

NCPOA NEWSLETTER NOVEMBER 2023

NCPOA Officers and email addresses

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850-936-2442

Presidents Message: Our reunion in Las Vegas was a great success. Thank you to all who attended. We have gained six new members since our last reunion a year ago. We are now going to continue on and make the National Chief Petty Officer Associates more viable by more visibility. Our next reunion will be held in Pensacola, Florida in April 2024. I have now sent reunion notices to U.S. Submarine Veterans, Tin Can Sailors, Fleet Reserve, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. We shall see if we get more response.

Treasurer's Report:

Checking Account Balance November 2023 \$4,455.98

Savings Account Balance November 2023 \$31,526.82

Secretary's message: Chiefs, feel free to contact me at earl55k@yahoo.com.

All membership applications/renewal must be sent on the attached form on last page of the newsletter. Checks should be payable to NCPOA and sent to Earl Young, 11229 Silverton

Drive, Milton, FL 32583. The dues is \$10 per year. Please put the dates of the years you are renewing.

Minutes of Meeting at Reunion in Las Vegas:

Meeting Opened at 0900 with 12 members present.

1. Motion to decide to Continue or Disband the NCPOA

Unanimous vote to continue .

2. Motion was made to change Reunion from October to April due to April 1,1893 is the date the US Navy made the Chief Petty Officer Grade.

Unanimous vote to change from October to April

3. Motion was made to have reunions every year vice every 2 years. 10 in favor 2 appose Motion carried. Next reunion will be in Pensacola Florida April 2024

4. Motion to adjust By Laws to reflect the current membership and the way we do our business.

Unanimous vote to update

5. Motion to have the Officers that attend reunions have their rooms paid for by the Association.

Unanimous vote to pay for Officers Rooms at Reunions

Meeting Adjourn.

NCPOA Reunion April 2024

The reunion will be April 8-12, 2024 at the Comfort Inn phone number 850-455-4561 or 4562 Pensacola, Florida. The cost is \$109 per night with Military ID No taxes will be added.

Mention National CPOA when making reservations and **must be made by February 29,2024**

Contact Earl Young by 29 February with number in party so we that have a count for Dinner Reservation.

Phone # 850-936-2442 email earl55k@yahoo.com

Arrive Monday April 8 at Hotel

Tuesday April 9 meet in Hospitality room

Wednesday April 10 Member Meeting 0900

Thursday April 11 Dinner time to be determined

Friday April 12 Check out

Taps Notifications: RIP We Have The Watch

CWO4 Leon Zalewski / STGCS Richard Lee / SFC Robert Hauge

Membership Status

Current Membership :

184 members. 122 are Life Members,

New Members gained Welcome Aboard:

*AMSC Theodore Boone * MMCM Michael Gallegos

*NCC Bill Hall *MMC Stephen Saucier * ISCM Rudolf Sobina

*RMC Bill Thorton *GMGC Thomas Weaver

*NCCS Robert Woodford *CPO Robert Zipp

Website ADDRESS www.ncpoa.club

Our webmaster is AKCM Gary Scheidt.

Facebook:

Yes, we have a Facebook page and it is

“National Chief Petty Association”

I am trying to find the administrator of the site. If anyone knows the him, please contact Earl Young

Window Decals:

Contact PRC Earl Young earl55k@yahoo.com 850-936-2442

Info:

If you move, change email address or phone number,
please contact Earl Young so we can keep the roster up to date
and not loose contact.

The U.S. Navy in the Cold War

World War II had proved that the battleship, the main weapon of sea forces during the first half of the 20th century, was no longer the decisive fleet element because of the ascendancy of air power,

both land-based and carrier-based. The heavily armored, heavily gunned, but relatively sluggish battleship had no real utility within Navy task forces and fleets which, striking at great speed over long range, were built up around the fast-moving carriers, covered by screens of cruisers and destroyers

Hyman G. Rickover

The essential idea controlling postwar naval reform was that the fleet must be rebuilt to keep the seas under control while retaining the ability to carry out Atomic Warfare against the most distant shore. The conversion program was necessarily slowed by the technical complexity of the problem and budgetary limitations. While part of the fleet was mothballed to save money, experiments were run to prove that the cruiser was a suitable launching platform for guided missiles fitted with atomic warheads. Of greater long-term import was the construction of the USS Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine, under the supervision of pioneering naval engineer Hyman Rickover. The *Nautilus* proved capable of cruising 50,000 miles (80,000 km) without refueling or overhauling. This range, more than the ship's extraordinary speed and ability to run submerged indefinitely, infinitely extended the horizon for all sea power, In 1960 the nuclear-powered *USS Triton*

circumnavigated the globe entirely submerged. The success of these vessels established as an ultimate goal for the navy that all main fighting craft should be similarly powered. By 1970 the navy had constructed a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines that were capable of launching ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) while submerged. These submarine-launched Ballistic missiles became an important component in the United States strategic-deterrence forces. The navy also led in adapting cruisers and submarines for the firing of tactical guided missiles

Korean War

Less than five years after the U.S. Navy capped history's greatest display of naval power by hosting the Japanese surrender on board the *Missouri* (BB-63), the service found itself again at war when North Korean forces invaded South Korea. This conflict, however, would feature hardly any of the hallmarks of the earlier Pacific war—no ship-on-ship duels, no massive carrier battles, no large-scale submarine operations. Nevertheless, the Navy's three-year combat experience in Korea would demonstrate that sea power was just as essential in the so-called "limited wars" of the late 20th century as it had been in World Wars I and II. Command of the sea

enabled the United States to successfully fight powerful enemies on the very doorstep of Asia.

Vietnam War

During the Vietnam War, U.S. naval operations were divided into brown water and blue water commands. The blue water fleet conducted close-air support and bombing operations with carrier-based aircraft, provided artillery support with naval guns, and supplied the massive military infrastructure. The brown water fleet operated on the inland waterways of Vietnam, disrupting the movement of enemy supplies and troops and supplying and supporting ground forces. This flexibility would serve as a model for the navy moving forward, as its focus shifted from conducting warfare on the High Seas to projecting power and American influence in littoral areas around the globe.

The U.S. Navy in the 21st century

With the end of the Cold War, military priorities for the United States shifted from preparing for a major confrontation with another superpower to preparing to fight a series of smaller engagements throughout the world, and the navy had to adapt accordingly. In 1991 the U.S. Navy participated with a multinational force in the liberation of Kuwait, which had been invaded by Iraq, sparking the Persian Gulf War. The navy was able to array over 130 warships in the region, including 6 aircraft carriers. Although Iraq's negligible naval capability limited the conflict at sea, the ability of the U.S. to launch carrier-based strikes into Iraq was instrumental in winning a quick victory. Providing a basis for air operations was also a major part of the navy's role in U.S. invasions of Afghanistan

and Iraq in the early 21st century. Between the Persian Gulf War and those later conflicts, the navy also supported much more limited U.S. interventions in Haiti, Somalia, Bosnia, and Kosovo

National Chief Petty Officers Association

Membership/Renewal Application Form

New Membership : _____ Renewal: _____

NAME: _____ Rate/Rank: _____ Birth Date _____

Branch of Service: USN ___ USNR ___ USCG ___ USCGR ___ USMC(Initiated) ___ Active: ___ Retired: ___

Years Served: From: _____ To: _____

Address _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Spouse's Name: _____

Telephone#: (_____) _____ (Home)

Telephone#: (_____) _____ (Cell)

E-Mail address: _____

Recruited by: _____

I certify that I am serving or have served as a Chief Petty Officer in the United States Navy or the United States Coast Guard for a period of at least 30 days.

Applicants Signature: _____

Membership Dues: \$10.00 per year.

Enclosed: _____ Dues for / year / years _____

Membership# _____

Make checks payable to the National Chief Petty Officers Association or NCPOA, and mail to:

PRC Earl Young, 11229 Silverton Drive, Milton, FL 32583