photograph on p. 388 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Ralph Albert Hilson (Line)  
LtCol Walter Aubrey Jupp  
Maj Joseph Francis Molineaux  
LCDR Luke Horrell Miller, Jr. (Line)  
LT Jack Willhoit Roe (Submariner)  
LT Joseph Dennis Brett  
LCDR Robert Frank Hynes (Line)  
LT William Ross Fullerton  
GMGC Nathan Alphonso Hazelton  
YNC Antonio Babauta Fejarang  
YN1 Charles Matthew Montgomery  
SKC Ralph Richard Marley  
QMC Allen Neal Gross  
QMC Larry Allen Van Meter  
GySgt Klaus Peter Hitchins  
Beverly Jean Roberts  
Ellen Sue Estes

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior (1/c) Instructor  
Junior (2/c) Instructor  
Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
Freshman (4/c) Instructor (outgoing)  
Freshman (4/c) Instructor (incoming)

Assistant MOI

### AY1974

Staff photographs on pp. 272-273 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Ralph Albert Hilson (Line)  
LtCol Walter Aubrey Jupp  
\*CDR M. R. Rummelhart  
Maj Joseph Francis Molineaux  
LCDR Luke Horrell Miller, Jr. (Line)  
LT Jack Willhoit Roe (Submariner)  
LT Douglas Terrell Lowe  
LT William Ross Fullerton  
2ndLt Robert Keith Tucker '73  
YNC Antonio Babauta Fejarang  
YN1 Charles Matthew Montgomery

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer (outgoing)  
Executive Officer (incoming)  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior (1/c) Instructor  
Junior (2/c) Instructor  
Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
Freshman (4/c) Instructor

SKCS John William Jackson  
QMC Larry Allen Van Meter  
GySgt Klaus Peter Hitchins  
FTM1 Ray E. Christianson  
Beverly Jean Roberts  
Ellen Sue Estes

\*Shown in *Longhorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

Assistant MOI

### AY1975

Staff photograph on p. 441 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Thomas V. Solan (Aviator)  
CDR Max Richard Rummelhart  
Maj Charles L. Lynch  
LT Douglas Terrell Lowe (Line)  
LT James Glenn McCoy (Aviator)  
LT William Ross Fullerton  
SKCS John William Jackson  
YN1 Charles Matthew Montgomery  
QMC Larry Allen Van Meter  
GySgt Klaus Peter Hitchins  
FTM1 Ray E. Christianson  
Beverly Jean Roberts  
\*Mrs. Dorothy S. Burke  
Mrs. Sandra H. Glen

\*Shown in *Longhorn Log* but not in *Cactus*

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Senior (1/c) & Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
Junior (2/c) Instructor  
Freshman (4/c) Instructor

Assistant MOI

### AY1976

Staff photograph on p. 387 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Thomas V. Solan (Aviator)  
CDR Max Richard Rummelhart  
Maj Charles L. Lynch  
LCDR William Ross Fullerton  
LT Douglas Terrell Lowe (Line)  
LT James Glenn McCoy (Aviator)  
SKCS John William Jackson  
QMC Larry Allen Van Meter  
FTM1 Ray E. Christianson  
YN1 Joseph Lieto Norita  
SSgt James Wilson Pippin

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Freshman (4/c) Instructor  
Senior (1/c) & Sophomore (3/c) Instructor  
Junior (2/c) Instructor

Assistant MOI

Beverly Jean Roberts  
Dorothy S. Burke  
Eileen E. Hagebusch

Staff photograph on p. 418 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Thomas V. Solan (Aviator)  
\*CDR Max Richard Rummelhart  
Maj Charles L. Lynch  
LT James Glenn McCoy (Aviator)  
LT David M. Hardy (SWO)  
LT Joe Alan Ylitalo (SWO)  
MasterChief Morris F. Abbott  
Sr Chief Wilfred H. Ohlmeier  
Chief Paul S. Gonzales  
YN1 Joseph Lieto Norita  
SSgt James Wilson Pippin  
Beverly Jean Roberts  
Eileen E. Hagebusch  
Nancy Ann Rimmel  
\*Not Shown in *Cactus*

**AY1977**

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Junior (2/c) Instructor

Assistant MOI

Staff photograph on p. 402 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

CAPT Curtis Alvin Sorenson (SWO)  
CDR Max Richard Rummelhart  
Maj Herbert L. Currie  
LCDR Joe Alan Ylitalo (SWO)  
LT Vern C. Lohausen  
MasterChief Morris F. Abbott  
Chief Paul S. Gonzales  
YN1 Joseph Lieto Norita  
GySgt James Wilson Pippin  
Eileen E. Hagebusch  
Nancy Ann Rimmel

**AY1978**

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor

Assistant MOI

### AY1979

No *Cactus* information was available for this year's staff and the *Longhorn Log* was not published. What information we have comes from the spring 1979 issue of *Naval Orange*, (Vol. 7 No. 2) and Ray Adams '80.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Curtis Alvin Sorenson (SWO)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR James A. Lindsey (SWO)	Executive Officer
Maj Herbert L. Currie	Marine Officer Instructor
LT Bettisworth	
LT Vernon C. Lochausen III	
SK	
QM	
YN	
GySgt James Wilson Pippin?	Assistant MOI
Eileen E. Hagebusch?	
Nancy Ann Rimmel?	

### **1980s**

### AY1980

Only CO is shown in *Cactus* (p. 389) and the *Longhorn Log* was not published.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Curtis Alvin Sorenson (SWO)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR James A. Lindsey (SWO)	Executive Officer
LtCol Herbert L. Currie	Marine Officer Instructor
LT	Junior Instructor
LT	Sophomore Instructor
LT	Freshman Instructor
SK	Unit Storekeeper
YN	Chief Administrative Assistant
QMC William Lapoint	Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor
=GySgt Martinez	Assistant MOI
Jane K. Gallaher?	Executive Secretary
Carmen Breshers?	Military Personnel Clerk

### AY1981

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Curtis Alvin Sorenson (SWO)	CO, Professor of Naval Science (fall)
CAPT George L. Vandewater, Jr. (Av)	CO, Professor of Naval Science (spring)
CDR James A. Lindsey (SWO)	Executive Officer
Maj Charles Lewis Armstrong	Marine Officer Instructor

LT Vernon C. Lochausen, III (Aviation)  
LT Andrew E. Jackson (Aviator)  
LT Douglas R. Enderle (SWO)  
SKCM(SS) Charles G. Thompson  
YNC Leslie D. "Les" Bigler  
QMC William Lapoint  
GySgt Martinez  
Jane K. Gallaher  
Carmen Breshers

Junior Instructor (Bravo Co. Sponsor)  
Sophomore Instructor  
Freshman Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Assistant MOI  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

### **AY1982**

Staff photograph on p. 389 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

CAPT George L. Vandewater, Jr. (Av)  
CDR James A. Lindsey (SWO)  
Maj Charles Lewis Armstrong  
LT Douglas R. Enderle (SWO)  
LT Harold Glen Hatch '76 (Aviation)  
LT Hansford D. Tyler, III (Subs)  
YNC Leslie D. "Les" Bigler  
YNC James M. Sanders  
QMC William Lapoint  
SKC Walter M. Smith  
GySgt Roberto Martinez  
GySgt Juan A. Arispe  
Jane K. Gallaher  
Deborah A. "Debbie" McGovern

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Chief Administrative Assistant (fall)  
Chief Administrative Assistant (spring)  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI (fall)  
Assistant MOI (spring)  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

### **AY1983**

#### Name and Rank

CAPT George L. Vandewater, Jr. (Av)  
CDR John L. Baker (Aviator)  
Maj Charles Lewis Armstrong  
LT Gordon O. Dorsey '76 (SWO)  
LT Harold Glen Hatch '76 (Aviation)  
LT Hansford D. Tyler, III (Subs)  
YNC James M. Sanders  
QMCS William B. Herbert, Jr.  
SKC Walter M. Smith  
GySgt Juan A. Arispe  
Jane K. Gallaher

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Executive Secretary

Deborah A. "Debbie" McGovern  
Betty J. Braziel

Military Personnel Clerk  
Military Personnel Clerk

#### **AY1984**

##### Name and Rank

CAPT Lewis H. Thames (SWO)  
CDR John L. Baker (Aviator)  
Maj Jack E. Owen, Jr.  
LT Gordon O. Dorsey '76 (SWO)  
LT Harold Glen Hatch '76 (Aviation)  
LT Richard R. Bosco (SWO)  
YNCS Stephen R. Lubasky  
QMCS William B. Herbert  
SKC Walter M. Smith  
GySgt Juan A. Arispe  
Jane K. Gallaher  
Ann Stollenwerk  
Betty J. Braziel

##### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Executive Secretary  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

#### **AY1985**

##### Name and Rank

CAPT Lewis H. Thames (SWO)  
CDR John L. Baker (Aviator)  
Maj Jack E. Owen, Jr.  
LT Robert Thomas (Submariner)  
LT Timothy Ritzert (Aviator)  
LT Richard R. Bosco (SWO)  
\*YNCS Stephen R. Lubasky  
QMCS William B. Herbert  
SKC William Wilder  
GySgt Michael Gomez  
Jane Gallaher  
Ann Stollenwerk  
Betty J. Braziel  
\*Not pictured in LL85

##### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Executive Secretary  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

#### **AY1986**

Staff photograph on p. 405 of *Cactus*.

##### Name and Rank

CAPT Lewis H. Thames (SWO)

##### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science

CDR Thomas D. Williams (SWO)  
Maj Jack E. Owen, Jr.  
LT Robert Thomas (Submariner)  
LT Timothy E. Ritzert (Aviator)  
LT Edward P. Grzybowski (SWO)  
QMCS William B. Herbert  
SKC William Wilder  
GySgt Michael Gomez  
YN1 Henry B. Mitchell  
Jane Gallaher  
Betty J. Braziel

Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

**AY1987**

Staff photograph on p. 395 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col Stephen K. Smith  
CDR Thomas D. Williams (SWO)  
Capt Kevin A. Vietti  
LT Michael E. Kidd '81 (Submariner)  
LT Timothy E. Ritzert (Aviator)  
LT Edward P. Grzybowski (SWO)  
QMCM William B. Herbert  
QMCS Alfred Paxton  
SKC William Wilder  
GySgt Michael Gomez  
YN1 Henry B. Mitchell  
Jane Gallaher  
Betty J. Braziel

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor (outgoing)  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor (incoming)  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

**AY1988**

Staff photograph on p. 370 of *Cactus*.

Name and Rank

Col Stephen K. Smith  
CDR Thomas D. Williams (SWO)  
Capt Kevin A. Vietti  
LT Michael E. Kidd '81 (Submariner)  
LT Patrick J. Moynihan (Aviator)  
LT Jeffery M. Mayger (SWO)  
QMCS Alfred Paxton  
SKC Michael P. Hart

Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper

GySgt Michael Gomez  
YN1 Henry B. Mitchell  
Betty J. Braziel  
Jennifer Gurley

Assistant MOI  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Military Personnel Clerk  
Clerk Typist

### AY1989

Staff photograph on p. 210 of *Cactus*.

#### Name and Rank

Col Stephen K. Smith  
CDR Thomas D. Williams (SWO)  
Maj Kevin A. Vietti  
LT Michael E. Kidd '81 (Submariner)  
LT Patrick J. Moynihan (Aviator)  
LT Jeffery M. Mayger (SWO)  
LT Edward Takesuye (Submariner)  
QMCS Alfred Paxton  
SKC Michael P. Hart  
GySgt Ronald Ostoj  
YN1 Henry B. Mitchell  
Betty J. Braziel  
Jennifer Hutchins

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Alpha Company Advisor  
Bravo Company Advisor  
Charlie Company Advisor  
Assigned to Unit  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Executive Secretary  
Military Personnel Clerk

### **1990s**

### AY1990

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous and subsequent years. Partial information (^) is available from the March 1989 Naval Orange.

#### Name and Rank

^Col Stephen K. Smith  
CDR James R. Haley (SWO)  
Capt William Dwiggin  
^LT Patrick J. Moynihan (Aviator)  
LT Edward Takesuye (Submariner)  
LT  
LT  
QMCS Alfred Paxton  
SKC Michael P. Hart  
GySgt Ronald Ostoj  
YN  
Civilian Staff

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Unknown  
Unknown  
  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI

### AY1991

#### Name and Rank

Col Thomas D. Walters  
CDR James R. Haley (SWO)  
LCDR Thomas Shannon  
Capt William Dwiggins  
LT Scott Chisholm (SWO)  
LT David Stuart (Aviator)  
LT Patrick J. Moynihan (Aviator)  
LT Edward Takesuye (Submariner)  
QMCS Alfred Paxton  
QMC Gregory W. Jackson, Sr.  
YNCS(AW) Robert A. McRae  
SKC Michael P. Hart  
GySgt Ronald Ostoj  
Gretchen L. Kays  
Stephanie Vallejo  
Jesse Hearn

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer  
Navigation & Ops Inst. and 2/C Advisor  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Engineering & Weps Inst., 3/C & NECP Advisor  
Naval Orientation & Seapower Inst., 4/C Advisor  
Weapons, Naval Orientation & Seapower Inst.  
Naval Orientation & Engineering  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor (outgoing)  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor (incoming)  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Senior Office Assistant  
Office Assistant  
Military Personnel Clerk

### AY1992

#### Name and Rank

Col Thomas D. Walters  
CDR James R. Haley (SWO)  
CDR Bruce B. Giannotti  
Capt William Dwiggins  
LT Scott Chisholm (SWO)  
LT David Stuart (Aviator)  
LT Joseph D. Maudru (SWO)  
QMC Gregory W. Jackson, Sr.  
YNCS(AW) Robert A. McRae  
SKCS(SW) Naushad Ali  
SSgt Haehn  
Gretchen L. Kays  
Stephanie R. Sanchez  
Jesse Hearn

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
Executive Officer (Outgoing)  
Executive Officer (Incoming – Sept '91)  
Marine Officer Instructor  
Engineering & Weps Inst., 3/C & NECP Advisor  
Naval Orientation & Seapower Inst., 4/C Advisor  
Navigation & Ops Inst., 2/C Advisor  
Librarian/Asst Navigation Instructor  
Chief Administrative Assistant  
Unit Storekeeper  
Assistant MOI  
Senior Office Assistant  
Office Assistant  
Military Personnel Clerk

**AY1993**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999).

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT Eric R. Ernst	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Bruce B. Giannotti	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Maj James W. "Jim" Lukeman	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor

**AY1994**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999).

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT William R. "Bill" Graner	CO, Professor of Naval Science
?CDR Bruce B. Giannotti	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Maj James W. "Jim" Lukeman	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor

**AY1995**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999).

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT William R. "Bill" Graner	CO, Professor of Naval Science
?CDR	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Maj James W. "Jim" Lukeman	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor

**AY1996**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999). Partial information (^) is available from the April 1996 Naval Orange.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT William R. "Bill" Graner	CO, Professor of Naval Science
^CDR G. R. Radebaugh	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
?	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
^LT R. N. Brimstein	
^YNC(AW) Tim Purcell	Admin Officer

**AY1997**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999).

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAPT William R. "Bill" Graner	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Gale Radebaugh	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
?	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor

**AY1998**

Neither the *Cactus* or the *Longhorn Log* were available to piece this staff together. It must be gleaned from the staffs of previous (1992) and subsequent years (the next *Longhorn Log* available isn't until 1999). Partial information (^) is available from the March 1998 Naval Orange.

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
Col John S. Cipparone	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Gale Radebaugh	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
^Capt Raymond Butler	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
^LT Powell	
?LT John Gerken (Submariner)	2/C & 3/C Advisor
?LT Coley Chappell	4/C Advisor
?YNC Tim Purcell	Personnel Officer
?SKC Miguel Rodriguez	Supply Officer
?GySgt Gilbert Mangold	Assistant MOI
?Ms. Gretchen Kays	Senior Office Assistant
?Ms. Marion Waterous	Office Assistant
?Ms. Janice Creech	Military Personnel Clerk

**AY1999**

<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Title</u>
Col John S. Cipparone	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Steve Bartek (Aviator)	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Capt David Baldwin	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
LT John Gerken (Submariner)	2/C & 3/C Advisor
LT Coley Chappell	4/C Advisor
YNC Tim Purcell	Personnel Officer
SKC Miguel Rodriguez	Supply Officer
GySgt Gilbert Mangold	Assistant MOI
Ms. Gretchen Kays	Senior Office Assistant
Ms. Marion Waterous	Office Assistant
Ms. Janice Creech	Military Personnel Clerk

## 2000s

### Name and Rank

Col John S. Cipparone  
CAPT Carl E. "Gene" Garrett, Jr.  
CDR Steve Bartek (Aviation)  
Capt Raymond Butler  
SKCS Benjamin Z. Valdeleon

### Name and Rank

CAPT Carl E. "Gene" Garrett, Jr.  
CDR Steve Bartek (Aviation)  
Maj Kenneth Kassner  
SKCS Benjamin Z. Valdeleon

### Name and Rank

CAPT Carl E. "Gene" Garrett, Jr.  
CDR Steve Bartek (Aviation)  
Maj Kenneth Kassner  
SKCS Benjamin Z. Valdeleon

### Name and Rank

CAPT Carl E. "Gene" Garrett, Jr.  
CAPT Donald S. Inbody (SWO)  
CDR William E. Ash (Aviator)  
Maj Kenneth Kassner  
SKCS Benjamin Z. Valdeleon

### Name and Rank

CAPT Donald S. Inbody (SWO)  
CDR William E. Ash (Aviator)  
Maj Kenneth Kassner  
LT Justin K. Whitt (SWO)

## AY2000

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science (spring)  
CO, Professor of Naval Science (summer/fall)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Officer

## AY2001

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Officer

## AY2002

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Officer

## AY2003

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science (spring/summer)  
CO, Professor of Naval Science (fall)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Officer

## AY2004

### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
SWO Inst, 2/C Advisor

LT Oscar Toledo (Aviation)  
 LT Indalecio M. Hernandez '97 (Nucs)  
 YNC(SW) Peter Porras  
 SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano  
 GySgt Todd A. Schnakenberg  
 Janice Creech  
 \*Benjamin Z. Valdeleon, Sr.  
 Gwen DeSilva  
 \*Not pictured in *Longhorn Log*

Naval Orientation/History Inst., 4/C Advisor  
 3/C Advisor  
 Administrative Officer  
 Logistics Officer  
 Assistant MOI  
 Office Assistant  
 Human Resources Technician  
 Administrative Associate

**AY2005**

Name and Rank  
 CAPT Donald S. Inbody (SWO)  
 CDR William E. Ash (Aviator)  
 CDR Karl A. Hilberg (SWO)  
 Capt Michael P. Rathes  
 LT Justin K. Whitt (SWO)  
 LT Troy D. Roberts (Aviation)  
 LT Matthew J. Gilbreath (Subs)  
 YNC(SW) Peter Porras  
 SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano  
 GySgt Todd A. Schnakenberg  
 Janice Creech  
 Benjamin Z. Valdeleon, Sr.

Title  
 CO, Professor of Naval Science  
 XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science (spring)  
 XO, Assoc. Professor of Naval Science (summer/fall)  
 Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
 2/C Advisor  
 2/C Advisor?  
 3/C Advisor  
 Administrative Officer  
 Supply Officer  
 Assistant MOI  
 Administrative Human Resources Clerk  
 Human Resources Technician

**AY2006**

Name and Rank  
 CAPT Donald S. Inbody (SWO)  
 CDR Karl A. Hilberg (SWO)  
 Capt Michael Rathes  
 ?LT (SWO)  
 LT Troy D. Roberts (Aviation)  
 LT Matthew J. Gilbreath (Subs)  
 ?GySgt  
 SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano  
 Elaine F. Vianello  
 Benjamin Z. Valdeleon, Sr.  
 ?Ricky Sands

Title  
 CO, Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)  
 XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
 Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
 Asst. PNS, Surface  
 Asst. PNS, Aviation  
 Asst. PNS, Submarines  
 Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
 Supply Technician  
 Administrative Associate  
 Human Resources Technician  
 Human Resources Technician

### AY2007

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Gabriel R. "Gabe" Salazar '79  
CDR Karl A. Hilberg (SWO)  
Capt Michael Rath  
?LT Blythe Blakistone  
?LT Walter Sack (Aviator)  
?LT Eric Rasmussen (Submariner)  
?GySgt  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)  
Elaine F. Vianello  
Benjamin Z. Valdeleon, Sr.  
?Ricky Sands

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Surface  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician  
Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician  
Human Resources Technician

### AY2008

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Gabriel R. "Gabe" Salazar '79  
CDR Karl A. Hilberg (SWO)  
CDR Thomas "Tom" Walters  
Maj Ron Lobato  
?LT Blythe Blakistone  
?LT Walter Sack (Aviator)  
?LT Eric Rasmussen (Submariner)  
?GySgt  
?  
Elaine F. Vianello  
Benjamin Z. Valdeleon, Sr.  
Celeste McKinney (PO1 Ret)

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science (Aviator)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science (pring/sum)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science (fall)  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Surface  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician  
Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician  
Human Resources Technician

### AY2009

#### Name and Rank

CAPT Gabriel R. "Gabe" Salazar '79  
CAPT James M. "Mike" (Aviator)  
CDR David Hogsten (SWO)  
Maj Ron Lobato  
LT Blythe Blakistone  
LT Walter Sack (Aviator)  
LT Eric Rasmussen (Submariner)  
?GySgt  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)

#### Title

CO, Professor of Naval Science (fall)(Aviator)  
CO, Professor of Naval Science (spring)  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Surface  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician

Elaine F. Vianello  
Celeste McKinney (PO1 Ret)

Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician

## **2010s**

### **AY2010**

#### **Name and Rank**

CAPT James M. "Mike" Spence (Aviator)  
CDR David Hogsten (SWO)  
Maj Ron Lobato  
LT Walter Sack (Aviator)  
LT Eric Rasmussen (Submariner)  
?GySgt  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)  
Elaine F. Vianello  
Mike Rossman (Senior Chief Retired)

#### **Title**

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician  
Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician

### **AY2011**

#### **Name and Rank**

CAPT Daniel N. "Dan" Dixon (Aviator)  
CDR Vernon E. "Butch" Neuenschwander (SWO)  
Capt Ty Kopke  
LT Greg Lozeau (Aviator)  
LT Christian Rivera (Submariner)  
?GySgt Damian Reed  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)  
Elaine F. Vianello  
Mike Rossman (Senior Chief Retired)  
Ricky Sands

#### **Title**

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician  
Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician (outgoing)  
Human Resources Technician (incoming)

### **AY2012**

#### **Name and Rank**

CAPT Daniel N. "Dan" Dixon (Aviator)  
CDR Vernon E. "Butch" Neuenschwander (SWO)  
Capt Ty Kopke  
LT Greg Lozeau (Aviator)  
LT Christian Rivera (Submariner)  
?GySgt Damian Reed  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)

#### **Title**

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician

Elaine F. Vianello  
Ricky Sands

Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician

### AY2013

#### Name and Rank

#### Title

CAPT John G. Eden (Aviator)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Vernon E. "Butch" Neuenschwander (SWO)	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Maj Ty Kopke	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
LCDR Chris "Ditto" Field (Aviator)	Asst. PNS, Aviation
LT Christopher Hoover (Submariner)	Asst. PNS, Submarines
GySgt Damian Reed	Assistant Marine Officer Instructor
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)	Supply Technician
Elaine F. Vianello	Administrative Associate
Ricky Sands	Human Resources Technician

### AY2014

#### Name and Rank

#### Title

CAPT John G. Eden (Aviator)	CO, Professor of Naval Science
CDR Vernon E. "Butch" Neuenschwander (SWO)	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Capt Luke Balke	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
LCDR Chris "Ditto" Field (Aviator)	Asst. PNS, Aviation
LT Christopher Hoover (Submariner)	Asst. PNS, Submarines
GySgt Damian Reed	Assistant Marine Officer Instructor
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)	Supply Technician
Elaine F. Vianello	Administrative Associate
Ricky Sands	Human Resources Technician

### AY2015

#### Name and Rank

#### Title

CAPT John G. Eden (Aviator)	CO, Professor of Naval Science (Fall & Spring)
CAPT Brian Teets (Aviator)	CO, Professor of Naval Science (Summer)
CDR Brian Fitzpatrick (SWO)	XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science
Capt Luke Balke	Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor
LCDR Chris "Ditto" Field (Aviator)	Asst. PNS, Aviation (Fall) Dec change
LT Ryan B. Edwards (Aviator)	Asst. PNS, Aviation (Spring)
LT Christopher Hoover (Submariner)	Asst. PNS, Submarines (Fall) Mar change
LT Christopher B.Ehlinger (Submariner)	Asst. PNS, Submarines (Spring)
GySgt Damian Reed	Assistant Marine Officer Instructor (Fall) Dec change
GySgt Gilberto Rosas	Assistant Marine Officer Instructor (Spring)
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)	Supply Technician

Elaine F. Vianello  
Ricky Sands

Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician

### **AY2016**

#### **Name and Rank**

CAPT Brian Teets (Aviator)  
CDR Brian Fitzpatrick (SWO)  
Capt Luke Balke  
LT Ryan Edwards (Aviator)  
LT Christopher Ehlinger (Submariner)  
GySgt Gilberto Rosas  
SK1(SW) Bernard W. Busano (Ret)  
Elaine F. Vianello  
Ricky Sands

#### **Title**

CO, Professor of Naval Science  
XO, Associate Professor of Naval Science  
Asst. Professor, Marine Officer Instructor  
Asst. PNS, Aviation  
Asst. PNS, Submarines  
Assistant Marine Officer Instructor  
Supply Technician  
Administrative Associate  
Human Resources Technician

### ***Intramural Sports***

From its very beginning NROTC cadets/midshipmen have participated in the UT Intramural Sports program in a variety of sports. Some years have been great and others not so great. Of course we remember the great ones. The Fall/Winter issue of Inside RECSPORTS (Vol. 14, No. 1, Page 2), a periodical devoted to UT Intramural sports, honored the UT NROTC unit as being the Team of the Decade for intramural sports (1960-1970). It's determined by a points system so there was nothing subjective about this distinction. The following highlights some of NROTC's accomplishments over the decades in intramural sports.

#### **1940s**

This needs more research.

1943 *Cactus*, p. 469 – CAPT London presenting awards to Intramural winners.

1944 *Cactus*, p. 267 – Touch Football Champs, Andrews Dorm, 2<sup>nd</sup> Company

1945 *Cactus*, p. 393 – Basketball Champs, Roberts Dorm, 3<sup>rd</sup> Company

#### **1950s**

This needs to be researched.

#### **1960s**

Naval ROTC was considered the Team of the Decade for the 60s by virtue of a point system. Many different sports were participated in and most participants were only at UT for four years so they knew of their accomplishments during their tenure but didn't know of their Team of the Decade status until many years later. That Team of the Decade status did include the NROTC teams from 1970 also. Here are some of the accomplishments of "Navy" during those years.

Historical Note

1958 – 59 Class A Football champions

Roger Henderson, Richard Looney, J.W. Pieper, Andrew Bachofen, Robert Carnes, Mack Harris, Granville Paules, Bobby Lain, Dan Phillips, Leslie Sanders

1959 – 60 Class A Football runners-up

Glenn Looney, A. Bachofen, Bailey L. Guess, Eddie Newcombe, R. Henderson, J. W. Pieper, G. Paules, Grant Bigelow, Leslie Sanders.

Paules and Pieper – 1st team all-intramural football

Guess - 2nd team

Runner-up in point standings to Oak Grove (Glenn Looney, mgr.)

Winner of the Cowboy Sportsmanship Trophy (organization award)

1960 – 61

1st all-year points (Glenn Looney, Mgr.)

3rd Class A football

    Guess – 1st team

    Grant Bigelow – 2nd team

Class A Club champion basketball (4th in All-U)

J.M. Beidel – 3rd Class A tennis

Beidel and Andrew Anderson – Club champs A tennis doubles

J. Michael Beidell – Best Athlete (Club)

Standings in Best Athlete Award:

    J. Michael Beidell – 1st

    Harold Lutz – 2nd

    Grant Bigelow – 3rd

    Glenn Looney – 6th

    Anthony Karsokas – tie 9th/10th

All Intramural recognition:

    John Mason – 1st team basketball

    Tom Broad – 2nd team basketball

1961 – 62

1st all-year points (Rodney Koenig , Mgr.)

Louis E. Spradlin – Sr. Mgr.

3rd – Class A basketball

Roy Wasilkowski – champion 177 lb. wrestling

1st – all-year points (Harold Lutz, Mgr.)

John Mason – 1st team basketball

Best All-Around Athlete standings:

    Tom Broad – 2

Harold Lutz – 3  
Kristinn Hansen – 4  
Charles Follet – 6  
John Mason – 7  
Louis Spradlin - 9

1962 – 63

1st All-Yr. Points (L.E. Spradlin, Mgr.)

Thomas Mickelson – Sr. Mgr.

Runners-up Class A basketball

Charles Key – 1st team

Harold Lutz – 2ND team

Runners-up Water BB

Tom Bond – 1st team

Beidel – 3rd A tennis singles

Beidel and Harvard Ayers – runners-up A tennis doubles

J. Michael Beidel – Best All-Around Athlete (Club)

Charles Key - 2

Thomas Broad – 3

Harold Lutz – 4

Scott Follett – 6

L.E. Spradlin – 9

John Mason – 10

Beidel – Arno Notwotny Sportsmanship Award

Spradlin – Berry Whitaker Leadership Award

John Mason – 2nd team softball all-IM

1963 – 64

1st All-Year points (John Mason, Mgr.)

Robert Kniseley – Sr. Mgr.

3rd Class A Basketball

Runners-up WBB

Warren Lipscomb – offense all IM

Donald Tortorice – defense all IM

3rd Table tennis singles – Michael Johnson

All-Intramural recognition:

1st team BB – Charles Key

1st team SB – John Mason

Best Athlete standings:

Scott Follett – 2nd

Charles Key – 4th

Robert Hatton – 7th

John Mason – 10th

1964 – 65

1st All-Yr. Points (Duane Starr)

Club Champion – swimming

3rd track

3rd Class A – Team Bowling

Runner-up WBB

Scott Follett- all IM defense

Runners-Up Class B tennis doubles – A.M Stewart / M.K. Sutherlin

1965 – 66

1st All Yr. points (Roger Warton, Mgr.)

Club Champ – track

Runners-up – WBB

James McCoy – offense/defense

James Kuch – 130 lb. wrestling champ

Phillip White – 123 lb. wrestling runner-up

1966 – 67

2nd All-Yr. points (John Justice, Mgr.)

Best Athlete standings:

Jerome Banks – 2nd

Robert Collins – 6th

Park Beeler – 9th

Outstanding Official's Award – John Justice

Runners-up – WBB

Park Beeler – offense

James McCoy – offense/defense

B tennis singles runners-up – P. L. Reed

A tennis doubles – 3rd – Doug Fisher / John Kaplan

1967 – 68

1st – All Yr. points (James McCoy, Mgr.)

Doug Fisher – Best All Around Athlete (Club)

Geoffery Roemer – 3rd

Jonathan Kaplan – 5th

Robert Collins – 7th

Class B softball runners-up

Swimming Club champion

Track 3rd

WBB runners-up

James McCoy – 1st team offense

Michael McClean – 2nd team offense

Class B tennis singles runners-up – Doug Fisher  
Class A tennis doubles club champs – Fisher / Kaplan

1968 – 69

1st All-Year points (James Broaddus, Mgr.)

Runner-up Class B football

Runner-up Class B volleyball

3rd swimming

Club champion track

Water Basketball Champion (Defeated Delts - Fred Moon, Henri Stewart, James Frisbie, Thomas Colbeck, David Schaller, David Bleckley, James McCoy, John Baldwin All-Intramural: James McCoy – offense / Henri Stewart – defense

1969 – 70

1st All-Year Points (Robert Frnka)

Doug Fisher – Best Athlete (Club)

3rd Class B basketball

Runner-up Class B volleyball

Club champion – swimming

Runner-up water basketball

James Frisbie - 1st team defense

Robert Freeman – 2nd team defense

### **1970s**

This needs to be researched.

1972 Rifle Team Champs

1972 Class B Touch Football Champs

### **1980s**

This needs to be researched.

### **1990s**

This needs to be researched.

### **2000s**

This needs to be researched.

### **2010s**

This needs to be researched.

2014 – 15: Class Orange C Football Champions

NROTC intramural flag football team, the Shellbacks, finished the season 6-1 in the Men's Orange C League (35 teams). Their only loss was their first game by 1 point. They rallied back, winning every other game and took the championship. Only one senior on the team so next year looks real good. Lots of support from the Battalion helped fuel the victories.

Team Members: Baugh (Capt/Mgr), Birdsall, Dingas, Ruiz, Whiteman, Hannum, Thayer, Beavers, Lewis, Waddingham, Rost, Summers, Heaton and Miller

## **Groups**

There were many groups associated with the UT NROTC unit. The following is a list of them and their relationship to the unit.

### ***Drum & Bugle Corps and Military Bands***

A NROTC Drum & Bugle Corps was started in academic year 1942 and lasted until academic year 1947. It was resurrected again in the 1980s. A Regimental Band existed in academic year 1946. An Armed Forces ROTC Band existed from academic year 1956 until academic year 1965 with only a few years that they did not have Navy members (1962-1964).

### ***Swing Band***

The NROTC/V-12 Swing Band or Orchestra was started in academic year 1944 and survived until academic year 1946.

### ***Glee Club***

The NROTC/V-12 Glee Club was started in academic year 1944 and survived until academic year 1946.

### ***Drill Team***

A NROTC Drill Team was started in academic year 1943 but failed to take off. The Buccaneer Drill Team was started in academic year 1949 and has endured to the present day, with only a few "lean" years in between. Some of those years were as a Tri-Service Buccaneer Drill team (1983, 1984).

### ***Rifle and Pistol Team***

The NROTC Rifle and Pistol Team existed from the very first semester NROTC was on campus.

### ***Color Guard***

The NROTC Color Guard existed from the very first semester NROTC was on campus, although in its first year they were not pictured with that title.

### ***Scabbard & Blade***

Scabbard & Blade is a national tri-service honorary fraternity to promote military professionalism and inter-service esprit de corps. Membership is by invitation only. Scabbard & Blade first came to the UT campus in academic year 1950 and NROTC members were pictured in that year's *Cactus*.

## **Praetorian Guard**

The Praetorian Guard is run like a military unit but is also a fraternal organization. Members are invited to pledge and there is a pledge period each candidate must go through. At UT members come from all three ROTC programs on campus. Praetorian Guard first showed up on the UT campus in the 1967 academic year. NROTC members first appeared in the 1970 *Cactus*.

## **Sponsors/Sweethearts/Anchoresses**

The program began in academic year 1949 as the Sponsor program (or honorary midshipmen). They wore no distinctive clothing in their first year. In academic year 1950 they started wearing a dark blue or black garrison type cap to distinguish themselves. From the beginning they were assigned to Battalion and company staffs, the organization for which they were sponsors. Sponsors did not appear in the 1953, 1954 or 1955 *Cactus*. In academic years 1954 and 1955 the Mariner's Club elected a Sweetheart, who was the belle of the Navy Ball. There was no Sweetheart pictured in the 1956 *Cactus* but a Sweetheart reappeared in the 1957 *Cactus* and she, Ellen Belcher, was also one of the Sponsors, which had reappeared in the 1956 *Cactus*. Ellen was the Sponsor for the Buccaneers. When the Sponsors reappeared in the 1956 *Cactus* they then had white uniforms and garrison caps. The Sponsor program endured until 1964. A single Navy Sweetheart also appeared in that year one last time. By 1965 the two programs were combined as the "Navy Sweethearts." At the beginning of the 1974 academic year the Navy Sweethearts and other interested University women combined to form the Anchoresses, a Navy Auxiliary. The organization was more formalized than the previous Sweethearts were. Anchoresses had elected officers and an annual agenda of projects that they participated in to support the NROTC Battalion. The first president was Catherine E. Tolbert, who had previously been a Navy Sweetheart. Anchoresses appear in the 1992 *Longhorn Log* but do not appear in the 2004 and 2005 *Longhorn Logs*.

## **Commissioning Programs on Campus**

There were many commissioning programs on the UT campus, not all of which were commanded and administered by the NROTC unit. The following is a listing of those programs and whether or not they were related to NROTC.

### **V-1 Program**

Started in February 1942, this was an Accredited College Program, for college freshmen and sophomores, offering enlistments in the Naval Reserve to students between the ages of 17 and 19, who then remained on inactive duty until completion of their sophomore year. The Navy had learned from deficiencies in the V-7 program that more curricula control was needed. These candidates had to take one year of college math, one year of college physical science, and have adequate physical fitness training. They had to complete an annual Navy exam each year to document their progress. After one and half years of college work under the V-1 enlistments, students were eligible for transfer to V-5 (flight training) or V-7 (midshipman training - deck & engineering) or Marine training, if qualified. Those not qualifying for transfer were ordered to active duty as Apprentice Seamen. This program did not come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit. Much of this comes from Schneider's V-12 book.

### **V-5 Program**

Starting April 15, 1935, the Naval Aviation Preparatory Program offered enlistment to college sophomores, juniors, and seniors for flight training in the Naval Reserve leading to a commission. Candidates were able to complete their current college year at the time of enlistment before being called to active duty. The V-5 program did not lead to a commission upon graduation. A V-5 graduate had to fly on active duty for 3 years before being commissioned as a LTJG. This program did not come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

### **V-7 Program**

Starting in June 1940 the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School (90 days) was offered to any recent college graduate. Candidates enlisted in the Naval Reserve and, following a one-month indoctrination course as Apprentice Seamen, attended a three-month course in the Midshipmen's School. Upon completion of the course, candidates were given a commission and put on active status. Instruction was given in navigation, seamanship, ordnance and gunnery, and engineering. On January 3, 1942, admission requirements were changed. Applicants could now be qualified juniors or seniors in college. They were required to have one course in plane trigonometry, and one additional year of mathematics. For those taking the Marine Option, candidates went to Boot Camp instead of the Midshipmen's School. This program never had an official presence on the UT campus, although UT had many volunteers who went to the Naval Reserves to await orders for V-7 training. While they waited they continued their studies at UT. V-7 candidates were actually enlisted into the Naval Reserve so they were exempt from the draft. The NROTC midshipmen befriended them and helped many prepare for their V-7 training with courses they put together at UT. Successful completion of V-7 led to a commission as a deck or engineering officer in the Navy or a Marine Corps officer. Much of this comes from Schneider's V-12 book.

### **V-12 Program**

The Navy College Training Program was begun on July 1, 1943. From that date until the program's termination, the NROTC was technically part of the V-12 Program and all candidates for NROTC came from the V-12. NROTC students still wore midshipmen uniforms and were directly commissioned upon graduation from their college or university without having to go to midshipman's school. At the time, 27 college operated NROTC units. The students in this program were selected from enlisted reserve units in colleges and high schools or entered as freshmen under the V-12 program. The course for freshmen consisted of four terms of sixteen weeks each. The curricula for the first year included mathematics, English, physics, engineering drawing, naval organization, physical training and historical backgrounds of the war. After the first year students were assigned to special curricula to prepare them for duty as engineering, deck, or supply officers. V-12 students served as Apprentice Seamen or Marine Privates on active duty and received pay and allowances accordingly, while in college. The NROTC was incorporated into the program and men who had received college training in the NROTC or some other program previous to their enrollment in the V-12 program had their requirements shortened proportionately. The program was responsible for training more than 60,000 Navy and Marine Corps officers in World War II. 125,000 were enrolled, 70,000 at a time, from which these 60,000+ officers came. If the candidate had at least 7 semesters of college work before beginning the program they could be commissioned in as little as 240 days. Those with no college prior to beginning the program needed

700 days of training to obtain their commission. Some were commissioned as young as 19 years of age. After V-12 training came midshipmen's school, supply school, Marine officer school or NROTC. The program was terminated June 30, 1946. Much of this comes from the book, *The Navy V-12 Program, Leadership for a Lifetime* by James G. Schneider, Houghton Mifflin 1987.

### **NESEP**

Naval Enlisted Scientific Education Program (NESEP) 1956-1980s

UT was listed as one of 22 NESEP schools in the December 1967 issue of *All Hands*. By 1976 that number was reduced to five. This program did come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit. The program provided commissioning for enlisted personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps upon graduation. Up until 1976 the Navy paid for tuition. After that the NESEP candidate was responsible for paying his own tuition.

### **NENEP**

Navy Enlisted Nursing Education Program (NENEP) Early 1970s

This was a small program at UT but it did come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

### **NUPOC**

Naval Propulsion Officer Candidate. This program did not come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

### **ECP**

Enlisted Commissioning Program. There were several options to this program: Aviation (AECP), Nuclear (NUCP) and Civil Engineering (ECP-CEC). This program did come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit. Candidates had to have at least 30 semester hours that could be transferred to the host university and contribute to the degree they are seeking. Graduates are commissioned by the host NROTC Unit.

### **STA-21**

Seaman to Admiral Program (STA-21) 1994-Present. This program did come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

### **MECEP**

Marine Corps Enlisted Commissioning Educational Program (MECEP). This program did come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

### **PLC**

Platoon Leaders Course (PLC). This program did not come under the command and administration of the Professor of Naval Science at the UT NROTC Unit.

## **NROTC**

The three UT ROTC units are administratively attached to the College of Liberal Arts (COLA) and each unit is designated a separate department within the college. The Commanding Officer of each ROTC unit is designated a Department Chair within COLA and each Chair regularly participates in numerous activities and forums such as university and college graduation ceremonies and Department Chair meetings. COLA provides a modest amount of financial support to the three ROTC units for student activities such as military balls and commissioning ceremonies. COLA is the single largest college at UT and the largest Liberal Arts teaching entity in the nation, with an enrollment of over 14,000 graduate and undergraduate students and 700 professors in twenty departments. COLA students are taught in buildings dispersed throughout The University and unlike the other colleges at UT, there was, until 2010, no single structure that served as a primary college facility where departments could be collectively located.

Navy or Naval ROTC has been on the UT campus since the fall of 1940, the longest time of all three ROTC programs. It was part of the V-12 program from 1943 to 1946. For the next ten years the program was exclusively Naval ROTC. From the mid to late 1950s the PNS has commanded officer candidate programs on the UT campus other than Naval ROTC (e.g. NESEP, MECEP, NENEP and STA-21). Marine 2ndLts have been commissioned from the NROTC unit ever since its first commissioning class in June 1943 but the unit did not have a Marine Officer Instructor (MOI) until academic year 1947 and it did not have a Marine Professor of Naval Science (PNS) until academic year 1958. During the mid to late 1950s the unit also had a strong program for commissioning of Navy Supply Corps officers.