

Accidents

Lieutenant Logan Ramsey had a landing mishap when he couldn't get his hook down while coming aboard the aircraft carrier <u>Langley</u> (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 40-41; the German airship <u>Graf Zeppelin</u>, filled with hydrogen, came down on a chimney in South America, 58; loss of the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) in a storm off New Jersey in April 1933, 67; line handlers were killed while tending the <u>Akron</u> near San Diego in 1932, 84; the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) was lost off the coast of California on 12 February 1935, 84-89; Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131

Adair, Ensign Crutchfield, USN (USNA, 1924)

Entered the Naval Academy in 1920 from California, 6-7; death of in 1981, 7; as a midshipman, 7-8, 10, 14-16; reported to the battleship <u>Arizona</u> (BB-39) upon being commissioned in 1924, 20; took flight training in 1926, 31

Airships

Advantages that accrued from the program in the U.S. Navy, 90; ineffectiveness of blimps for antisubmarine warfare in World War II, 90-91

<u>See also Akron</u>, USS (ZRS-4); <u>Graf Zeppelin</u>, <u>Los Angeles</u>, USS (ZR-3); <u>Macon</u>, USS (ZRS-5); Shenandoah, USS (ZR-1)

Akron, USS (ZRS-4)

Range gave her a strong scouting capability, 57; operated with F9C fighter planes in the early 1930s, 60-66; weight and gas-volume considerations, 60-62; operations with the fleet in the Atlantic, 67, 69; loss of in a storm off New Jersey in April 1933, 67; pilots made a parachute jump in the early 1930s, 70-71; line handlers killed tending the ship in 1932, 84

Alaska

Establishment of a Navy seaplane base at Sitka in the late 1930s, 95-96

Alcoholic Beverages

Soviets tried to get American visitors drunk in London in 1944, 125

American Petroleum Institute

Public relations efforts on behalf of the oil industry, 1948-57, 186-192

Antisubmarine Warfare

Ineffectiveness of blimps for ASW warfare in World War II, 90-91; the PB4Y Liberator was used for Navy ASW operations out of Britain in 1944, 127-128; increasing success of Allied antisubmarine forces against German U-boats as World War II progressed, 135

Army Air Forces, U.S.

Bombing runs from England to the European continent in 1944, 119-121, 125-126, 134

Aviators

Lieutenant Dixie Kiefer was an enthusiastic recruiter for aviation while serving in the battleship California (BB-44) in the mid-1920s, 21-22; the naval aviation community was quite small in the mid-1920s, 25; World War I aviators still on active duty in the 1920s and 1930s had limited naval experience, 25-26, 93; line officers resented extra pay given to naval aviators in the late 1920s, 26; flight training in 1926 at Pensacola, Florida, 26-31; operated floatplanes from the battleship West Virginia (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 31-33; operated floatplanes from the heavy cruiser Northampton (CA-26) in the mid-1930s, 34-36, 92; in the aircraft carrier Langley (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 37-40; flight training at Pensacola in the early 1930s, 41-43, 46-48, 51-52; Miller's writings on U.S. naval aviation, 47-51, 55-56; Lieutenant Ralph S. Barnaby's experimental work with gliders in the 1920s and 1930s, 52-53, 55; operated the rigid airships Akron (ZRS-4) and Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 55-89; the Training Literature section of the Bureau of Aeronautics was established in 1942 to assist in training aviators and to publicize naval aviation, 103-112, 176; in World War II the Royal Navy did not use aviators as skippers of aircraft carriers, 116-117; Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131; Trubee Davison formed the Yale aviation unit in 1916, later joined the Navy, 195-196

B-24 Liberator

Bomber in which Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131

See also PB4Y Liberator

B-26 Marauder

Army Air Forces bomber used for attacks on the European continent in 1944, 119-120, 125-126

Baldwin, Hanson W., (USNA, 1924)

Newspaperman who sometimes accompanied Miller on flights in England in 1944, 121; endured German rocket attacks in London in 1944, 127; observed that the Pacific Fleet public relations officer, Waldo Drake, blacklisted some reporters during World War II, 140

Barnaby, Lieutenant Ralph S., CC, USN

Experimental work with gliders in the 1920s and 1930s, 52-53, 55; worked on pilotless aircraft in the 1940s, 128

Billings, Lieutenant Arthur B., USN

Served in 1926 as a flight instructor at Pensacola, 27-28; landing signal officer in the aircraft carrier Langley (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 40

Blimps

Ineffectiveness of blimps for antisubmarine warfare in World War II, 90-91

Bombs/Bombing

Army Air Forces bombing runs from England to the European continent in 1944, 119-121, 134; Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131

Brewster, Ralph 0.

Maine senator who convened a group in 1947 to write U.S. aviation policy, 184, 186

Bristol, Rear Admiral Arthur L., Jr., USN (USNA, 1906)

In quick succession in 1940-41 served as commander of Carrier Division One and Aircraft Scouting Force in the Pacific, plus the Support Force in the Atlantic, 101-103

Bureau of Aeronautics

In the early 1930s approved Miller's proposed itinerary for a cross-country training trip, 43-44, 46; in the mid1930s assistant bureau chief John Towers got Miller involved in compiling the history of U.S. naval aviation, 49-50

See also Training Literature

California, USS (BB-44)

Had the Battle Fleet staff embarked in the mid-1920s, 19-20; equipped with UO biplanes, 20-21; in 1925 almost the entire junior officer mess chose to take flight training, 21-22; life for junior officers, 22-24

Camp Meade, Maryland

Miller landed in this Army post when his airplane ran low on fuel in the early 1930s, 45

Carney, Admiral Robert B., USN (USNA, 1916)

Was one of the excellent officers on the staff of Commander Support Force in 1941, 102; even as a lieutenant, he appeared to be a future Chief of Naval Operations, 178

Carpender, Vice Admiral Arthur S., USN (USNA, 1908)

Former chief of public relations who in 1945 was unpleasant to his successor, Miller, 161

Carter, Lieutenant Paul W., USN

Aviator who had limited naval experience while serving in the battleship <u>West Virginia</u> (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 25; instructor in 1926 at Pensacola, 30

Champion, Lieutenant Commander Carleton C., Jr., USN (USNA, 1920)

Former aviation altitude record holder who commanded Patrol Squadron 16 in the late 1930s, 95-96

Chapelle, Dickey

Woman reporter who went ashore to cover the invasion of Okinawa in 1945, even though prohibited from doing so, 149-151

Clark, Rear Admiral Joseph J., USN (USNA, 1918)

Accompanied Miller on a trip to visit Indians in South Dakota in September 1945, 163-164

Cluverius, Captain Wat T., Jr., USN (USNA, 1896)

Gentlemanly officer who commanded the battleship West Virginia (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 24

Combat Art

Navy program for painting scenes from World War II and portraits of wartime leaders, 170-172

Communications

Cumbersome requirements for cross-country Navy fliers in the early 1930s, 46; Lieutenant Donald Mackey facilitated operation of F9C fighter planes from the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s by giving them radio guidance, 76

Congress

Senator Ralph 0. Brewster convened a group in 1947-48 to write U.S. aviation policy, 184; work of the committee, 185-186

Convoys

The Support Force operated in the Atlantic in 1941 to protect convoys bound for Europe, 102-103; U.S. Navy destroyers operated out of Londonderry while conveying in World War II, 114-115; convoys to north Russia, 115, 123; increasing success of Allied antisubmarine forces against German U-boats as World War II progressed, 135

Davis, Ensign William V., Jr., USN (USNA, 1924)

After going through flight training in 1926, went on to become a member of the Navy's first flight demonstration team in the late 1920s, 30-31

Davison, F. Trubee

Formed the Yale aviation unit in 1916 and took it into the Navy the following year, 195-196

De Florez, Commander Luis, USNR

Had a major role in developing aviation training simulators in World War II, 107; made training films in World War II, 174

De Foney, Lieutenant Clinton G., MC, USN

Navy doctor who claimed in the early 1930s at Pensacola to be able to determine which students were capable of flying, 51-52

Demobilization

Effects of after the end of World War II in 1945, 169-170

Doyle, Commander Austin K., USN (USNA, 1920)

While serving in the Bureau of Aeronautics in World War II, provided considerable support to the Training Literature section, 106, 108, 171

Drake, Captain William Waldo, USNR

Was replaced as Pacific Fleet public relations officer in 1944 because Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal felt the service was not getting adequate publicity, 138-143

Dresel, Commander Alger H., USN (USNA, 1909)

Was not aggressive while serving as the first commanding officer of the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 71-73

Drones

Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in an unsuccessful attempt to send a pilotless B-24 to bomb German rocket sites in France, 128-131

Durgin, Lieutenant Commander Calvin T., USN (USNA, 1916)

Was mean as a lacrosse player at the Naval Academy in the mid-1910s, 16; commanded Observation Squadron One-B in the late 1920s, 37

Education

Miller's experiences in school in Iowa and California in the 1910s, 3-5; at the Naval Academy in the early 1920s, 7-8

F2B

Boeing fighter plane that cost around \$12,000 in the late 1920s, 41; Miller used for cross-country learning trip in the early 1930s, 43-46

F-5L

Curtiss-built flying boat used in 1926 for flight training at Pensacola, Florida, 28-29

F9C Sparrowhawk

Curtiss-built biplane fighter plane that wasn't suitable for aircraft carriers but did fit into the rigid airships of the early 1930s, 56-57; operations from the airship <u>Akron</u> (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 60-66; operations from the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 60-66, 73-80, 82; landing on the carrier <u>Lexington</u> (CV-2), 74; in July 1934, F9Cs from the Macon dropped a package near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30), which had President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, 77-80; one example in the Smithsonian, 91

FU

Vought fighter plane that was carried experimentally on board the battleship <u>West Virginia</u> (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 37; used by Fighting Two in the aircraft carrier <u>Langley</u> (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 37-38

Falter, John

Artist for <u>The Saturday Evening Post</u> who worked for the Navy in World War II and did a painting for a Navy Day poster in 1943, 110-112

Fick, Lieutenant Harold F., USN (USNA, 1920)

Taught ground school during naval flight training at Pensacola until Miller relieved him in 1930, 42-43, 46

Fighting Two

Fighter squadron that operated from the aircraft carrier <u>Langley</u> (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 37-38; made up mostly of enlisted pilots, 38

Fires

02U floatplane caught fire in the mid-1930s from smokestack sparks on board a heavy cruiser, 34, 94

Flight Training

As conducted in 1926 at Pensacola, Florida, 26-31; Miller's perception that in 1926 the Navy had an attrition rate of 50% for flight training, 29-30; at Pensacola in the early 1930s, 41-43, 46, 51-52; ground school on engines, 43, 46-47; at Miami in World War I, 196

Forrestal, James V.

As Secretary of the Navy in 1944, arranged for Miller to be Pacific Fleet public relations officer, 137-142, 162; positive response to Miller's efforts in the Pacific, 146, 151-152; sent newspaper publishers to interview Admiral Chester Nimitz, 152-153; in 1945 gave Miller a spot promotion to rear admiral and made him head of Navy public relations, 160-161; fully supported Miller as head of Navy public relations, 162; in 1945 changed the title of the Navy's publicity office from "Public Relations" to "Public Information," 175; talked with Miller at the time of Miller's retirement from the Navy in 1946, 178

France

Army Air Forces bombing runs from England to France in 1944, 119-121, 125-126; Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131

Frye, Jack

Founder and long-time head of Transcontinental and Western Air, 180-182; went to General Aniline and Dye after TWA, 183-184

Germany

Airship operations in the 1920s and 1930s, 57-59, 68; in World War I, 59, 80; V-1 rocket attacks on London in 1944, 126-127; Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., was killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131; Army Air Forces bombing attacks in World War II, 135; increasing success of Allied antisubmarine forces against German U-boats as World War II progressed, 135

Gliders

Lieutenant Ralph S. Barnaby's experimental work in the 1920s and 1930s, 52-53, 55

Goldthwaite, Lieutenant (j.g.) Robert, USN (USNA, 1924)

Was a flight instructor at Pensacola in the early 1930s, 46

Graf Zeppelin

Operations of this German airship included provision for U.S. naval observers, 58; problems of operation, 58-59

Great Britain

V-1 rocket attacks on London in 1944, 126-127

See also Royal Navy

Greber, Lieutenant (j.g.) Charles F., USN (USNA, 1921)

Injured fellow pilot Dixie Kiefer while flying a UO biplane in Panama in the mid-1920s, 21

Guam

Site of U.S. Pacific Fleet headquarters in early 1945, 145-149

Halaby, Najeeb E.

Served in various capacities for Pan American World Airways in the 1960s and 1970s, 205

Hancock, Lieutenant Joy Bright, USNR

Reserve officer who was involved in the publication of a naval aviation newsletter in World War II, 105

Harrigan, Lieutenant Daniel W., USN (USNA, 1922)

Served in the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 55, 60, 66-67; designed a combination of a parachute and raft, 71-72

Hazing

At the Naval Academy in the early 1920s, 16

Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York

Public relations efforts on behalf of the school in the 1960s and 1970s, 208-210

Houston, USS (CA-30)

In July 1934, F9Cs from the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) dropped a package near the Houston, which had President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, 77-80

Huff, Lieutenant (j.g.) Gerald L., USN (USNA, 1929)

Served in the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 74, 84-85

Hughes, Howard R.

Eccentric industrialist who gained control of Transcontinental and Western Air in the late 1940s, 181, 184; flying capabilities, 182

Ingalls, Captain David S., USNR

In 1946 tried to arrange a job for Miller with Pan American World Airways, 181

Ireland

U.S. Navy destroyers operated out of Londonderry as part of the process of escorting transatlantic convoys in World War II, 114-115, 123

Iwo Jima

News media coverage of the invasion of in February 1945, 145-149; photo of the Mount Suribachi flag raising, 154-155

JW-1

The XJW-1 model was used with the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 82-83

Japan

Pacific Fleet approach in 1945 in terms of informing the American public about Japanese kamikazes, 156-157

Johnson, Lieutenant Commander Lyndon B., USNR

As a congressman in 1945, the future President managed to wangle a trip to his home state along with Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, 166-167

Kamikazes

Pacific Fleet approach in 1945 in terms of informing the American public about Japanese kamikazes, 156-157

Kennedy, Lieutenant Joseph P., Jr, USNR

Killed in August 1944 in a B-24 while trying to make a bombing attack on German rocket sites in France, 128-131

Kenworthy, Lieutenant Commander Jesse L., USN (USNA, 1916)

As executive officer of the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, took a ride in an unstable spy basket, 81

Kettering, Charles F.

Inventor who was uncooperative when approached in the 1950s to write a testimonial on behalf of the oil industry, 191-192

Kiefer, Lieutenant Dixie, USN (USNA, 1919)

Enthusiastic recruiter for naval aviation while serving in the battleship <u>California</u> (BB-44) in the mid-1920s, 21-22; injured in Panama by fellow pilot, 21

King, Rear Admiral Ernest J., USN (USNA, 1901)

As Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the early 1930s, was concerned about airship operations, 68, 76; as CNO in World War II wanted to get adequate resources for the Pacific, despite British requests, 115-116, 136; took control of the fleet after replacing Admiral Harold Stark in 1941, 131-132

Kirk, Rear Admiral Alan G., USN (USNA, 1909)

Operational commander for the invasion of Europe in world War II, 133

Kivette, Lieutenant (j.g.) Frederick N., USN (USNA, 1925)

Served in the airship <u>Akron</u> (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 66; served in the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 74, 84; in July 1934, was the pilot of a F9C that dropped a package near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30), which had President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, 77-80

Lacrosse

Played at the Naval Academy in the early 1920s, 15-16

Lakehurst (New Jersey) Naval Air Station

East Coast base for U.S. Navy rigid airship operations in the early 1930s, 60; site of school for parachute packers in the 1930s, 69

Langley, USS (CV-1)

Fighter plane operations in the late 1920s, 37-38; had difficulty operating with the fleet in the late 1920s, 39; characteristics, 39-40; landing accident involving pilot Logan Ramsey, 40-41

Larson, Lieutenant (j.g.) Robert W., USN (USNA, 1924)

Served in the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 66-67; death of, 67

Leahy, Fleet Admiral William D., USN (USNA, 1897)

Accompanied Miller on a trip to visit Indians in South Dakota in September 1945, 163-164

Lee, Captain Fitzhugh, USN (USNA, 1926)

Served as Pacific Fleet public relations officer in 1945, 153-154, 168-169

Lewenthal, Reeves

Played a role in the Navy's combat art program during World War II, 109, 170-172

Lexington, USS (CV-2)

F9C fighter from the airship Macon (ZRS-5) landed on board in the early 1930s, 74

Lindbergh, Charles A.

Famous aviator who had problems trying to operate with a British ship in China, 33; association with Pan American in the early 1960s, 201

London, England

V-1 rocket attacks on the city in 1944, 126-127

Londonderry, Ireland

U.S. Navy destroyers operated out of as part of the process of escorting transatlantic convoys in World War II, 114-115, 123

Los Angeles, USS (ZR-3)

Rigid airship that launched a glider in a test in 1930, 53, 55; operations with the Patoka (AO-9), 57; obtained from the Germans in the 1920s, 58-59; stored at Lakehurst, New Jersey, in the early 1930s after being degassed, 60

Lovette, Captain Leland P., USN (USNA, 1918)

As the head of Navy public relations early in World War II, gave short shrift to naval aviation, 104

MacArthur, General of the Army Douglas, USA (USMA, 1903)

Army general whose staff issued a great deal of publicity in World War II, 147-148, posed a challenge to the Navy, 163-165, 168

Mackey, Lieutenant Donald M., USN

Facilitated operation of F9C fighter planes from the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s by giving them radio guidance, 76

Macon, USS (ZRS-5)

Delivery to the Navy in 1933, 68, 71; operations of F9C fighters as scouts in the early 1930s, 72-80, 82; in July 1934 the F9Cs dropped a package near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30), which had President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, 77-80; use of spy basket suspended below the airship, 80-82; weight and gas-volume considerations, 82-83; the airship was lost off the coast of California on 12 February 1935, 84-89

Mail

In July 1934 Miller dropped some envelopes near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30) with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, and in later years the envelopes became quite valuable, 79-80

Martin, Lieutenant Harold M., USN (USNA, 1919)

Invited Miller to join him in Fighting Two on board the aircraft carrier <u>Langley</u> (CV-1) in 1928, 37

Medical Problems

Miller had a torn leg as a boy, early in the century, 5; Lieutenant Dixie Kiefer suffered a broken shoulder in an aviation accident in Panama in the mid-1920s, 21

Miller, Rear Admiral Harold B., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1924)

Boyhood in California and Iowa at the beginning of the 20th century, 1-3; parents of, 2-3, 6, 10, 14, 22-23; grandparents of, 2-3, 44, 84; preparations for the Naval Academy, 4-5; as a Naval Academy midshipman, 1920-24, 7-19; served in the battleship California (BB-44), 1924-26, 20-25; origin of nickname "Min" in the mid-1920s, 23-24; served as a pilot in the battleship West Virginia (BB-48), 1927-28, 24-26, 31; flight training in 1926 at Pensacola, Florida, 26-31; designated naval aviator in November 1926, 29; served as a pilot in the heavy cruiser Northampton (CA-26) in the mid-1930s, 34-36, 92-94; served in the aircraft carrier Langley (CV-1) in 1928-29, 37-38; as a flight instructor at Pensacola, 1930-32, 41-47; commercial writing career: books and magazine articles, 46-51, 55-56; first wife, Jean Dupont, 48, 50; service as an F9C pilot in the crew of the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in 1932-33, 54-67, 69; service as an F9C pilot in the crew of the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in 1933-35, 68-80; served in Patrol Squadron 16, 1937-38, 94-97; commanded Patrol Squadron 5/33 from 1938 to 1940, 97-101; service from 1940 to 1942 with Rear Admiral Arthur Bristol, 101-103; as head of the Training Literature section of the Bureau of Aeronautics, 1942-43, 103-112; served as assistant naval attaché in London, 1943-44, 113-137; as Pacific Fleet public relations officer, 1944-45, 139-160; spot promotion to rear admiral in 1945, 160-162; service as head of Navy public relations in 1945-46, 162-177; retirement from the Navy in 1946, 178-179; civilian public relations man for TWA, 180-184; work on panel that in 1947-48 worked out U.S. aviation policy, 184-186; public relations efforts on behalf of the oil industry, 1948-57, 186-192; public relations for Pan American World Airways, 1957-65, 193-208; public relations for Hofstra University, 1968-74, 208-210

Morison, Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot

Historian who wrote a multi-volume history of U.S. naval operations in World War II, 172-173

Movies

Commander Luis de Florez made Navy training films in World War II, 174

N2Y

Trainer aircraft used by the heaver-than-air pilots assigned to the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 60

N-9

Pontoon version of Curtiss Jenny used at Pensacola in 1926 for Navy flight training, 26-27

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

Academics in the early 1920s, 7-8; life in the Bancroft Hall dormitory, 8-9; summer cruises in the early 1920s, 9-15, 18-19; athletics, 15-17; hazing in the early 1920s, 16-17; social life for midshipmen, 18

Naval Reserve

Naval reservists were vital to U.S. victory in World War II, 176-177

News Media

Reporters in Hawaii asked for the replacement of Pacific Fleet public relations officer Waldo Drake in 1944, 140-142; responded energetically to the Navy's fleet hometown news releases in 1945, 144-145; coverage of the invasion of Iwo Jima in 1945, 145-149, 154-155; coverage of the invasion of Okinawa in 1945, 146-147; woman reporter Dickey Chapelle went ashore to cover the invasion of Okinawa in 1945, even though prohibited from doing so, 149-151; newspaper publishers interviewed Admiral Chester Nimitz near the end of World War II, 152-153

Nimitz, Fleet Admiral Chester W., USN (USNA, 1905)

As Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet in 1944, was cautious about having aircraft carrier support from the British, 119; in 1944 Miller replaced Captain Waldo Drake as Pacific Fleet public relations officer because the Secretary of the Navy felt the service needed better publicity, 138-142, 162; kind personality, 142-143, 190; interviews with newspaper publishers, 152-153; concurrence on public relations policy concerning kamikazes, 156-157; made a triumphal tour of Texas and the East Coast in the autumn of 1945, 165-168; in the late 1940s wrote a testimonial for the American Petroleum Institute on the contribution that oil had made to the successful U.S. effort in World War II, 190-191

Northampton, USS (CA-26)

Operation of floatplanes, 34-35, 92; handling of the ship, 93-94

02U Corsair

Vought floatplane that operated from the heavy cruiser Northampton (CA-26) in the mid-1930s, 34-36; plane caught fire on board a heavy cruiser in the mid-1930s because of sparks from the smokestack, 34, 94; Lieutenant Logan Ramsey had a landing accident because he couldn't get his hook down while coming aboard the aircraft carrier Langley (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 40-41

OL-9

Loening amphibian used as an observation plane by the battleship West Virginia (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 31-33

O'Hare, Lieutenant (j.g.) Edward H., USN (USNA, 1937)

Was brought to the United States in 1942 for publicity purposes after shooting down five Japanese bombers in one mission, 157-158; death of, 158

Oil Industry

The American Petroleum Institute's public relations efforts on behalf of the industry, 1948-57, 186-192

Okinawa

News media coverage of the invasion of in April 1945, 146-147; woman reporter Dickey Chapelle went ashore to cover the invasion in 1945, even though prohibited from doing so, 149-151

Osborn, Lieutenant Robert, USNR

Talented cartoonist who made safety drawings for <u>Naval Aviation News</u> during and after World War II, 106-107

PBY Catalina

Patrol plane that essentially replaced the rigid airships in function in the 1930s, 89-90

PB4Y Liberator

Aircraft used for Navy antisubmarine operations out of Britain in 1944, 127-128

See also B-24 Liberator

PM

Martin-built flying boat used by Patrol Squadron 16 in the late 1930s, 57, 94, 97

Pacific Fleet, U.S.

In 1944 Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal felt that the Navy was not doing an adequate job of publicizing its activities in the Pacific and thus sent Miller to replace Captain Waldo Drake, 138-142; public relations efforts in late 1944-early 1945, 143-160

Panama

In the early 1920s, Miller made his first airplane flight from Coco Solo, 14; site of an aviation accident involving Lieutenant Dixie Kiefer in the mid-1920s, 21; base of operations for Patrol Squadron 33 in the late 1930s, 97-101

Pan American world Airways

Many pilots who flew for this airline had received their flight training from the Navy, 42, 180; had close ties with the Navy during World War II, 122, 179-180; flying of crucial materials to Europe during the war, 135-136; Juan Trippe's attempt to make Pan Am the sole U.S. international airline, 184; headed by Trippe for many years, 193-208; history of the airline, 198, 200-202

Parachutes

In the 1930s the Lakehurst Naval Air Station was the site of school for parachute packers, 69; Miller and some shipmates made a jump in the early 1930s, 70-71; Lieutenant Ward Harrigan designed a combination of a parachute and raft, 71-72

Patoka, USS (AO-9)

Navy oiler equipped with a mooring mast in the 1920s so it could handle rigid airships, 57

Patrol Squadron 16

Operated out of Seattle and Alaska in the late 1930s, 94-96

Patrol Squadron 33

Operated out of Panama in the late 1930s, 97-101; received the Schiff Trophy for safety in 1940, 100-101

Pay and Allowances

Meager amounts for Naval Academy midshipmen in the early 1920s, 9-10; line officers resented extra pay given to naval aviators in the late 1920s, 26

Pensacola Naval Air station

Site of flight training in 1926, 26-31; training in the early 1930s, 41-43, 46-47, 51-52

Photography

Navy efforts to facilitate photography of the invasion of Iwo Jima in 1945, 145-146, 154-155

Promotion of Officers

Miller received a spot promotion to rear admiral in 1945, 160-162

Pryor, Samuel

Long-time vice president of Pan American World Airways, 180, 184, 192-194, 196, 204-207; political connections, 203-204; personality and interests, 204-206

Public Relations

In 1944 Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal felt that the Navy was not doing an adequate job of publicizing its activities in the Pacific and sent Miller to Hawaii to remedy the situation, 138-143; Navy fleet hometown news program, 144-145; Navy support of the news media coverage of the invasion of Iwo Jima in 1945, 145-149, 154-155; support of coverage of the invasion of Okinawa in 1945, 146-147; Pacific Fleet approach in 1945 in terms of informing the American public about Japanese kamikazes, 156-157; the Navy brought Lieutenant (j.g.) Butch O'Hare to the United States for publicity purposes in 1942, 157-158; frustration in telling the story of submarine operations, 158-159; efforts to tell the Navy-wide story as World War II was winding down in 1945, 162-163, Navy public relations trips within the United States, 163-168; coverage of postwar events, 169-170; in 1945 the title of the Navy's publicity office was changed from "Public Relations" to "Public Information," 175; the American Petroleum Institute's efforts on behalf of the oil industry, 1948-57, 186-192; for Pan American World Airways, 1957-65, 193-208; for Hofstra University, 1968-74, 208-210

Ouarton, Ensign Dale, USN (USNA, 1922)

Was friendly to Miller as a midshipman, later advised him in 1924 on seeking his first assignment as an officer, 19

Radford, Admiral Arthur W., USN (USNA, 1916)

While assigned to the Bureau of Aeronautics in the late 1930s, helped Miller get command of a patrol squadron, 96-97; got Miller set up as head of Training Literature in the Bureau of Aeronautics in early 1942, 103, 105-106, 171; was connected with Pacific Fleet public relations assignment for Miller in 1944, 137-140; as a lieutenant, he appeared to be a future Chief of Naval Operations, 178

Radio

Miller was co-recipient of a 1940 patent for a radio direction finder, 92

Ramsey, Lieutenant Logan C., USN (USNA, 1919)

Ended up in the water as a result of a landing accident while flying from the aircraft carrier <u>Langley</u> (CV-1) in the late 1920s, 40

Rescue at Sea

Recovery of survivors from the loss of the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) off the coast of California in 1935, 89

Rockets

German V-1 attacks on London in 1944, 126-127

Roosevelt, President Franklin D.

In July 1934, F9Cs from the <u>Macon</u> dropped a package near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30), which had President Roosevelt on board, 77-80; presented the Schiff Trophy to Miller in 1940, 100-101

Rosendahl, Lieutenant Commander Charles E., USN (USNA, 1914)

Did missionary work at Pensacola in 1926 on behalf of the Navy's lighter-than-air program, 54-55

Rosenthal, Joseph

Took famous flag-raising photograph on Iwo Jima in February 1945, 154-155

Royal Navy

Worked with the U.S. Navy in escorting Atlantic convoys in World War II, 114-115; desire to get more war materials from the United States in World War II, 115-116, 136; aircraft carrier operations out of Scapa Flow in 1944, 116-118; operations in the Pacific at the end of the war, 118-119

Safety

The Bureau of Aeronautics issued a series of "Sense" pamphlets during World War II on various aspects of aviation safety, 104-105; cartoons by Robert Osborn, 106-107

San Diego, California

Two line handlers were killed while tending the airship Akron (ZRS-4) near San Diego in 1932, 84

San Francisco, California

Operations in the vicinity by the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 82-83

San Pedro, California

Visits by ships of the U.S. Fleet in 1908 and later, 2; site of Navy submarine base in the late 1910s, 5; Navy pilots had dogfights over the fleet in the mid-1920s, 21

Scales, Rear Admiral Archibald H., USN (USNA, 1887)

As battleship division commander in 1923, 15; as superintendent of the Naval Academy in 1920, had to deal with an investigation of hazing, 16-17

Schiff Trophy

Award for aviation safety presented to Patrol Squadron 33 in 1940, 100-101

Shenandoah, USS (ZR-1)

U.S.-built rigid airship that crashed in Ohio in 1925, 54, 59; by-products of construction, 90

Sherman, Rear Admiral Forrest P., USN (USNA, 1918)

As a member of the Pacific Fleet staff, briefed reporters on the upcoming invasion of Iwo Jima in February 1945, 148-149; concurrence on public relations policy concerning kamikazes, 156-157; accompanied Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz on a publicity trip to the United States in the autumn of 1945, 165, 167-168; even as a lieutenant, he appeared to be a future Chief of Naval Operations, 178

Shoemaker, Captain Harry E., USN (USNA, 1905)

Cooperation with the ship's aviators while commanding the heavy cruiser Northampton (CA-26) in the mid-1930s, 34-36

Simpler, Lieutenant (j.g.) LeRoy C., USN (USNA, 1929)

Served in the airship Macon (ZRS-5) in the early 1930s, 74, 84

Simulators

Commander Luis de Florez had a major role in developing aviation training simulators in World War II, 107

Sitka, Alaska

Establishment of a Navy seaplane base in the late 1930s, 95-96

Smith, Richard K.

Author of a book published in 1965 on the history of the airships Akron (ZRS-4) and Macon, 50-51

South Dakota

The Navy sent a delegation of flag officers to the state to celebrate Midwest Farmer Day on 3 September 1945, 163-164

Soviet Union

Soviet military mission contacts with Miller in London in 1943-44, 122-126

Stark, Admiral Harold R., USN (USNA, 1903)

Served as Commander U.S. Naval Forces Europe during much of World War II, 113, 125-126, 132, 137; took a back seat to Admiral Ernest J. King following the attack on Pearl Harbor, 131-132

Steichen, Edward

Famed photographer who worked for the Training Literature section of the Bureau of Aeronautics during World War II, 103, 105, 109-111, 171; work in the Pacific later in the war, 154

Stettinius, Edward R., Jr.

Former Secretary of States whose estate Juan Trippe looked out for in the 1950s, 198-199

Studley, Lieutenant Barret, USN

As a flight instructor at Pensacola in the early 1930s, was trying to find medical correlations to students aptitudes for flying, 51-52

Support Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet

Operated in the Atlantic in 1941 to protect convoys bound for Europe, 102-103; had topflight staff officers, 102

Symington, Captain Thomas A., USN (USNA, 1907)

As commanding officer of the heavy cruiser Northampton (CA-26) in the mid-1930s, 24, 36, 92

Texas

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz made a public relations trip to the state in the autumn of 1945, 166-167

Tirpitz (German Battleship)

Attacked by British aircraft carrier planes in 1944, 116-117

Towers, Captain John H., USN (USNA, 1906)

In the mid-1930s, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, got Miller involved in compiling the history of U.S. naval aviation, 49-50, 101; in World War I brought the Yale aviation unit into the Navy, 196

Training

Flight instruction in 1926 at Pensacola, Florida, 26-31; flight training at Pensacola in the early 1930s, 41-43, 46-47, 51-52; Commander Luis de Florez had a major role in developing aviation training simulators in World War II, 107; de Florez made training films in World War II, 174; flight training in Miami in World War I, 196

Training Literature

Established within the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in 1942 to assist in training aviators, 103-104, 176; promoted safety within naval aviation, 104-107; relationship with the <u>Time-Life</u> organization, 103-104, 108-109; publication of a recognition journal, 108-109; did publicity on behalf of naval aviation, 110-112, 171; brought Lieutenant (j.g.) Butch O'Hare to the United States for publicity purposes in 1942, 157-158

Transcontinental and Western Air

Operations of the airline in the late 1940s by Jack Frye and Howard Hughes, 180-183

Trapnell, Lieutenant (j.g.) Frederick M., USN (USNA, 1923)

Served in the airship <u>Akron</u> (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 66; in the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5), 71, 73-74

Trippe, Juan

Founder and long-time head of Pan American World Airways, 180, 184, 193-194, 197-202, 207; personality, 194, 197-202; personal background, 195-196, 203

UO-1

Vought observation plane that flew from the battleship <u>California</u> (BB-44) in the mid-1920s, 20-21; Lieutenant Dixie Kiefer was injured by fellow pilot Dutch Greber, flying a UO in Panama in the mid-1920s, 21; fighter version on board the battleship <u>West Virginia</u> (BB-48) in the late 1920s, 37

V-1

Used in German rocket attacks on London in 1944, 126-127

Waller, Lieutenant (j.g.) Raymond R., USN (USNA, 1924)

Helped get Miller assigned to the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in 1932, 55

Weather

Impact on the Navy's rigid airship operations in the early 1930s, 62; loss of the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in a storm off New Jersey in April 1933, 67; the airship Macon (ZRS-5) was lost amid violent air currents off the coast of California on 12 February 1935, 84-89

West Virginia, USS (BB-48)

Commanded by gentlemanly captain Wat Cluverius in the late 1920s, 24; relationship between aviators and line officers, 25-26; operation of floatplanes in the late 1920s, 31-33, 37

Wieber, Lieutenant Carlos W., USN (USNA, 1918)

Served in 1926 as a flight instructor at Pensacola, 27

Wiley, Lieutenant Commander Herbert V., USN

Commanded the airship <u>Akron</u> (ZRS-4) up to the time of her loss in 1933, 70; was aggressive while commanding the airship <u>Macon</u> (ZRS-5) in the Pacific up to the time of her loss in 1935, 73-80, 82, 84; in July 1934, F9Cs from the <u>Macon</u> dropped a package near the cruiser <u>Houston</u> (CA-30), which had President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board, 77-80; the <u>Macon</u>, under his command, was lost in February 1935, 84-89

Winant, John G.

Served as U.S. ambassador to Great Britain during World War II, 113, 122

World War I

Wartime aviators still on active duty in the 1920s and 1930s had limited naval experience, 25-26, 38, 93; German zeppelins had limited effectiveness, 59, 80; F. Trubee Davison formed the Yale aviation unit in 1916 and took it into the Navy the following year, 195-196

XJW-1

See JW-1

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

Source of a U.S. naval aviation unit in World War I, 195-196

Young, Lieutenant (j.g.) Howard L., USN (USNA, 1923)

Served in the airship Akron (ZRS-4) in the early 1930s, 55, 60, 66; death of, 67; in the airship Macon (ZRS-5), 71, 73-74

