

3. POST-WAR PERIOD & HOLLOWAY PLAN



LATE 1945

America attained new global prominence in WWII. The Navy made plans to maintain this leading role and continue a high level of readiness. Adm. James L. Holloway was named president of a special board of civilians and Navy captains, to determine how to maintain a steady influx of new junior Navy and Marine officers.

Altering the Naval Academy program was rejected, in favor of the successful NROTC program. So was the plan to allow officers with incomplete degree work to return to college and graduate on the GI Bill, to avoid career disadvantages.

The ideas of universal military training and services integration delayed the expansion of NROTC. The Holloway Plan was approved by Congress but vetoed by Truman, due to the cost precedent: the Navy paid ROTC students but not the Army. Holloway argued that NROTC produced regular officers, not just reservists like the Army.

Navy sent non-graduate officers back to colleges to earn degrees on the GI Bill. No special legislation was needed for this.

FALL 1945

MU enrollment: 4,752 (gain of 980)

BY 1945

MU students, family and friends raised \$537,497.25 in U.S. War Bond drives.

DEC 1945

MU WWII casualties: 158 students and alumni killed, 215 MIA. A total of 7,000 MU students served in WWII.

1946

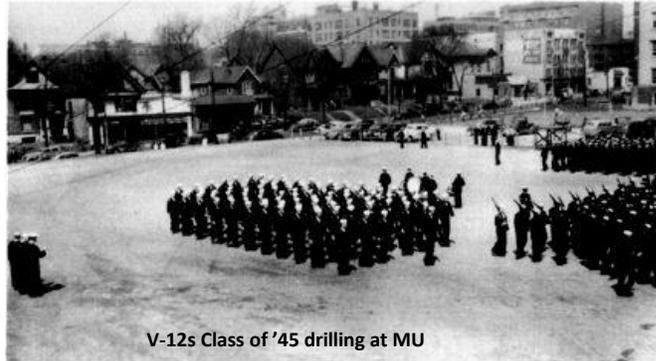
Millions of men left the service after WWII, but Navy retention was high due to men trained late in the war. Many remained in service as occupation forces, and served during the Cold War. Korea then brought veterans back into service.

SPRING 1946

MU had 1,899 veterans enrolled, 39 of them women.

17 JUN 1946

Navy graduates were commissioned. With the war over, 65 new MU V-12 ensigns were assigned to one-year active duty: the only class to receive Bachelor of Naval Science degrees. They were assigned to Cruiser Division 12 aboard the U.S.S. Denver at Newport. This concluded V-12 at MU.



From July 1943 - July 1946 MU produced 605 officers for active duty: 338 from NROTC and 267 from V-12: 104 V-12 medical, 78 V-12 dental and 85 V-12 engineers.

Fr. McCarthy's strenuous efforts and determination had not "saved" MU, but they eased imposing challenges in difficult times. NROTC at MU was greatly strengthened and well-positioned for the future.

Navy programs at MU opened new paths to college degrees for all men regardless of finances. One of them was African-American V-12 Horace Edwards '46. GI Bill and Holloway Plan enhanced this trend.

10 JUN 1946

Representatives of the new Association of NROTC Colleges (ANC) met in Chicago to resolve system problems. It took up the position of schools in bargaining with the Navy, and in lobbying with the government. MU's long, successful record put the MU NROTC and its representative, Fr. Quinn, in a leadership role.

The ANC began an annual summer program of two-week orientation for officers assigned to NROTC duty, since the civilian college environment was much different than that of the Naval Academy. Most Navy men assigned to NROTCs were Academy graduates.

These annual ANC Conferences were held at Northwestern U. in Evanston, IL from 1946 - 1963; and at MU in 1964, 1965 and 1967.

25 JUN 1946

Many students assigned by the Navy to MU did not meet academic admission standards. Some of them, not in degree programs but with GI Bill rights, were assigned to liberal arts and business school. There were WWII veterans at MU into the early 1950s.

SUMMER 1946

Capt. William J. Mullins became MU NROTC commander until 1949.



Capt. Mullins

13 AUG 1946

President Truman approved the Holloway Plan expansion of NROTC based on a limit of 7,000 participants.

18 SEP 1947

National Security Act of 1947 created the U.S. Air Force as a unique branch of service, separating it from the Army. This and the Truman Doctrine, Marshal Plan, 1949 Berlin Crisis and 1950 Korean War dissolved earlier ideas of amalgamating all branches of service.

FALL 1947

Navy chose an NROTC screening process based on V-12 screening. Some 50,000 candidates were tested; only 10,000 passed. This number was selectively cut to 3,000; those men then had to be accepted by their chosen or alternate NROTC university.

NROTC Midshipmen were divided into “regulars” and “contracts.” Regulars’ tuitions were paid and they received paychecks. They made up 80% of the quota and were commissioned as regular officers. Contracts (20%, or 1,400 men nationally) paid their own way and were commissioned in the Navy or Marine Reserve. Both groups minored in naval

science. Regulars were required to serve four years on active duty; contracts served for three. Both could extend.

1948

“The Word” was launched as an NROTC Anchor & Chain Society unofficial “scuttlebutt” newsletter (four pages every two weeks) representing student viewpoints. It sometimes irritated MU officials and was disbanded in the mid-1950s. It was revived as the “Quarterdeck” in the early 1960s.



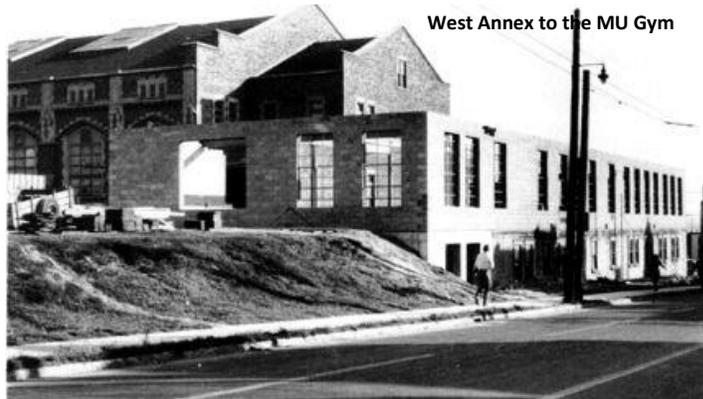
Fr. O'Donnell

16 MAY 1948

Fr. Brooks died of heart attack; Fr. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J., MUHS and MU graduate, became MU President at age 39.

FALL 1948

MU enrollment: 8,603 (post-war high); 5,300 of them were veterans. MU NROTC moved into the new floor of the gym addition.



West Annex to the MU Gym

FALL 1948

Harry S. Truman won a major upset over Thomas E. Dewey and was elected president. He served until January 1954.

SUMMER 1949

Capt. Raymond E. Edwards, USN took command of MU NROTC until 1952.



Capt. Edwards

4. KOREAN WAR PERIOD

25 JUN 1950 N. Korea invaded S. Korea. The U.N. backed S. Korea, with 21 nations in support. U.S. provided 88% of U.N. forces. Tension existed at MU between NROTC draft-deferred students and those veterans who were subject to activation.

Many MU NROTC graduates were recalled to active duty to serve in the Korean War aboard carriers and other capital ships in ground support, amphibious and supply operations.

SUMMER 1950 Final Holloway Plan non-degree officers who enlisted in 1946 graduated. NROTC expanded to more schools and the quota of 7,000 men was now 6,800. Future of Navy leadership was on “solid ground.”

FALL 1950 MU now had 3,029 veteran students on the GI Bill. All NROTC students were now under Holloway Plan as “regulars” or “contracts”.

1951 New GI Bill established coverage for Korean War veterans. MU was awarded an Army ROTC unit, housed in the new east gym annex. NROTC had grown from 160 in 1949 to 215 in 1951; “contract” student quota was now 55.



Raising the colors at MU Stadium

27 APRIL 1951 Gen. Douglas MacArthur was feted in his native Milwaukee after being relieved of duty in Korea by President Truman. He spoke at Marquette Stadium with MU NROTC as his Honor Guard.

JAN 1952 MU President O'Donnell inquired about NROTC needs. This led to plans for construction of a new top floor on the west gym annex.

SUMMER 1952

Capt. Frank M. Parker, USN took command of MU NROTC until 1955.



Capt. Parker

20 JAN 1953

Dwight D. Eisenhower defeated Adlai Stevenson in the November election and was inaugurated as U.S. President. He was commanding general of U.S. forces in the European Theater of Operations during WWII, and retired from the Army in 1948 to become president of Columbia U., NYC.

12 FEB 1953

Lt. Cdr. James Hommel, MU NROTC staff member, conducted tear-gas training in a closed NROTC room. Canister and gas masks worked, but the vent system spread tear gas into the gym. The building was evacuated. Even with large fans, traces affected an indoor track meet that night.

12 APR 1953

New Brooks Memorial Student Union opened at MU.

27 JUL 1953

Korean War ended indecisively. S. Korea became democratic but N. Korea remained Communist. Korea was again divided by the 38th Parallel.

MU NROTC Drill Team and Color Guard performed at civic events and football and basketball half-times.



MU Drill Team parading on Wisconsin Avenue

MU became one of three test schools for the idea of a Naval Reserve Officer School, with 22 evening courses of 40 hours each. Three admirals evaluated the program as “very

successful” in April 1954, and it was expanded to 30 schools in 1954 and 80 in 1955.

SUMMER 1954

New upper floor of the MU NROTC Unit was finished. It housed a Navigation room, three classrooms, two offices, conference room, library and confidential rooms. First floor included six offices, a large classroom, electronics workshop, training room, armory and storage.



NROTC Rifle and Drill Teams were revived and began competition. By the mid-1960s the Rifle Team won several national competitions.

FALL 1954

MU Enrollment: 9,255



USS Nautilus

17 JAN 1955

World's first nuclear submarine, U.S.S. Nautilus, commissioned and launched in 1954, began sea trials. Nuclear engines operate with no need for air, so nuclear subs submerge for long periods without surfacing. Some MU NROTC and NESEP officers attended Nuclear Power School at Bainbridge, MD; others pursued naval aviation. Many also became technical trainers.

FALL 1955

MU sports nickname “Hilltoppers” was changed to “Warriors” to honor Native Americans among whom Fr. Jacques Marquette worked. Students had mixed feelings about the change.



Capt. Ferguson

Capt. Herbert C. Ferguson, USN became commander of MU NROTC, serving through 1958.

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