

Scuttlebutt



MILITARY SEA SERVICES MUSEUM, INC.



Nov/Dec 2020



John Cecil

A message from the President

Greetings,

I am pleased to announce that the Military Sea Services Museum is once again, open to the public. We are open Wednesday through Saturday, Noon – 4:00pm. This has been a challenging year to say the least. The staff and members have not been deterred from their mission.

To keep history alive, this museum tells the story of the men and women who served this great country of ours. Fred Carino and his staff have done a remarkable job. New material and artifacts arrive almost daily. Our library continues to grow and is the best military repository available, containing articles, books, pictures, and videos from the Civil War, to the present.

Your donations and support have made this Museum a success.
Stay safe and get your flu shot.

Numerous display improvements are visible immediately upon entry to our lobby. The 1st thing you will notice is the member-built USS Enterprise CV6. This large model is 17 feet long and really brings out the details of the ship that earned 20 battle stars in the Pacific. After the Battle of Midway, Enterprise was fitted with 4 quad 40mm anti-aircraft mounts. By war's end she had another 8 these added to fight off Kamikazes. Staged on her flight deck and hanger bay is her air wing of 57 airplanes in 1:48 scale. This makes her a real “Bird Farm”.



The USS Enterprise CV6 will complete its outfitting at the Military Sea Services Service’s Museum in time to lead in the **Veterans Day Parade in Avon Park on 11/11/20.**

After completing her shakedown cruise in last year's parade, the USS Samuel B. Roberts DE 413, pictured below, will be the "Big E's" sole escort in the parade. Both ships were constructed by the all-volunteer force at the Military Sea Service Museum.



There have been additions to the "Seabee" exhibit including heavy equipment models, hard hats and books that spotlight the outsized contribution of these sailors to victory and success in World War II. Please come in and enjoy these improvements.



A new shelf sports LED lights that shows off the details of our 4 battleships, heavy cruiser Indianapolis and the tanker Neosho in 1:350 scale





Marine Corps Birthday

The United States Marine Corps Birthday is an annual celebration observed on November 10. The US Marine Corps are one of the four-armed service branches in the US Department of Defense. The Marines are responsible for conducting expeditionary and amphibious operations with the United States Navy as well as the Army and Air Force

On this day, a traditional ball and cake-cutting ceremony is held.

The history around the day of celebration is based upon the events surrounding the establishment of the original Marine Corps. On November 10, 1775. The Second Continental Congress issued the decree that established the Continental Marines. However, the Continental Marines were disestablished when the American Revolutionary War ended in 1783.

The Marine Corps was re-established by President John Adams on July 11, 1798. The official birthday of the U.S. Marine Corps was originally celebrated on July 11 with little pageantry or pomp. In 1921, it was suggested that the original birthday of November 10 should be declared the official holiday of the Marine Corps. The first formal ball was held on November 10, 1925. Prior to 1952, celebrations took varied forms. They included dances, musical performances, sporting events, and mock battles. In 1952, the celebrations were formalized and standardized. The cake cutting ceremony has been performed since 1956. Traditionally, the first slice of cake is handed to the oldest Marine present, who passes it to the youngest Marine present. The celebration often includes readings, a banquet, dancing, a pageant of uniforms, and a unit run.

Semper Fidelis

Did you know, November is “American Indian Heritage Month”?

Code Talker

A **code talker** was a person employed by the military during wartime to use a little-known language as a means of secret communication. The term is now usually associated with United States service members during the world wars who used their knowledge of Native American languages as a basis to transmit coded messages. In particular, there were approximately 400 to 500 Native Americans in the United States Marine Corps whose primary job was to transmit secret tactical messages. Code talkers transmitted messages over military telephone or radio communications nets using formally or informally developed codes built upon their native languages. The code talkers improved the speed of encryption and decryption of communications in front line operations during World War II.

There were two code types used during World War II. Type one codes were formally developed based on the languages of the Comanche, Hopi, Meskwaki, and Navajo peoples. They used words from their languages for each letter of the English alphabet. Messages could be encoded and decoded by using a simple substitution cipher where the ciphertext was the native language word. Type two code was informal and directly translated from English into the native language. If there was no word in the native language to describe a military word, code talkers used descriptive words. For example, the Navajo did not have a word for *submarine*, so they translated it to *iron fish*.

The name code talkers is strongly associated with bilingual Navajo speakers specially recruited during World War II by the US Marine Corps to serve in their standard communications units of the Pacific theater. Code talking, however, was pioneered by the Cherokee and Choctaw peoples during World War I. Other Native American code talkers were deployed by the United States Army during World War II, including Lakota, Mohawk, Comanche, Tlingit, Hopi, Cree and Crow soldiers; they served in the Pacific, North African, and European theaters.



As many as 25,000 Native Americans in World War II fought actively: 21,767 in the Army, 1,910 in the Navy, 874 in the Marines, 121 in the Coast Guard and several hundred Native American women as nurses. These figures include over one third of able-bodied Native American men aged 18 to 50 and even included as high as 70 Percent of the population of some tribes. Unlike African Americans or Asian Americans, Native Americans did not serve in segregated units and served alongside white Americans.



The first wartime role of an identifiable United States **Merchant Marine** took place on June 12, 1775, in and around Machias, Maine (then part of Massachusetts).

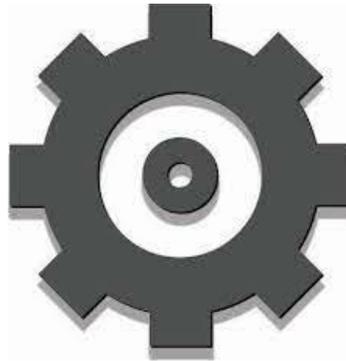
What did you say?

“Donkey’s Breakfast”

To the old-time seaman, inured to sleeping in hammocks or on bare bunk boards, a mattress was the all-time high in luxury. Even though it was stuffed with straw, it marked a big step forward in the march of progress, and because the first sea-going mattresses were invariably filled with such material, the name “donkey’s breakfast” became a synonym for seamen’s beds.

Navy Ratings

Engineman (EN)



In the Navy an engineman (EN) operates, services and repairs internal combustion engines used to power ships and most small craft. This rating (which is how the Navy refers to its jobs) was first established in 1917 and re-established in 1948 when the Navy consolidated several mechanic and machinist jobs. Most enginemen work with diesel engines, performing their duties in surface ships, not submarines (there's a separate rating for submarine work).

Despite the somewhat outdated title, the engineman rating is open to both male and female sailors.

Culinary Specialist (CS)



Culinary Specialists receive extensive training in culinary arts, hotel management and other areas within the hospitality industry. Culinary Specialists provide food service catering and hospitality services for Admirals, senior government executives, and within the White House Mess for the President of the United States. This rating is responsible for all aspects of the dining (shipboard mess decks) and shore duty living areas. Culinary Specialists work in the "heart of the ship," and are vital in maintaining high crew morale on ships, construction battalions and every shore base.

November 2020

<i>SUN</i>	<i>MON</i>	<i>TUE</i>	<i>WED</i>	<i>THUR</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>SAT</i>
1 Daylight Savings Time Ends	2	3 Election Day 	4	5	6	7
8	9	10  Marine Corp Birthday	11 Veterans Day 	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 MSSM Board Meeting 1630	19 	20	21
22	23	24	25	26  Thanksgiving Day	27	
29	30					

December 2020

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7  PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY	8	9 MSSM Board Meeting 1630	10  Hanukkah Start	11	12
13 MSSM Christmas Buffet 1400	14  Wreaths Across America	15	16	17	18  Hanukkah End	19
20	21  Winter Solstice	22	23	24	25  Christmas Day	26  KWANZAA Start
27	28	29	30	31  New Years Eve		

Quotable Quotes

“We the people, elect leaders not to rule, but to serve.” - **President Dwight D. Eisenhower**- -

“If you're not making waves, you're not under weigh.” - **Admiral Chester W. Nimitz USN**- -

“Old breed? New breed? There’s not a damn bit of difference so long as it’s the Marine breed.” - **Lt. Gen Lewis “Chesty” Puller USMC**- -

“Service above self.” - **Admiral Paul F. Zukunft USCG**- -

Wanted!

The Military Sea Services Museum needs to fill 2 positions on its board of directors.

The first is that of the MSSM Treasurer. Member applicants should know basic bookkeeping & accounting principles and be attentive to details.

The second is that of a special events coordinator. This applicant would be responsible for setting up special events, notifying the local media and coordinating all aspects of an event.

Mailed Copies

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Military Sea Services Museum
1402 Roseland Avenue, Sebring,
Florida, 33870 Phone: (863) 385-0992
E-Mail: navmargrd@gmail.com

Hours of Operation
Open: Wednesday through Saturday
Noon to 4:00 p.m.
Web site: <http://milseasvmuseum.org/>