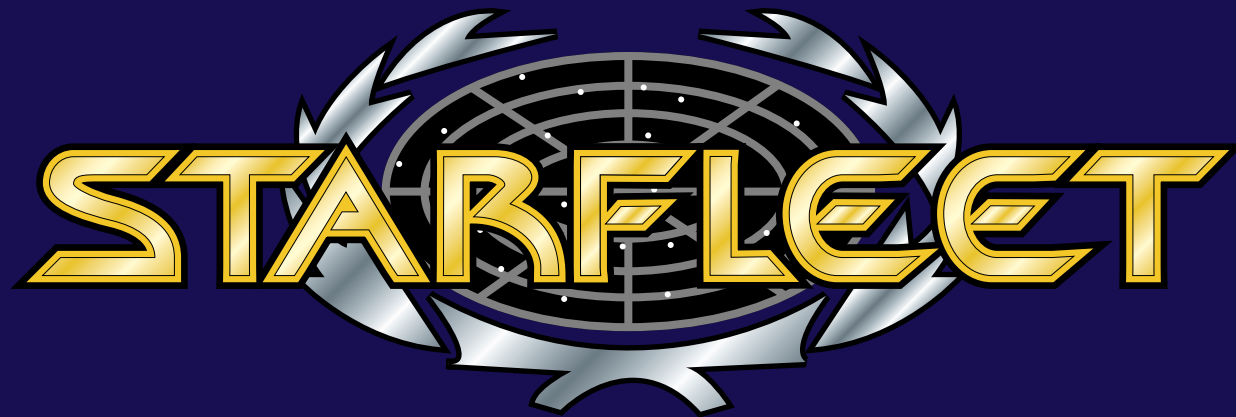


A HISTORY OF STARFLEET

The International Star Trek® Fan Association



*Compiled by General Scott A. Akers, SFMC
and
Commodore Jeffrey Higdon, SFC*

Edited by Admiral Chris Wallace, SFC

2004 Edition

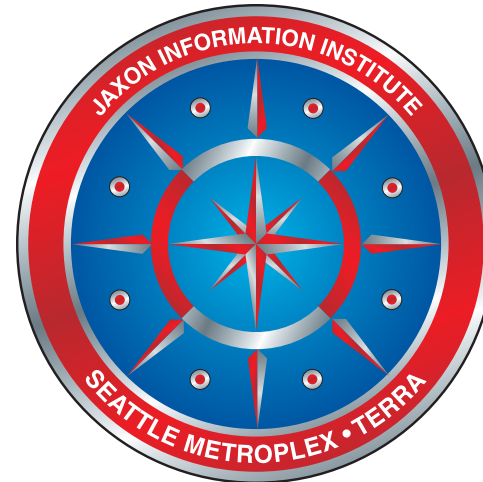
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The International Star Trek® Fan Association

Compiled by General Scott A. Akers, SFMC and Commodore Jeffery Higdon, SFC

Edited by Admiral Chris Wallace, SFC, Retired.

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PREFACE

Like the great civilizations of old, STARFLEET has seen many great rises and falls. What began in May of 1975 as a way for a group of Texas *Star Trek* fans to come together and share their common interest is now, twenty-six years later, the largest *Star Trek* fan club on the planet with thousands of members and hundreds of chapters spreading from Australia to Alaska, Japan to Belgium, and many points in-between.

But it has not all been rocketing growth and happy times. We are a different fan club now than we were five years ago, much less twenty-five. The “glory days” were the late 1980's, when *Star Trek: The Next Generation* returned *Star Trek* to the television and was met with acclaim, re-awakening the spirit of old fans and bringing legions of new ones into Trek fandom. With the evolution of *TNG* in the post-Roddenberry years, as well as the darker and grittier *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine*, which expanded the fan base beyond those who wished to serve on starships, STARFLEET also grew and expanded with the addition of Space Stations chapter designations and non-Fleet forces such as the STARFLEET Marine Corps.

Unfortunately, as first *TNG* and then *DS9* ended, *Star Trek* fandom began to wane. The next television series, *Star Trek: Voyager*, has been met with criticism from fans, as have two of the three *TNG* motion pictures. Perhaps the fan base is becoming saturated with *Star Trek*, as all four series are shown on television, often on the same day, and the second through sixth movies also make the circuits of cable television stations such as the Sci-Fi Channel and the USA Network. Bookstore shelves are overflowing with

all manner of fiction, reference books, and items such as calendars and art books. Models and figures of all types can be found at one's local toy and hobby shops and Paramount continues to license new products all the time.

As *Star Trek* fandom in general has waned, so has STARFLEET's membership. Though still vibrant and strong, successive Administrations have had to consider new ways to encourage people to pay their fifteen-dollar annual membership dues. STARFLEET has always been about the “camaraderie of one's fellow fan” and many a friendship has been made due to STARFLEET. And, alas, many a friendship has been lost due to STARFLEET.

It is often said that put two or more people into a room, and soon you will have conflict based on each person's differing ideals and views. When you have thousands of people “in a room”, the chance, and magnitude, of conflict rises exponentially. Polarization has been a dark cloud that has often arrived with the cold wind of intolerance and rained on our little party. The result is a lot of screaming and yelling, with the fracturing of friendships, memberships, and even chapters. While it is easy, and common, to yell “Get a Life!” at the people and groups who engage in this sort of behavior, the fact is that it is a part of human nature and as much as we wish to strive for the “utopian” ideals of life in the 23rd and 24th centuries as presented in much of *Star Trek*, we must note that even our heroes have conflict and strife at times. Three million years of evolution are not undone with the saying of a slogan.

While we like to think of ourselves as “just a fan club”, the reality is that, with thousands of members and hundreds of organizational sub-units, we are much more like a mid-sized corporation. We have a Board of Directors (the Admiralty Board) to approve policy drafted by the corporate officers (the Executive Committee) and we have “stockholders” – the members themselves. And like many corporations, our stockholders are also our clients. They give us money in exchange for products – such as the Membership Handbook and Communiqué — as well as rights and privileges — such as attending STARFLEET Academy. Like any corporation, sometimes our reach extends our grasp and we fall short in meeting the requirements our stockholders expect. And they sometimes “sell” their stock by leaving STARFLEET — for either other clubs or fandom altogether.

It is unknown if STARFLEET will be around to celebrate a 50th Anniversary, but I think that the message of *Star Trek* is compelling enough that, in some form, STARFLEET will survive. Even in our darkest hours, there was always a core group of people who believed in the organization enough to step-up and save it — either by volunteering or continuing to send in their membership renewals, even when all they received for their money was that “sense of community” with other fans.

Enterprise appears to be doing what *The Next Generation* did over fifteen years ago – re-spark interest in *Star Trek*. And STARFLEET has started to see an upswing in membership as new fans come in and form shuttles based on the NX-class cruiser showcased in the series. *Nemesis* appears to be the first movie since *The Motion Picture* with production values tailored for the motion picture screen, and not as a television episode extended to two hours.

What you hold in your hands (or are viewing on your screen) is a labor of love by two men - General Scott A. Akers, STARFLEET Historian, and Commodore Jeff Higdon, Commanding USS *Black Hawk*. While the layout and much of the text was written by myself, have no doubt that General Akers and Commodore Higdon are responsible for making this project possible. When named STARFLEET Historian in April of 1998 by Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith, General Akers proceeded to gather all of the information he could on where STARFLEET had come from. This included each issue of the Communiqué published, chapter newsletters, interviews with members, records at the chapter, regional, and headquarters levels, as well as a myriad of other sources. Over time, these archives grew as more and more information flowed into the Office of the STARFLEET Historian.

General Akers first gift to STARFLEET was unveiled at the 1999 International Conference when he pinned-up posters depicting the genealogy of each individual Region of STARFLEET, going back to the USS *Enterprise*. All known chapters and shuttles, with

distinct lines of parentage, were included. At the end of the Conference, each Regional Coordinator was given their respective Region's poster to take home with them.

After IC99, General Akers next started work on “A Short History of STARFLEET”, which gave a quick overview of the major events and players in STARFLEET since 1974. Fleet Captain Higdon took this information and put it together in HTML to display on a website - <http://www.sfi.org/historian/>. This document formed the backbone of the work you are reading now. I went through every issue of the Communiqué ever published by STARFLEET – from #1 to #100 – to look for more information to add to the original work. Folks, I cannot tell you what a treasure STARFLEET has in these newsletters. I hope someday they are all available on the web so that everyone can virtually “thumb through them”.

I have been a member of STARFLEET for twenty years now, and have served at every level. This document will most likely be my last “gift” to STARFLEET and her members. Twenty years is a long time to be in the trenches and it is time to stand-up and walk amongst the flowers and feel the cool grass under my feet. However, this will not be a static document. As General Akers noted, as long as there is a STARFLEET, there will be history made that needs to be recorded and chronicled. This document and all it's files have been handed over to the Office of the STARFLEET Historian for the next generation of Editors and Researchers to append and publish, ensuring that this document is as much a living and breathing entity as STARFLEET is.

Though I am retiring to my private Command, I have never regretted the time, effort, and money I have given STARFLEET. I feel that the return on my investment has been better than anything Wall Street could ever offer.

On Our Way to Great Adventure!

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Chris Wallace". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "C" and "W".

Admiral Chris “Tigger” Wallace
Commanding Officer
Starship U.S.S. *Bright Star* • NCC-71875
Memory Alpha
December 31, 2002



A Word from the Chief Historian

General Scott A. Akers
Commandant, STARFLEET Academy
Chief Historian • STARFLEET



Winston Churchill has been often quoted as saying “Those who do not learn from the past, are condemned to repeat it”. While negative, it is very true, and when I began to research the history of STARFLEET, I found that recurring patterns arose again and again. The rise and fall of Fleet Admirals, the great Communiqués followed by no new issues for months, and the delivery of membership packets ranging from days to months, if at all. The only constant being that enough fans believed in STARFLEET that it continued.

When I started the Chapter Genealogy project back in 1989, it was all I was concerned about doing. The lineages of chapters fascinated me, but other duties took me away from this “hobby” within the hobby. However, in 1998, when I restarted my research, I found that it was necessary to do a LOT of historical research to even scratch the surface of the Genealogies, and thus the Office of Fleet Historian was born.

Today, nine years later, the Office of Fleet Historian has completed many projects, and started even more. Every Region has contributed, over a hundred chapters have also contributed, almost all of our Communiqués have been located and archived, we have multiple Regional Historians working on their individual region’s history, and a Deputy Director (Jeff Higdon) that has contributed hundreds of hours of work on behalf of FLEET.

The Genealogy was released at the 25th Anniversary International Conference in 1999 at Charlotte, North Carolina. Every time a new chapter is launched, decommissioned, or contacts us (either an active or past chapter) we update the Genealogy. The “Brief History of STARFLEET” was printed in CQ #100 and was then posted to the World Wide Web. Now the longer “Official” version is available (pssst. if you are reading this, you have found it), with appendices for Regional

Histories, IC Histories, and even Fleet Admiral listings.

New projects include a Starship Evolution research project, an Astronaut Roster from Mercury to the Present (whatever year that may be), and regular articles in the Communiqué on the history of STARFLEET chapters. Future projects include a CD of the Fleet History including a chapter-by-chapter yearbook, cooperative ventures with ASDB, and work with the Office of Graphic Design.

Thirty-four years ago, we started in Lufkin, Texas, because a local teen-ager couldn’t find a Star Trek club that met his needs. Today as we start a new Millennium we have over 200 chapters, and are close to 5000 members strong. Yet we cannot allow ourselves to forget where we have come from. Researching and recording what has happened in STARFLEET’s past IS our history. Our leaders, our members, and our successors will be able to learn from our past. If this happens, then we have succeeded.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott A Akers".

General Scott A. Akers, SFMC
Commandant, STARFLEET Academy
Director, Office of the Fleet Historian
January 1, 2004



A Word from the Coordinator

Commodore Jeff Higdon

Commanding, Starship U.S.S. Black Hawk • NCC-75004

STARFLEET History Project Coordinator



In compiling this latest edition of A HISTORY OF STARFLEET, I not only relied on the written articles by Admiral Chris Smith, to whom all of us are eternally grateful, and a partial text by General Akers, but other articles, posts and eyewitness accounts of the times as relayed to this author. On the latter accounts (from 1994-on), it incorporates a part of General Akers narrative along with a personal account, taking in consideration all the views of the people and events in question. I have tried to include most viewpoints on conflicting histories as is possible. This history is an ongoing project and it will be continued.

There are mistakes. And with your help we, talking about all the members of the Office of the Fleet Historian, shall try to correct those mistakes in the text and timelines in a timely manner. Please forgive us if we seem to forget but let me assure you we have not. We are (as Spock likes to say) HUMAN and we do not intend to hurt, mislead or offend anyone, however we wish to show only the truth or the various points of view of the times in question.

Part one of the History of STARFLEET was released to the membership of STARFLEET and the General Public in April 2000. Various corrections, editing and restructuring of certain sections have been made since then. Again I want to thank all those who had sent in their suggestions, correction, additions and criticisms that lead to the overall editing of the Brief History of STARFLEET. I was very surprised and gratified by the appearance of this Brief History in the 100th Issue of the STARFLEET Communiqué!

What you see here is an expanded version of the information that was contained in the initial release. However, even this is not a complete or definitive history. Still more research awaits and I very much look forward to this endeavor. I hope that each revision of this document will be that

much more informative to all our members. I believe that all STARFLEET members, past, present, and future can take pride in our organization and, yes, our history! Not all our history has been stellar, and a lot of it remains unknown. We will now be endeavoring to fill as much of the blanks in as possible. Hopefully we will be able to do so!

I would like to thank General Scott Akers, SFMC, Director of the Office of the STARFLEET Historian, for the opportunity to serve within his office on this project and the trust he has put into my handling it. Being able to dabble in several of my personal interests while doing this project has been very worthwhile. I also want to thank all those unnamed persons who in some small way added to this narrative. I also want to express my appreciation to my family, especially Captain Karen Higdon, whom at first 'tolerated' my hobby in Trekdom and now embraces it as the XO of the starship I command, the USS *Black Hawk*.

I am Honored to Serve,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Higdon".

Commodore Jeffery Higdon

Commanding Officer, Starship U.S.S. *Black Hawk* • NCC-75004

Rockford, Illinois, USA

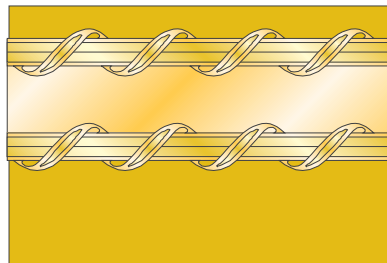
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THE HISTORY OF STARFLEET



Commodore John Bradbury

First Commander, STARFLEET



The roots of STARFLEET can be traced back to the desire of one John Bradbury of Lufkin, TX to join a *Star Trek* fan club. Bradbury had contacted the *Star Trek* Welcommittee and found out that there were no fan clubs near him. So he and ten friends decided to start their own, and on October 5, 1974, Commander John Bradbury and Lieutenant Commander Jay Wallace launched the USS *Enterprise* in Lufkin, TX.

Like many current STARFLEET chapters, the crew of the *Enterprise* held parties and fundraisers and as word spread, the club grew. In less than five months they went from 11 members to 51, mostly in Lufkin, TX and surrounding communities. They published a simple newsletter every quarter called the Log of the USS *Enterprise* to keep members informed of Star Trek news, new members, and club events and status. Crewmembers held a variety of positions aboard "ship" and new positions were created as needed and desired.

Issue #3 of the Log of the USS *Enterprise* was published on April 4th, 1975. It noted that missing a meeting without a "good excuse" was grounds for disciplinary action and Commander Bradbury

implored people to attend meetings, especially the May ones. Though Log #3 makes no mention of this, it is now obvious that Commander Bradbury was preparing to take the USS *Enterprise* "national" and he wanted folks there to witness the birth.

The club we now know as STARFLEET was born on May 6, 1975. Commander John Bradbury stepped down as Commanding Officer of the USS *Enterprise* and was named the new Chief of Staff of Starfleet Command with the rank of Commodore. Lieutenant Commander Jay Wallace moved up from the Executive Officer's position to take command of the *Enterprise* and was promoted to Captain.

On May 25, 1975 Volume 1, Number 1 of Starfleet Communications debuted as the new official newsletter of Starfleet. The first article announced the formation of Starfleet with the following words: "The USS *Enterprise* has been reorganized, effective Stardate 2538.0 (5/6/75). It will henceforth be known as Starfleet, due to directives determined during reorganization." ¹

Commodore Bradbury also announced that members of the *Enterprise* would hold the rank of Lieutenant or above if an Officer, and Ensign if just a crewman. Crewman could choose their own position, while Officers would be assigned theirs. Essentially, Officers were the first Department Heads and were expected to attend meetings and be hard workers.



For those members of the *Enterprise* who were out-of-town (and therefore ineligible to be Officers), Commodore Bradbury announced that they could form their own club provided they recruited a total of ten members for that club. The clubs would be defined along Texas county boundaries (our first "Regions") and the list of approved chapter names came from Franz Joseph's Star Fleet Technical Manual. An annual membership in the new Starfleet was \$3.00, which was \$1.00 more than it had been to be a member of the *Enterprise*. You received six issues of Starfleet Communications (up from what would have been four with the *Enterprise*), a rank and position, and a membership packet. Essentially, what you still get today. When formed, Starfleet had thirty-three members, nineteen of whom were officers, twelve crewmen, and two out-of-town members (who were now known as Starfleet Representatives).

It seems that the newsletter has been the bane of Starfleet since Day One. When Issue 2 of Starfleet Communications was published two months later, Commodore Bradbury noted that the newsletter had to be downsized due to excessive printing costs. Starfleet also started their first serious recruiting drive, sending a "census" form to all of the fan clubs listed in the *Star Trek* Welcommittee.

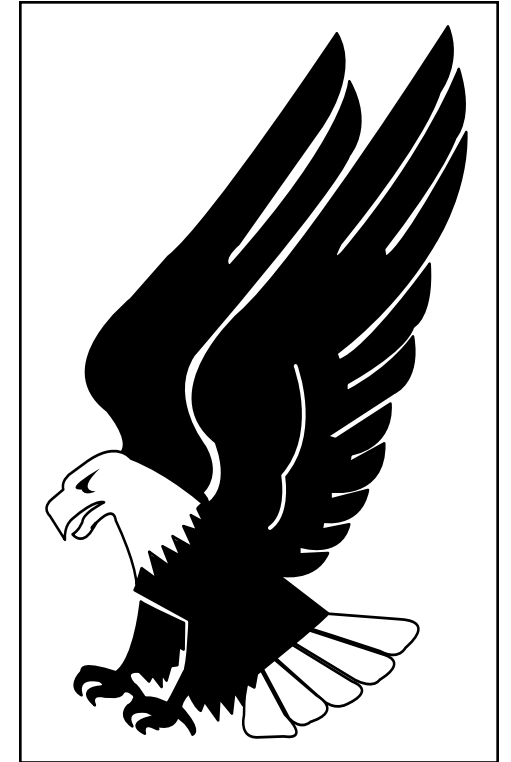
Starfleet Academy was defined in the fall of 1975, with people paying \$3 to receive a series of course lectures in the mail. After studying the lecture at their leisure, they returned it to the Academy and the member was sent a test (no "open book" tests here!) to take along with the next lecture. Once a member completed a test, they received a commission (if a Starfleet member as, unlike today, membership in STARFLEET was not required to attend the Academy) and a certificate of completion.

The *Enterprise*/Starfleet celebrated their first anniversary on October 5, 1975. Issue #4 of Starfleet Communications welcomed two new chapters to Starfleet — the USS *Constitution* under the command of Captain Judy Spencer, in Coppell, TX and the USS *Constellation* under the command of Captain Mike Pettijohn. The USS *Intrepid* in West Palm Beach, FL and the USS *Lexington* in Malakoff, TX would soon join them. With five chapters, Starfleet Command was renamed Starfleet Central and Regions started to define states as well as Texas counties. With the rise in chapters and members, so did correspondence to HQ and Starbases were created in areas with thirty or more members to help receive and answer these letters. By mid-1976, Starbases started to reflect their current duties – acting as the central administrative unit of a Region. Starbase 1, under the command of Commodore Mark Bilbo, was formed to administer the central United States and Canada. Starbase 2 administered the Western United States and Starbase 13 administered the Eastern United States.

The Starfleet that celebrated their second anniversary in 1976 was quite different from the one that celebrated its first. Admiral Bradbury noted that there were four

hundred and two members across thirty-two states and provinces. These members comprised thirteen starships, including the USS *Eagle*, which remains the longest-serving commissioned chapter in Starfleet. Responding to the excess of senior officers in the Fleet, Admiral Bradbury announced new rules for promotions, shifting from the former time-in-grade based promotion system to one based on merit. He also capped ranks for various units, including Lieutenant Commanders for planets (what shuttles are today) and Commander for starships (other than the CO). An official Department Head organizational chart was also published for chapters to follow.

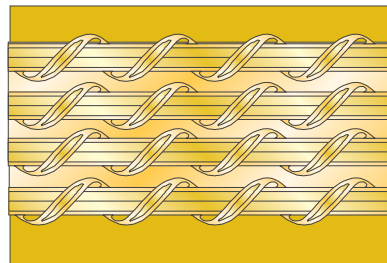
Issue #10 of Starfleet Communications heralded both a change to a larger, more newszine format and a reduction in the publishing schedule from six issues to four per annum. With the Heavy Cruisers listed in the Technical Manual rapidly being taken by new chapters, a new listing of available names was posted. Also, "planets" were replaced with "outposts" to define proto-chapters (we now know them as "shuttles").





Admiral Adeline Longshaw

Second Commander, STARFLEET



Admiral Bradbury retired from Starfleet HQ in the fall of 1977 to enter college. Therefore, there was a gap of close to six months between Issue #11 and Issue #12 of Starfleet Communications. When #12 was published in April of 1978, Starfleet had a new Chief of Staff, Admiral Adeline Longshaw.

One of Admiral Bradbury's last acts was to expand Starfleet Command through the creation of ten new staff positions, including Chief of Communications, Chief of Operations, Chief of Fleet Recruiting, and Chief of Personnel. It fell to Admiral Longshaw to help fill these positions when she took over from Admiral Bradbury. She also added some new positions, including Chief of Logistics.

Since it's founding in 1975, the vast majority of Starfleet's members were under the age of 18. In an attempt to help these younger members get up to speed, the USS *Columbia* was created as the official Academy Training ship and all members under fourteen were assigned to it as Academy Cadets. Once they showed they knew the ropes, they received their commission and joined the chapter of their choice. Membership dues also rose to \$4 for new members, with renewals remaining \$3.00.

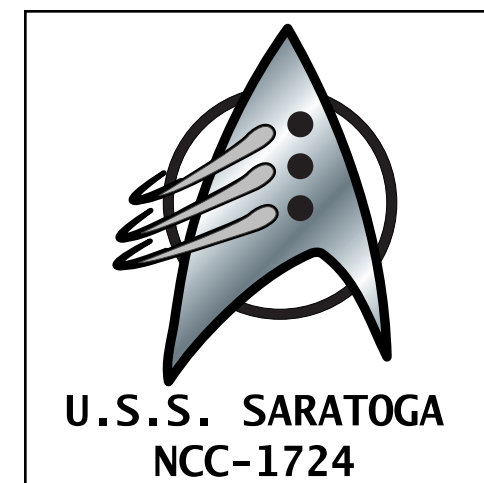
As the concept of Regional Coordinators had yet to be formed, all chapter COs sent their reports to the Command Assistance Committee (CAC). The CAC also served as a place for COs to get information and report problems. Commodore Brandt Heatherington replaced Admiral T'Ling (Donna Sutton) and Captain Pam Rhine as the

head of CAC in December of 1978.

Membership continued to grow, with four hundred thirty-one members and eighteen starships by the end of 1978, including four Outposts that became full chapters: the USS *Saratoga* in Washington State (formerly *Outpost Bethulia III*), the USS *Lexington* (*Outpost Lanceator*) in Virginia, the USS *Farragut* (*Outpost Dervish*) in North Dakota, and the USS *Monitor* (*Outpost Ophiucus*) in Pennsylvania.

Starfleet Communications moved to a legal-sized format (since more information could be included at a lower cost) and continued to have dozens of articles on *Star Trek* (including information on *Star Trek: The Motion Picture*) and started to include graphics for the first time.

1979 was when STARFLEET really began to grow up as a fan club. A formal Organizational Chart was put into place reflecting actual military structure to allow the club to function more efficiently. Vice Admiral Heatherington had replaced Admiral Sutton as Chief of Personnel and published a list of important announcements concerning this new structure in Issue 13 of Starfleet Communications. Commodore John Wetsch expanded



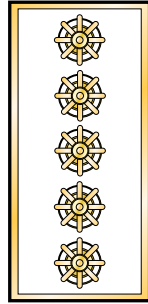
Starfleet Academy with new courses, which was continued under new Commandant Rear Admiral David C. Wilton. And Chief of Communications Vice Admiral Mike Lyons continued to enhance SFC.

With the number of full Admirals serving in the upper echelons of Starfleet Central, Admiral Longshaw was promoted to the rank of Fleet Admiral. Admiral Bradbury was also promoted to Fleet Admiral to reflect his service as the first Starfleet Chief of Staff.



Fleet Admiral John Wetsch

Third Commander, STARFLEET



Towards the end of 1979, Admiral Longshaw suffered a serious hospitalizing illness in her family, which necessitated she step down as Chief of Staff. Admiral Brandt Heatherington was next in line, but as he was only fifteen years old, he could not formally take the position. Within three months Admiral John Wetsch was formally chosen to become the next Chief of Staff, Starfleet.

The Wetsch Administration improved further upon the organizational advances started under Admiral Longshaw. The Starfleet Officer's Handbook was greatly improved and the backlog in membership packet distribution began to be addressed. An important event occurred in August 1981 when the Internal Revenue Service granted Starfleet official designation as a Non-Profit Organization. However, these accomplishments are eventually overshadowed with problems that had developed that could only be pointed to lack of experience and youthful indecision on the part of the Command Staff (Fleet Admiral Wetsch himself was in college and many of the senior Admiralty were still in high school).

Soon, breakdowns in communication between staff members, Admiral Wetsch, and the membership in general began to manifest themselves. Correspondence was not being answered and membership applications and renewals were not being processed. It appears that a published "fan resource guide" listed the \$3 membership price for the club, when in fact it cost over \$5 for Admiral Heatherington to produce and mail the materials. With no income of his own to help defray the additional costs, he had to

wait until enough money came in to cover the previous batch of memberships and it eventually snowballed. That STARFLEET continued to grow at a huge clip did not help matters any.

These problems became so bad that the "Star Trek Welcommittee" actually blacklisted Starfleet. At this point, extreme and immediate measures became necessary, lest Starfleet start to wither.

Though it was not directly his fault that applications were slow to be processed, Admiral Heatherington was nonetheless relieved of his position as Chief of Personnel and Vice Admiral Eric Stillwell stepped up from the Vice Chief position to take over. Admiral Stillwell then began a personal crusade to improve Starfleet under a program called "Mandate for Change". While Admiral Stillwell at first had nothing but praise for the efforts of Fleet Admiral Wetsch, soon his vision of what Starfleet should be differed from Admiral Wetsch's and a power-struggle formed between the two.²

A new STARFLEET Constitution was approved in July of 1981, which defined the ruling body of STARFLEET to be "The Admiralty Board". This Board consisted of the Chief of Staff, the Vice Chief of Staff, and the Chiefs of Operations, Personnel, and Communications. It gave the Chief of Staff the power to appoint and remove all officers in STARFLEET, including other Admiralty Board members and chapter commanding officers. It also defined the type of chapter based on members, ranging from Tugs (fifteen members)

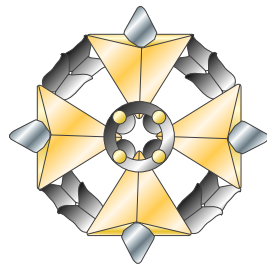
to Dreadnoughts (fifty-plus members). While the concept of Regions as we now know them did not exist, one chapter was chosen by the Chief of Staff to be the “Flagship” for a group of geographically-located chapters. STARFLEET members also had the option of now being “Associate” members or requesting a rank and serial number from the Chief of Personnel.

With delays in the publishing of the official Starfleet newsletter, Admiral Stillwell started his own high-quality newsletter, called the Starfleet Supplemental Communiqué. With the help of his roommate, Chief of Communications Vice Admiral Anthony Wynn, who used the pseudonym “T. Wxyn”³, this soon came to replace Starfleet Communications as the official news source for most members. Admiral Stillwell used this to help improve his position in his struggle against Fleet Admiral Wetsch.



Fleet Admiral Eric Stillwell

Fourth Commander, STARFLEET



When Admiral John Lunt resigned as Deputy Chief of Staff, STARFLEET, the writing was on the wall for Fleet Admiral Wetsch, who tendered his resignation as Starfleet Chief of Staff in September 1981. Admiral Stillwell then succeeded in having himself named as the new Chief of Staff. Though he had lost STARFLEET, Admiral Wetsch went on to found Starfleet Command in June of 1983 to continue his own vision of *Star Trek* fandom.

One of Fleet Admiral Stillwell's first acts upon assuming office in November of 1981 was to replace the Office of Chief of Staff with the title of Commanding Admiral (which later would become Commander, STARFLEET). He also formally named the organization STARFLEET. Before this time, the name of the organization had varied amongst Starfleet Command, Starfleet Headquarters, Starfleet Central, and Starfleet (no caps). He also successfully convinced the "Star Trek Welcomittee" to remove STARFLEET from their blacklist.⁴

At the start of 1982, Fleet Admiral Stillwell did some major changes in the HQ Staff, replacing Wetsch appointees with his own and reducing the number of positions. Admiral Dave Posey became the new Vice Commanding Admiral, Admiral Bryan Jackson became Chief of Communications, Admiral Tony Wynn became Chief of Operations, and Admiral Terri Clark was named Chief of Cultural Affairs, a new office created by Fleet Admiral Stillwell to handle production of Captain's Log: Supplemental, which was to be STARFLEET's new fanzine.

The 1981 Constitution stated that the Admiralty Board could amend the Constitution at will. Therefore, in 1983, they voted a new Constitution into effect. This new Constitution replaced the Admiralty Board with an "Executive Committee" to run the organization, consisting of the Commanding Admiral, the Vice Commanding Admiral, the Chief of Operations, and two Members at Large. It also created the geographic Regions and then grouped these Regions into five Sectors. The EC appointed both the Regional Coordinators and the Sector Chiefs.

Fleet Admiral Stilwell also decentralized and demilitarized STARFLEET's structure through a new STARFLEET Constitution and various policy directives. Gene Roddenberry had also expressed his concerns on the paramilitary aspects of the association and had in fact requested the association "tone down" those aspects. Because of legal and financial reasons, the Stillwell Administration tried to define the association as a distinct and separate from the previous incarnation called Star Fleet Command. This was very advantageous to the members of the association in West Germany and in Europe. Part of these changes was the elevation of all STARFLEET outposts to Chapter status and having a name from Franz Joseph's Star Fleet Technical Manual assigned to them. Five "Special Assignment" chapters were also created for members: the USS *Columbia* (Cadet Training), the USS *Hathor* (Officer Training), the USS *Altair* (Command Assistance), the USS *Etzel* (Engineering), and the USS *Quintillus* (Science).

The Stillwell Administration prided itself on the production of high quality Communique's

and membership materials. The Administration also promoted the club in mainstream media. A paid advertisement and article in Starlog magazine, a mass-mailing of flyers to every *Star Trek* group and member in the Fandom Computer Directory and a call for each member to distribute fifty flyers at each showing of *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan* when it opened on June 4, 1982 were done to raise awareness of STARFLEET. All this and positive attention from screenwriter Bjo Trimble (considered the “Mother of Trek Fandom”) and Susan Sackett, who served as Gene Roddenberry’s Personal Assistant, helped boost STARFLEET’s membership to enormous heights. The Starlog article alone is credited with adding 1400 members and soon STARFLEET held close to 2200 members at its height. Admiral Stillwell continued to use media exposure to help STARFLEET grow, by offering free memberships to *Star Trek* cast and personalities, including Gene Roddenberry himself. Great Britain hosted eight chapters in Region Eight under Flagship USS *Hood* and STARFLEET had chapters in Italy, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Unfortunately, membership fees also rose, now to \$10.00 for one year as of January 1, 1983.

STARFLEET’s next major crisis erupted in 1982 when Paramount Pictures contacted STARFLEET in regards to possible copyright violations by STARFLEET of Paramount copyrights. At this time, STARFLEET maintained their own product distribution office, which sold *Star Trek*-related products. STARFLEET also used Paramount-copyrighted fonts and typefaces, as well as images and logos, in all of their publications. For months, the senior officers of STARFLEET feared that should Paramount pursue legal action, they themselves might become liable for damages. Once again, Admiral Stillwell looked to the “stars”, in this case Susan Sackett, and Paramount came to see that these practices actually increased the demand for licensed *Star Trek* products and helped Paramount’s bottom line more than it hurt it. Paramount dropped its legal inquiries and would go on to start its own “Official” *Star Trek* fan club.

This good news was balanced by the fact that by 1983 STARFLEET was seriously hemorrhaging cash. While the Comminiqué and other membership materials were of the best quality STARFLEET had ever seen, they cost an incredible amount of money to produce. The strain of administering such a large organization also caused many key officers to resign, with their replacements quickly suffering the same. As such, HQ efficiency began to suffer and many of the members and chapters that Stillwell had recruited in his first year in office started to leave STARFLEET. Soon the bleeding began in earnest, with hundreds of members leaving and scores of chapters folding every

month.

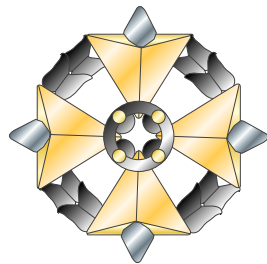
A critical blow to the Stillwell Administration was the revelation that a number of Admiral Stillwell’s own Executive Committee members had secretly created a new fan club, called Trek International⁵, and were actively recruiting members and chapters of STARFLEET to their new club. Faced with what was becoming a larger and larger mess, Fleet Admiral Stilwell resigned as Commanding Admiral on January 2, 1984.





Fleet Admiral Fran Booth

Fifth Commander, STARFLEET



With Fleet Admiral Stilwell's resignation, the remaining members of the Executive Committee named Captain Fran Booth as "Interim Correspondence Secretary" charged with processing all memberships. Nominations for a new Commanding Admiral were held in January and February, with the election held in March. On March 27, Captain Booth was informed she had won the election and was promoted to Fleet Admiral as the Fifth Commander, STARFLEET.

In May of 1984, Fleet Admiral Booth published a Special Edition Communiqué to inform the general member of the events transpiring between Fleet Admiral Stilwell's resignation and her own ascension. Due to the general state of confusion within STARFLEET, one of Fleet Admiral Booth's first acts was to purge the Admiralty of STARFLEET. All Flag Rank officers were removed from the roster and she named nine Admirals and twelve Rear Admirals. Any other member who previously held the rank of Rear Admiral or above was reduced to Commodore.

Fleet Admiral Booth entered office with no funds in the STARFLEET account and over seven hundred members lost. Fleet Captain Stephen C. Thomas requested that the remaining 1500 members each send \$2 to FLEET to help rebuild the coffers. Fleet Admiral Booth also redefined the Executive Committee, reducing it from seven to five positions by abolishing the Offices of the Chief of Personnel and Chief of Cultural Affairs. A new staff position, Chief of Computer Operations, took over the duties of the Chief of Personnel, though this position was not part of the Executive Committee.

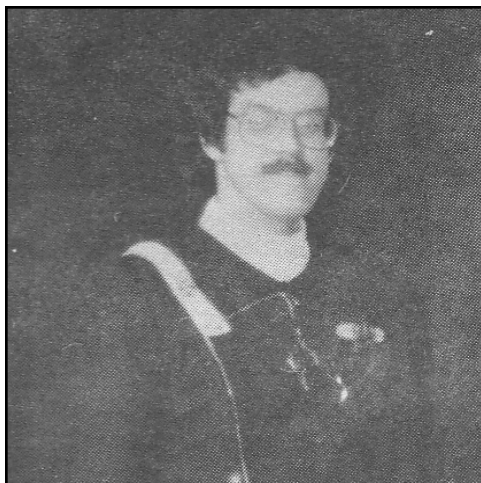
The release of *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock* in 1984 helped renew interest in Star Trek fandom and STARFLEET. With the debut of the USS *Excelsior* in that movie, the USS *Exeter* took the plunge to become the first *Excelsior* class starship in the Fleet. Captain J. Scott Spadaro of the USS *Saratoga* in Region Five also produced a new Rank Insignia Guide, which was used by STARFLEET for many years.

Admiral Bryan A. Ackerman, Commandant of STARFLEET Academy, announced three new correspondence courses: the Cadet Training School (to teach cadets the basics of *Star Trek* trivia and STARFLEET), the Post Graduate School (allowing officers to earn degrees in various areas), and the Command Training School (which prepared officers for their own Commands one day). The Officer Training School under Rear Admiral Jason E. Genser became a popular course, and Commodore Alex Rosenzweig expanded the Post Graduate School with multiple disciplines for the Bachelor, Masters, and Doctorate programs. And the STARFLEET Senior Captain Network served as a kind of "Big Brothers, Big Sisters" program for STARFLEET Commanding Officers. Each Region's Senior Captain, who held the rank of Fleet Captain, would take new COs under their wing and help them in



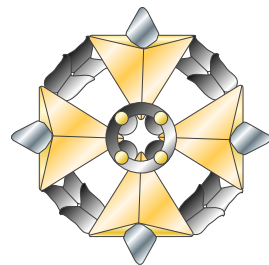
their first months as CO.

Unfortunately, the strain of serving as Commanding Admiral grew to be too much for Fleet Admiral Booth and she announced her intent to step-down in January of 1986. The search began for a replacement...



Fleet Admiral Steven Smith

Sixth Commander, STARFLEET



Admiral Mary Helm, Vice Commanding Admiral and Coordinator of STARFLEET Region Three, and Admiral Steven Smith, the Chief of Communications were nominated to succeed Fleet Admiral Booth. However, Admiral Helm had run solely so that the membership would have a choice and when the vast majority of nominations received were for Admiral Smith, she withdrew herself from consideration and now Fleet Admiral Smith became the Sixth Commander, STARFLEET on December 28, 1985.

Fleet Admiral Smith had campaigned on reducing the membership rate from \$10.00 to \$8.00, which he promptly did. He also instituted recruitment drives to try to triple or even quadruple the 1400 members FLEET had when he took Office. An incentive was a \$1.00 reduction in dues for every member who recruited five new members. This, the release of *Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home* to critical acclaim, and the year-long bash to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of Star Trek all helped STARFLEET gain new members. The STARFLEET Shuttle Program also launched into full-gear to help get those new members into new chapters. The Armed Services Program also launched under the Smith Administration to allow our men (and now women) in uniform to serve on a chapter.

A new Constitution was drafted in 1986, redefining the Executive Committee to include the Commanding Admiral, the Vice Commanding Admiral, the Chiefs of Operations and Communications, and the Academy Commandant. The Admiralty Board returned, now consisting of the EC and the Sector Chiefs.

Total membership was not the only part of STARFLEET that grew during the Smith Administration. STARFLEET Academy added new schools under the administration of Commandant Chris Lotitio, including the Vulcan Science Academy. The STARFLEET Academy Alumni Association launched in 1988 under Commander Marlene J. Miller. The STARFLEET Quartermasters Office also debuted to sell STARFLEET-themed goodies to the membership. And the STARFLEET Office of Graphic Design opened under the directorship of Captain Richard Alvey, helping chapters with logo design and stationary / business cards. And the STARFLEET Chaplain Corps also came into being during this time.

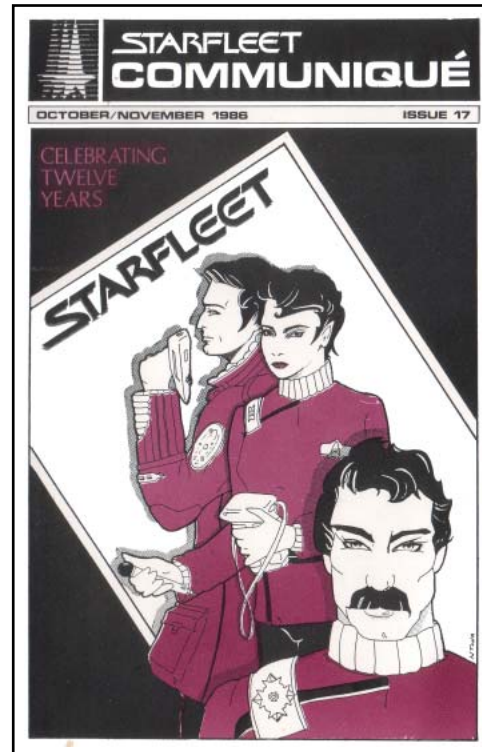
Up until 1986, STARFLEET had been composed entirely of officers. Soon STARFLEET and her chapters became "top-heavy" with Commanders as people maxed-out in grade and could advance no further do to the limited number of slots open for advancement to starship command or Headquarters Staff. Commodore Thomas C. Davis, Region 5 Coordinator, took advantage of Commander Scott's promotion to "Captain of Engineering" in *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock* to try and address this. Working with the Executive Committee, who approved all promotions to Captain and above, the "Staff Captain" position was created for Commanders who had shown exceptional ability, but could not advance any farther. Though they would hold the rank of Captain, they were not "Line Officers" like Commanding and Executive Officers, and therefore were subordinate to the CO and XO in the chapter's Chain of Command. Captain of Sciences Chris Wallace, Chief Science Officer of the USS *Merrimac* in Region

5, was awarded the first Staff Captaincy by order of the Executive Committee in 1986. As enlisted grades began to show in the movies, an attempt was made to promote their use amongst chapters as a way to both decrease the number of officers and to get people to take the Officer Training School. While it was not required by STARFLEET HQ to be an OTS graduate to earn a commission, many chapters chose to do so. The Office of Master Chief Petty Officer of STARFLEET was formed to help encourage the use of Enlisted Ranks, which were published in the next edition of the STARFLEET Membership Handbook.

STARFLEET members have always been on the cutting edge of technology, and three years before CERN birthed the World Wide Web, STARFLEET members used dial-up Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) to communicate. One of the most popular was TrekNet, run by the USS Defiance in Region 4 under the command of Rear Admiral Rob Lerman. The "Fleet Echo" BBS network also came into being this time, which linked various BBS' across the country together into what could be termed STARFLEET's first intranet. TrekNet became a very popular way for members and chapters from all over to "get together" and have fun.

The STARFLEET Communiqué, while still half-letter sized, continuously improved under the leadership of Chief of Communications Admiral William A. "Buck" Krause. Starting in June of 1986 he instituted a "talent search" to get folks to submit artwork for issue covers. He also started to run select covers in two colors, starting with the October 1986 "STARFLEET Nagel" cover. With Fleet Admiral Smith living in Iowa and the remainder of his EC living in Ohio, production of the Communiqué suffered. Admiral Krause would design the CQ and mail it to Fleet Admiral Smith, who had to run it forty-five miles to the printers in Des Moines. He then had to take the five boxes of printed CQs and mail them to Admiral Krause, who controlled the bulk-mailing permit. Fleet Admiral Smith eventually secured his own bulk-mailing permit, which removed the transit time from Iowa to Ohio.

The big change was in 1988 when Issue 25 of the Communiqué debuted in February with a full-color cover and inner spread on magazine-quality paper. Issue 28, Admiral Krause's final issue



as COCOM, was produced on a Macintosh computer and has the honor of being STARFLEET's first typeset (as opposed to typewritten) Communiqué. All future issues would be produced with Desktop Publishing equipment and the quality showed. However, as it had done under the Stillwell Administration, the expense of producing the Communiqué soon came to represent a significant portion of each member's dues. When first implemented, STARFLEET membership rolls were robust and the added expense was absorbed with little problems. As members left the organization and were not replaced with new ones, eventually the expense grew to the point that STARFLEET began losing money on each membership.

Thanks to the launch of *Star Trek: The Next Generation* in the fall of 1987, the Smith Administration, and STARFLEET, benefited from the influx of new fans. By June of 1988 STARFLEET membership was over three thousand with seventy chapters. As the membership ranks swelled and more chapters came into being, the Regional Coordinators and Sector Chiefs were granted greater administrative control to help manage them.

While *TNG* helped bring in hundreds of new members and launched dozens of new chapters, the Smith Administration refused to allow chapters to use *TNG*-era vessels (admittedly of which only the *Galaxy* class had been seen), keeping STARFLEET firmly grounded in the Original Series and Movie eras. Also, the Office of Technical Information, which maintained a list of 800+ names that were approved for use by STARFLEET chapters, began to relax its policy of not allowing names other than those on its list to be used.

With the resignations of Fleet Admiral's Stillwell and Booth before their official terms of Office were complete, it was decided not to hold elections in 1986 and instead allow Fleet Admiral Smith to serve a three-year first term. Therefore, it was not until 1988 that the next STARFLEET elections were held.



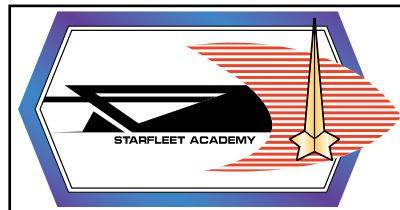
Fleet Admiral Jeannette Maddox

Seventh Commander, STARFLEET



As had happened with Fleet Admiral Wetsch, problems facing the Smith Administration convinced others that they could do better. The Vice Regional Coordinator of Region One, Commodore Jeannette Maddox, decided to make a run for Commander, STARFLEET, in the 1988 elections. Unlike 1981, however, this campaign was quite civil and mild. Nonetheless, the election was a memorable one. Fleet Admiral Smith, who had decided to run for re-election, later withdrew himself from consideration when he decided to take a new job. However, when that job offer fell through, he announced that he wished to again be considered for re-election. However, the Admiralty Board ruled that once Fleet Admiral Smith had withdrawn, he was not eligible to return. Therefore, Commodore Maddox ran unopposed and gained the majority of votes cast.

The Maddox Administration can be credited for bringing *Star Trek* fandom from out of our parent's basements and into the mainstream. During her four year Administration, STARFLEET made great strides in a variety of areas, becoming once again the premiere *Star Trek* fan club on the planet. She also stressed Community Service, which both helped people and gained STARFLEET local and national media attention. This included expanding the STARFLEET Scholarship Program started under the Smith Administration. *Star Trek: The Next Generation* was entering its third season and drawing still more fans. By late 1989 STARFLEET



boasted over four thousand members. STARFLEET Academy now boasted eight schools (though far more courses!) and Commandant Lerman showed no signs of slowing.

The Maddox Administration took office with STARFLEET being close to \$7,000 in debt. By the end of their first year, that debt had been paid off. Fleet Admiral Smith had requested in late 1988 to return the Membership rate to \$10.00, and this was put into place by 1989. Also, the "Family Membership" came into being, which allowed two people to share a CQ and Handbook for \$17.00 (or three or more for \$20.00), with each person receiving their own certificate and membership card. This helped gain more members by allowing families to join under one membership for \$20.00.

To help stabilize finances, the Maddox Administration discontinued the color Communiqué's of the Smith Administration and returned to a black-and-white format with Issue 31 in February 1989. However, each issue was distributed on time and by August of 1990, the Communiqué grew into a magazine-size format. As finances improved, a colorized cover was eventually added and the CQ went from Third Class to First Class mailing, dramatically reducing mailing times and improving the delivery success rate. The "Caption Contest" in each issue brought laughs and encouraged people to exercise their sense of humor while the Cover Art contest showcased the best in STARFLEET member artistry. With the passing of Gene Roddenberry on October 24, 1991, Issue 48 was dedicated as a Special Issue and contained various memorials and memories of the founder of *Star Trek*.

One major change during Fleet Admiral Maddox's first term was the abolition of the Sector Chiefs Committee in May 1989 led, surprisingly enough, by the Northwest Sector Chief himself, Rear Admiral Thomas C. Davis. Admiral Davis argued that the five Sector Chiefs (one each for NW, SW, NE, SE, and Pacific [covering R11 in Australia]) were just an additional layer of reporting bureaucracy and not really needed. With their abolition, the Regional Coordinators now reported directly to the Chief of Operations. Admiral Davis was not long out of a job, however, as Fleet Admiral Maddox selected him to replace Admiral Ackerman as Chief of Operations that same year.

The Maddox Administration also saw the first "affiliated group" join STARFLEET – the STARFLEET Marine Corps under Commandant Robb Jackson. Now, those members seeking something other than being a member of a starship crew could choose to be a Marine. STARFLEET Academy also added a Marine College under the directorship of Colonel Scott Akers. SFMC was the first of many such groups, including the Rangers and SEALS, but only the SFMC experienced serious growth and maintained its official "affiliated group" status. The Klingon Assault Group (KAG) formed as an independent fan club for those of the "Klingon persuasion", though it maintained close ties with STARFLEET during their early years, including regular articles in the Communiqué.



STARFLEET's Technical Services team was reorganized in May of 1991 with the creation of the STARFLEET Department of Technical Services under Director Rear Admiral J. Scott Spadaro and Vice Director Captain Chris Wallace. One of their first acts was to finally allow chapters to officially "serve" in the 24th Century. The actual "first TNG chapter" is in dispute, but Spadaro and Wallace did help launch the USS *Starchaser* in Region Five, the first *Galaxy* class starship in STARFLEET and one of the first TNG groups.

Fleet Admiral Maddox ran for re-election in the fall of 1990 against Admiral Bryan Ackerman, a member of Steve Smith's EC. Admiral Maddox was re-elected with a 75% majority and Admiral Ackerman soon resigned from STARFLEET to start his own group, The Federation. Also, a new STARFLEET Constitution was ratified by the Membership at this time. This Constitution included a change to the structure of the Executive Committee, the first since Fran Booth in 1984. Reflecting the growing importance of the Shuttle Program in the future of STARFLEET, the Director of Shuttle Operations Command was

elevated to the Executive Committee. To maintain the odd-numbered balance of the EC, the Chief of Computer Operations was also elevated, in a way returning the Chief of Personnel (which was renamed to Computer Operations and removed from the EC in 1984) back to the Executive Committee. Equally important was an Amendment added and approved at the same time that elevated the Regional Coordinators to the Admiralty Board.

Many chapters complained that when their RC was also the CO of a chapter, they either ignored their Region due to their CO workload, or acted to benefit their own chapter at the expense of others. Vice Admiral Thomas C. Davis, Chief of Operations circulated a fact-finding petition on not allowing RCs to also serve as chapter COs, but the general consensus of the EC and RCs was to continue to allow RCs to serve as COs. However, the Senior Captain's Network was officially retired at the start of 1990 when Director Janis Moore noted that participation was so low as to not warrant keeping the program alive.

Increases in costs of producing and distributing membership materials required a dues increase of \$5 at each level. STARFLEET Academy added new courses and the continued improvements and timely distribution of the STARFLEET Communiqué helped make this increase more palatable.

One dark side of the Maddox Administration that would not become known until after she had left office was her secret incorporation of the club in the State of North Carolina. This was done without the knowledge or consent of either the Admiralty Board or the membership at large. Part of this incorporation involved filing with the IRS, and this would come to haunt not only the next Administration, but succeeding ones as well. Still, they left office with 6526 members and generating close to \$100,000 a year in income. That's quite an accomplishment.



Fleet Admiral Rob Lerman

Eighth Commander, STARFLEET



By the 1992 elections, Fleet Admiral Maddox had reached the two-term limit for CS as mandated by the Constitution. Therefore, it was an open election and the two candidates with the most nominations were Admiral Rob Lerman, Commandant of STARFLEET Academy, and Jeannette's "designated successor" – Region 12 Coordinator Vice Admiral Dan McGinnis. Unlike previous elections, this one was less than amicable. Allegations of fiscal impropriety on the part of Admiral McGinnis in regards to R12 finances were raised and, while discounted, it was enough to tip the election in Admiral Lerman's favor. Admiral McGinnis challenged the results on the grounds of possible bias on the part of Fleet Admiral Maddox, who served both as the Election Coordinator **and** was on Admiral McGinnis' ticket as his Chief of Communications. As Fleet Admiral Maddox had "blessed" Admiral McGinnis to be her successor, the challenge was found to be without merit by the STARFLEET Admiralty Board on a 10-7 vote (with four abstentions). As such, Fleet Admiral Lerman was sworn into Office as the eighth Commander, STARFLEET in January 1993.

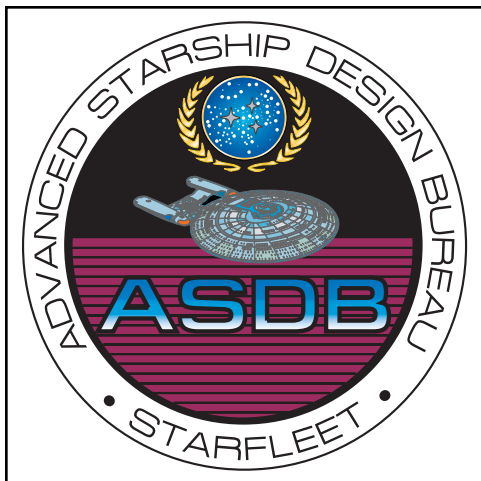
Once in office, Fleet Admiral Lerman learned of the secret incorporation of STARFLEET by the Maddox Administration. He also learned that as an IRS-recognized non-profit organization, STARFLEET was required to file a Form 990 return each year to the IRS. Fleet Admiral Maddox had failed to do so and the financial penalties for said inaction were severe. For the next two years, Admiral Lerman and JAG Officer Captain Gary Decker fought to prevent these penalties from being imposed, as they would have effectively bankrupted the organization. Also, the Maddox Administration was extremely slow and

haphazard in providing records to the new Administration for their first year in Office.

As seemed to become common practice with each new Administration, a new Constitution was drafted under the direction of Captain Decker. However, the proposed changes were in violation of IRS regulations and were removed before being voted on. In fact, the "Decker Unit", as he was known, was so active that on June 29th, 1993 he was actually granted by the Judge Advocate General's Office of the United States Navy with "full Legal Officer status". Yes folks, the STARFLEET JAG was officially recognized by the US Navy!

Vice Commanding Admiral Anita Davis declared "war" on the Klingon fan groups (KAG and KLaw) in June of 1993. This made Admiral Christopher Smith's job as the Director of the Department of Klingon Relations amusing, no doubt. DKR was formed to help ensure that the generally warm relations that STARFLEET and KAG/KLaw enjoyed remained that way, troublemaking Vice Commanders notwithstanding. When not annoying the Klingons, Admiral Davis oversaw an expanded Fleet Division Chief (FDC) Program.

With Deep Space Nine becoming more and more popular, there were calls to allow STARFLEET chapters to be something more than just starships. Commodore Chris Wallace, now Director of the STARFLEET Department of Technical Services, was tasked with drafting a proposal that would allow STARFLEET chapters to become space



stations and Klingon chapters. Said proposal was approved by vote of the Executive Committee in April of 1993. The first to take advantage of this was *Cascade Station* in Region Four, and was soon joined by others, like *Freedom Station* in Region 3. Today, the space station option is a popular one, with over a dozen such chapters serving in STARFLEET. In addition to space stations, Klingon “exchange vessels” became a valid class of chapter. Vice Admiral Alex Rosenzweig of the Office of Technical Information began posting lists of starship names, registry numbers, and classes in the Communiqué to assist new shuttles in choosing a name/registry/class.

STARFLEET Academy continued to add schools and pupils. Captain Gail Rushing’s “STARFLEET Stampede” program moved into high gear. Regional summits and conferences grew so people could get together and meet one another. Each issue of the CQ was filled with reports of events, charities, and socials that members, chapters, and regions participated in. The Armed Forces Advocacy Program was started under Captain Paul Dyl to replace the moribund Armed Services Program that had been created under the Smith Administration. The Correspondence Chapter Program expanded under the Lerman Administration, with Commanders Allyson M.W. Dyar and John T. Burt tasked with helping create a list of CPs to assist them in recruiting members in areas where a meeting chapter was not available. Also, the “30-Mile Rule” separating chapters was rendered moot, allowing shuttles and chapters to form in close geographical contact. This raised the hackles of many, who felt that “member poaching” would result. Also, the “City of Charter” clause was adopted by the Admiralty Board to prevent chapters from arbitrary “Region Hopping”.

STARFLEET’s presence on the Internet expanded greatly under the Lerman Administration, which was not surprising considering Fleet Admiral Lerman and the *Defiance* were one of the hosts of the TrekNet BBS in the late 80’s. The Subspace Communications penpal service became something very different, unique, and powerful under Lieutenant Commander Bill Herrmann’s directorship. The STARFLEET Internet Mailing List also took off.

The Lerman Administration is considered by some to have not been particularly imposing years for STARFLEET.⁶ The various Regions of STARFLEET fought each other for members, chapters, and recognition. The founders of the STARFLEET Marine Corps, worried by claims from Dan McGinnis during the 1992 elections that he would make the

SFMC manuals STARFLEET property, created SMI – Starfleet Marines International – as an umbrella club to welcome Marines from all fan clubs, and not just STARFLEET. The STARFLEET Communiqué again began to fall behind schedule as more and more of the Administration’s efforts and time was spent trying to solve the IRS crisis.

However, Admiral Lerman never shirked his duties and engaged the membership and Admiralty Board to help come up with solutions. The STARFLEET Policy and Recommendations Committee was chaired by Captain Kaye Downing and served as a way to funnel these recommendations to the Executive Committee and Admiralty Board. And while he started with 6526 members in 1/93, by 5/94 STARFLEET had 7809 members.



Fleet Admiral Dan McGinnis

Ninth Commander, STARFLEET



When Election Season started in mid-1994, Admiral McGinnis launched his second bid for election. Fleet Admiral Lerman ran for re-election, but his campaign was hurt when Rear Admiral Janice Moore, one of Admiral Lerman's strongest supporters, broke ranks and announced her own intention to run for CS. In a three-way race, Admiral McGinnis won the plurality of votes and prepared to take command.

However, the Regional financial scandal that had plagued Admiral McGinnis in the 1992 campaign had widened and the Lerman Administration's last act before leaving office was to take the unprecedented step of actually revoking Admiral McGinnis' STARFLEET membership. They did, however, allow Vice Commander Deborah Nelson to assume her Office and become Interim Commander, STARFLEET along with the rest of the new Executive Committee.⁷

Once named Interim Commander, Admiral Nelson and her EC immediately rescinded the Lerman Administration revocation order and restored Admiral McGinnis' membership. She then named him her Vice Commander and promptly resigned. Admiral McGinnis then assumed the position of Commander, STARFLEET and restored Admiral Nelson to the position of Vice Commander, STARFLEET. In the space of less than one day, Admiral McGinnis was thrown out of STARFLEET, returned to STARFLEET, named first Vice Commander, and then Commander, STARFLEET, and promoted to Fleet Admiral. This entire process is known as the "Nelson Shuffle". While unusual in the extreme, the Admiralty Board considered it all legal and Fleet Admiral McGinnis was

formally accepted as the Ninth Commander, STARFLEET.

The McGinnis Administration is considered by many, if not most, STARFLEET members to be FLEET's most damaging. Though he named Bjo Trimble to head STARFLEET Academy, in general strife and disagreement haunted him his entire term and his own actions were the source of much of it. Shortly after assuming Office, it came to the attention of STARFLEET's membership that Fleet Admiral McGinnis' booking company, known as Questar, had allegedly failed to pay Wil "Wesley Crusher" Wheaton for appearances he made at Questar-hosted conventions. As this information became more widespread, and Fleet Admiral McGinnis and his staff tried harder and harder to bury it, serious consequences for both the Administration and the membership were in store.

Rear Admirals Alan Ravitch and Janis Moore, Coordinators of Region 15 and 4, respectively, actively called for Fleet Admiral McGinnis to resign as Commander, STARFLEET. Soon, a group of influential members began what was called "The Compromise" – a plan calling for the resignation of Fleet Admiral McGinnis and Admiral Nelson, with Admiral Cindy Krell, the Chief of Operations and an extremely popular officer, assuming the position of Commander, STARFLEET for the remainder of McGinnis' term. However, Admiral Linda Neighbors, Region One Coordinator, formally called for a secession of attacks on Fleet Admiral McGinnis and he used this to blunt any chance of the compromise taking effect. Many of Fleet Admiral McGinnis' staffers, including Vice Chief of Staff Michael D. Smith, resigned in protest.

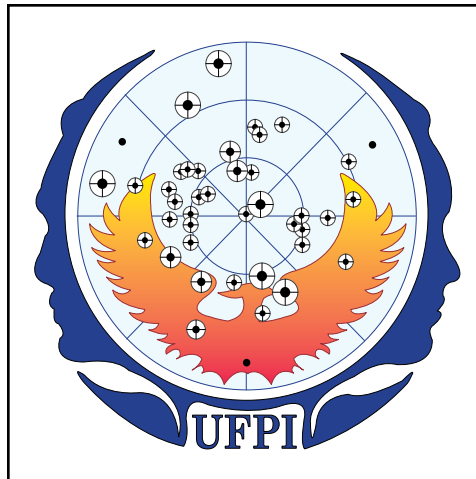
When the 1995 STARFLEET International Conference⁸ was held in Atlanta, Fleet Admiral McGinnis formally charged Admirals Ravitch and Moore with “Conduct Unbecoming an Officer” and with violating the Officer Code of Conduct. Admiral Moore was also charged with the release of private and confidential information when she distributed materials regarding Questar provided to her by Wheaton’s people.⁹ Fleet Admiral McGinnis, in what would become known as the “Atlanta Massacre”, dismissed both from their positions as Regional Coordinators and named new RCs more favorable to him. Fleet Admiral McGinnis again used an IC to try and squelch opposition to his Administration, this time bringing Fleet Captain Bill Herrmann, Commanding USS *Rutledge*, up on the same charges at the 1996 IC in Oklahoma City. Captain Herrmann was found guilty, reduced in rank to Captain (the lowest rank the EC could demote a Flag Officer), and relieved of his command of the *Rutledge*, though the crew refused to name a new Commanding Officer.

Though by 1995 the Internet was in full-swing, Fleet Admiral McGinnis forbid any formal STARFLEET business or information being disseminated. However, an informal and unofficial STARFLEET ListServe arose and while the McGinnis Administration did not recognize it, they did use messages posted to it in their prosecution of Admirals Moore and Ravitch, as well as Fleet Captain Herrmann.

The charges and countercharges, along with slanderous attacks against both supporters and detractors of the McGinnis Administration began to exact a heavy toll on STARFLEET’s chapters and members. Many decided not to renew, and some of the most vocal detractors actually had their membership renewals sent back to them, unopened and uncashed. Chapters started to pull out to become either independent, or join the other existing Trek fan clubs, waiting and hoping things would get better soon.

One of these fan clubs that STARFLEET chapters and members joined was the United Federation of Planets Internationalé. Debuted to the world at the Region Four Conference by Kaye Downing and Dennis Rayburn, many in STARFLEET saw UFPI as “the way STARFLEET used to be” and either became dual-affiliated with them, or abandoned STARFLEET outright to join UFPI. Perhaps because it was debuted in R4, this Region was hit especially hard with defections to UFPI.

As for STARFLEET, the IRS issue continued to percolate on the back burner. Fleet Admiral McGinnis noted



that while STARFLEET owed back taxes, he was filing the necessary Form 990's with the IRS to ensure that STARFLEET remained current. However, it appears that, like Maddox, McGinnis never filed these forms, and once again, they would come back to haunt the next Administration.



As membership services started to falter under the siege mentality undertaken by the McGinnis Administration, members turned to each other for support. Regional summits and conferences, which began in earnest under the Lerman Administration, spread to every Region and were attended by people from adjoining Regions. Captain Mike Wilkerson, Commanding the USS *Atlas* in Region 12, started a “STARFLEET Editorial Web Site” where he showcased the good, and lampooned the bad, of STARFLEET.

A major designated charity of STARFLEET during the McGinnis Administration was the *Challenge of the Heart Project*. Headed-up by Fleet Captain Betsy Matteis, STARFLEET Vice Commander Admiral Deborah Nelson-Maestu, and STARFLEET Commander Fleet Admiral Dan McGinnis with Captain John Maestu as spokesperson, this project worked in conjunction with the Ryan White Foundation, namely Judy Burnett and Jeanie White, Ryan’s mother.

In 1995, one day after John Maestu and Deborah Nelson had wedded, they taped the Challenge of the Heart video, in which the following people appeared: Fleet Admiral McGinnis, Admiral Maestu, Captain Maestu, Captain Helen Pawlowski and Sheryl Pinsker. Filming was done at the Missouri Botanical Gardens outside St. Louis, Missouri. What was lacked in budget, they made up for in information and participation. The video was intended to help motivate local chapters to take action to educate their communities about HIV and AIDS.

The proceeds from the video were forwarded to the Ryan White Foundation to produce educational materials for high school and college campuses.

Unfortunately, due to Fleet Admiral McGinnis’s mismanagement of funds and his lack of communication, the amount of \$10,000 was not met. However, after a lengthy search, they were still able to present Jeanie White and Judy Burnett nearly \$4000 dollars in STARFLEET’s name for AIDS education.

Captain Maestu, who headed the project after the McGinnis Administration ended, summed it up eloquently when in a recent post said, “The support and understanding that was shown to me in Atlanta, Oklahoma and Arkansas was overwhelming,

STARFLEET took Challenge and made it work. This proved that STARFLEET was able to make a difference, and that all STARFLEET members still believed in the betterment of humankind."

Admiral Nelson, noting the complete lack of communication between herself and Fleet Admiral McGinnis, resigned as Vice Commander in August of 1996 and was succeeded by Region 12 Coordinator Paula "Coyote" Schaff, who continued to serve as RC while VCS. Shortly thereafter, Fleet Admiral McGinnis announced that he would not seek a second term. Though he himself would not be running, Fleet Admiral McGinnis made the election process extremely difficult. Rear Admiral Schaff resigned as VCS in October, though she would remain R12 RC until 1997. Fleet Admiral McGinnis did not name a successor and when he announced his surprise resignation of both his Command and his membership on November 14th, Commodore James Herring, the Chief of Operations, became Interim Commander, STARFLEET. Due to what would be a short time in the position, Commodore Herring accepted promotion only to the rank of Rear Admiral.¹⁰

Fleet Admiral McGinnis refused to hand over any STARFLEET files, forcing Admiral Herring to personally retrieve them. When he did, he realized that STARFLEET was in serious fiscal trouble. All of STARFLEET's accounts outside of the Scholarship Funds were empty, with no record of where the money had gone. These included the general fund and all of the charity funds.

In the face of this reality, Admiral Herring and the remainder of the Executive Committee reduced Fleet Admiral McGinnis to the rank of Captain and rescinded his lifetime membership – the latter a symbolic act as McGinnis had already revoked his own membership.

With the STARFLEET funds missing, word was passed around for members to hold off their renewals until a new Administration could take office and set up shop. A temporary change of address was filed on the STARFLEET PO Box to ensure that any memberships in transit were not delivered to Captain McGinnis.



Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith

Tenth Commander, STARFLEET



Though Captain McGinnis' actions to delay and disrupt the election were partially successful, eventually the nomination process was completed and three candidates emerged: John Maetsu, the husband of Dan's original VCS, Deborah Nelson-Maetsu, Admiral Schaff, and Fleet Captain Michael D. Smith. With great effort, Rear Admiral Doug Glenn, the Chief of Communications, was able to get the election held, partially thanks to Marian Murphy providing the proceeds from the 1996 International Conference to bankroll it. Captain Smith received the plurality of votes and became the Tenth Commander, STARFLEET on January 2, 1997.

When the Smith Administration took office, they found hundreds of memberships from the McGinnis Administration that had never been processed, as well as hundreds more flowing in as people who had waited now filed their renewals. It would take almost six months for the Computer Operations staff to catch up with this backlog. But the money that was generated was crucial to keeping STARFLEET operations running during the first few months of 1997. A fiscal accounting showed STARFLEET some \$5,000 in the red. In addition, an internal report from Vice Commander Chuck Freas showed that STARFLEET owed the IRS more than \$6,000 in penalties and interest on the failure to file the Form 990s, \$1000 in telephone bills by Admiral Nelson-Maetsu, and \$7,000 in unpaid printing bills for the STARFLEET Communiqué.

With close to \$18,000 in bills to be paid, STARFLEET had to institute drastic cost-cutting measures. The Communiqué went from 11x17" copy-bond paper to a 13x22" edition

on newsprint. While much lower in paper-quality, it was vastly cheaper to print, allowing more of each membership fee to go to paying off debts. A full color front/back cover and center spread were also instituted to help make the CQ look better. Also, the Smith Administration formally embraced the Internet and electronic communications, removing the stigma attached to it by their predecessors. STARFLEET registered a domain name, www.sfi.org, and began setting up an Internet presence.

True fiscal freedom arrived for STARFLEET in 1998 when Admiral Freas successfully lobbied the IRS to waive all fees and penalties, as well as refund monies paid to cover them. This refund allowed STARFLEET to pay off the remaining debts and the organization entered the black again.

The Smith Administration Executive Committee also set about to reverse, actually and symbolically, the damage done by the McGinnis EC. They restored Captain Bill Herrmann to the rank of Fleet Captain and formerly removed the dismissal order from Admirals Ravitch and Moore, though it was impossible to restore them to their Regional Coordinator positions. In addition, Fleet Admiral Smith publicly welcomed back any chapter and member of STARFLEET who had left during the dark times. The Existing Fan Club Program was established under STARFLEET Operations to assist chapters in returning to the fold. Amusingly, the Director of EFCP was Dennis Rayburn, who the year before had helped found the UFPI, only to be relieved of his position months later in an internal power struggle. STARFLEET Operations, unable to determine what chapters were still

active, granted a six-month grace period to all chapters in the database. Those that filed reports within that time remained and those that did not were deleted.

Article IV, Section 9 of the STARFLEET Constitution gave the Commander, STARFLEET the power to veto any resolution passed by the Admiralty Board. In order to prevent the abuses and excesses of the McGinnis Administration, Fleet Admiral Smith convened a committee, chaired by Region Five Coordinator Fleet Captain Kurt Roithinger, to draft a new Constitution to more equitably distribute power between the Executive Committee and the Admiralty Board, as well as limiting the power of the CS. Completed in late 1998, it was submitted to the membership and was ratified by a large margin during the 1998 elections.

The 1997 International Conference in Cherry Hill, NJ was an important event for STARFLEET as it both showed that STARFLEET was alive and served as a way for members to come together to start the process of building anew. A surprise guest at the 1998 International Conference in Lubbock, Texas was Fleet Admiral John Bradbury, the founder and first CS of STARFLEET. Also in attendance was John “Kiwi” Kane from New Zealand, marking Region 11’s first visit to an IC.

With the great strides made during his first term, Fleet Admiral Smith alone received enough nominations and passed his re-election Vote of Confidence with a handy majority.

STARFLEET celebrated twenty-five years during the 1999 International Conference in Charlotte, North Carolina. On the edge of collapse only two years earlier, STARFLEET had turned itself around and once again was at the forefront of Trek fandom. Various special projects and events happened, including the unveiling of giant posters (prepared by Lieutenant General Scott A. Akers and Admiral Chris Wallace) showing the Chapter Genealogy for each Region going back to the USS Enterprise herself.

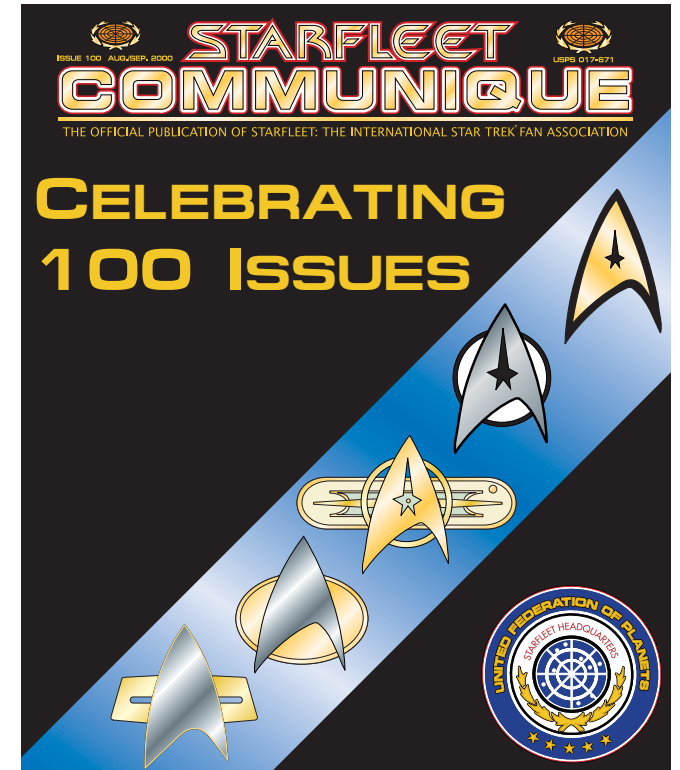
At the start of 2000, Admiral Freas stepped down as Vice Commander, STARFLEET, citing a desire to spend more time with his family. For almost five years he had been fighting to save STARFLEET from the IRS and felt that, with the battle won, his mission was complete. Admiral Gordon Goldberg, the Chief of Communications, stepped up to the VCS position and Vice Chief Allyson Dyar replaced him, naming



Admiral Chris Wallace her new Vice Chief. When Rear Admiral Mandi Herrmann resigned as Communique editor before completing her first issue, Admiral Chris Wallace was picked to replace her and, with the help of Rear Admiral Kurt Roithinger and Captain David Pipgras, proceeded to produce some of the finest CQs ever.

Rear Admiral Kurt Roithinger, Region Five Coordinator, proposed to the AB the granting of “lifetime” memberships to a member submitted by the CS for extraordinary service to STARFLEET over time. The first person so honored was Admiral Alex Rosenzweig at IC 99 and Admiral Marlene Miller was the recipient for 2000.

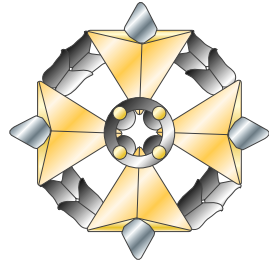
IC 2000 was held at a beautiful hotel in Burlington, VT. Blair Learn was awarded Member of the Year and the USS Mir won Chapter of the Year. Admiral Chris Wallace took home two awards – Officer of the Year for himself and Shuttle of the Year for his command, the *Jaguar*.





Fleet Admiral Edwin Leslie Rickard, Jr.

Eleventh Commander, STARFLEET



As with Fleet Admiral Maddox, Fleet Admiral Smith completed his two terms and prepared to step aside. Lieutenant General Les Rickard, Jr., the Chief of Operations, announced his candidacy with a slate that included Mike Smith's VCS (Gordon Goldberg), Computer Operations Chief (Mark H. Anbinder), and Academy Commandant (Marlene Miller). The new faces were Region 3 Chief of Staff Mark Vinson to take Operations, Alex Rosenzweig as Shuttle Operations Director, and Michael W. Malotte as Chief of Communications.

Opposing him was Vice Admiral Robert Westfall, Fleet Admiral Smith's first Inspector General. His slate included Region 3 member Sam Black as VCS, former Lerman Chief of Operations J.D. Knight in the same role, former Lerman VCS Dwain Gleason as the Chief of Communications, R7 member Sandy Berenberg as Computer Operations, SFA Institute of Arts Dean Sherry Anne-Newell as Commandant of the Academy, and R7 AIG Mark Handford as Shuttle Operations Director.

Gary Donner, husband of Region One Coordinator Carolyn Donner also received sufficient nominations to run, but withdrew his candidacy.

The Rickard-Goldberg slate generally ran on a "building on the past four years" platform, which by necessity pushed the Westfall-Black platform to support a more change-oriented campaign, including returning the Communique to an earlier 11x17" magazine format and a serious revamping of the Computer Operations department.

While the candidates themselves played it clean, in general, the election listserv was a raucous place, with some hard-hitting questions being directed primarily towards the Westfall team. It is unknown how much of a role this played in the final outcome, but the Rickard-Goldberg ticket won by a 2-1 majority. Admiral Chris Wallace, EC General Counsel, administered the Oath of Office to General Rickard, who at 00:03EST on January 1, 2001, became the Eleventh Commander, STARFLEET.

As the Smith Administration had done the past four years, the Rickard Administration started by reforming financial procedures. A special Finance Committee was created consisting of the Executive Committee, STARFLEET Treasurer Fleet Captain Tammy Wilcox, Internal Auditor-designate Commodore Howard Cronson, and General Counsel Wallace. This team proceeded to set-up the necessary accounts and a financial review and approval process to ensure that proper reporting procedures were followed and that a two-signature disbursement process was in place.

On January 25, 2001, Fleet Admiral Rickard delivered his "State of the STARFLEET" Address to the membership. In it, he outlined the goals of his Administration for the next two years, as well as a full financial report as of January 2001.

When the Rickard Administration took Office, they expected a quick and smooth transition from the Smith Administration. Almost the exact opposite occurred. Citing his impending move and the shipment of many financial records to Captain Bob

Maceluch, his Treasurer, essentially no financial information was provided to the Rickard Administration by Fleet Admiral Smith. In addition, almost \$5000 in unpaid bills for Communiqué printing and mailing, as well as Membership Processing, came to the attention of Captain Willcox. Admiral Smith noted that after paying \$3000 worth of these bills, that there were no more funds in the STARFLEET accounts of his Administration. This included almost \$2000 in funds earmarked for the STARFLEET Scholarship Account that were instead placed in the STARFLEET General Fund and used to pay expenses. Due to a number of factors, the STARFLEET Credit Card merchant account took almost two months to transfer and, when it did, still deposited monies into the Smith Administration account. Fortunately, this problem was corrected and Fleet Admiral Smith transferred the almost \$3000 mistakenly deposited in his Administration's account to Captain Willcox for deposit in the new FLEET accounts before closing his account. Nevertheless, between the lack of funds transferred, the delay in getting the credit card accounts moved over, and the sudden assumption of \$2000 in unexpected bills, seriously impacted the first two months of the Rickard Administration. Once again, membership renewals were delayed slightly and the Communiqué was almost one month late in mailing.

The most damaging piece of information to come forward was that the IRS claimed Fleet Admiral Smith failed to file the IRS Form 990s for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999. Commodore Howard Cronson filed both Forms in early 2001, but the IRS imposed penalties in the thousands of dollars for the late filings. When Commodore Cronson stepped down as Internal Auditor, Admiral Wallace and Captain Willcox prepared the 2000 Form 990, which was filed within the automatic extension period.

With yet another set of potential IRS problems facing FLEET, Admiral Freas once again stepped forward as "Financial White Knight". Fleet Admiral Smith filed a sworn affidavit that he had indeed filed the 1998 and 1999 Form 990s and they were submitted with the penalty checks. The IRS formally abated the 1998 penalties and returned the fees to STARFLEET. However, the IRS then claimed they had not received the 1999 Form 990, **even though they had acknowledged receipt of the Form as well as cashed the check.** Admiral Freas pointed this out to the IRS, who eventually abated the 1999 penalties, as well. These funds were earmarked for the STARFLEET Savings Account to give the organization a much-needed financial cushion against unforeseen future expenses.

STARFLEET Membership Processing underwent a major transformation under the Directorship of Captain Don Willits, as the membership packets were enhanced with the inclusion of a full-color membership certificate and membership card. Unfortunately, the start was incredibly rocky with over five hundred memberships dating back to the last four months of the Smith Administration, plus another 300 found in a box at Greg Trotter's old address dating from his time as MP Director, being added to the usual load. Captain Willits spent most of his time trying to just keep up with the workload and

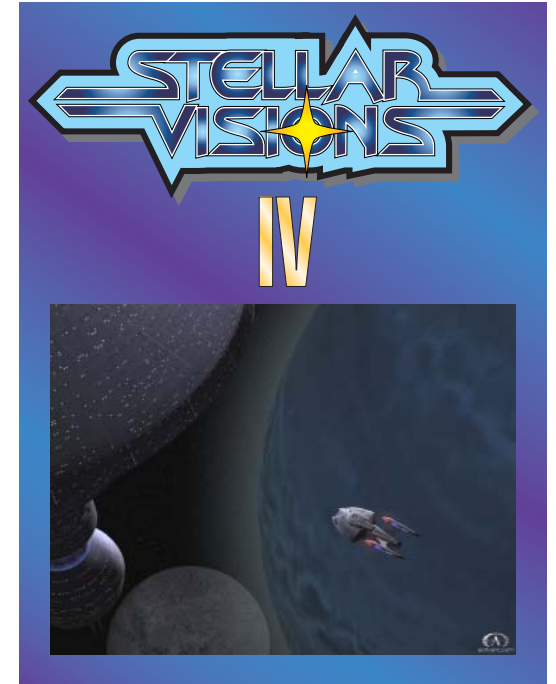
was unable to dedicate any serious time to the STARFLEET Data Center project he had hoped to release. Captain Willits had to step aside in mid-2001 and Sandy Berenberg was named as the new MP Director.

The STARFLEET Communiqué kept most of the people who had made it so good the final year of the Smith Administration, so the excellent quality they had set was maintained. Admiral Wallace moved from the editorship of the CQ to head Stellar Visions IV – the STARFLEET fanzine. SV IV was completed and presented at IC 2001 as an electronic PDF.

A number of changes to the membership of the Admiralty Board also took place in 2001. Region Five elected Lieutenant General Scott A. Akers as Regional Coordinator, while Rear Admiral Keira Russel Strong of Region Seventeen and Fleet Captain J.C. Cohen of Region Seven both resigned before the end of their terms. Vice Admiral Jonathan Simmons was elected RCR17 and Admiral Alex Rosenzweig was elected as RCR7. Commodore Robin Pillow was elected RC of Region One in early 2002 and Vice Admiral Robert Westfall was relieved as Regional Coordinator of Region 12 by a vote of his Commanding Officers. Fleet Captain Carl Lewis was elected in December of 2002 and Fleet Captain Danny Potts received 100% of the submitted nominations that same month and would succeed the retiring Pete Mohney as Region 2 RC in March 2003.

With Admiral Rosenzweig's election, Fleet Admiral Rickard appointed the STARFLEET Chief of Staff, Admiral Chris Wallace, to complete his term as Director of Shuttlecraft Operations Command. Admiral Allyson M. W. Dyar replaced Admiral Wallace as Chief of Staff.

The 2001 International Conference in Kansas City was attended by almost 500 members. Admiral Allyson M.W. Dyar was awarded both Officer of the Year (making it a three-year sweep for Region Five) and a three-year honorary STARFLEET membership. Admiral Peg Pellerin was a lifetime membership for her steward of the STARFLEET Academy Officer Training School. The USS *Strombringer* of Region 4 was awarded Chapter of the Year, becoming the only STARFLEET chapter to win both Shuttle and Chapter of the Year honors. Wayne Lee Kilough, Jr. was named Member of the Year and the Shuttle



Hokulani of Region 1 won Shuttle of the Year.

Admiral Gordon Goldberg stepped down as Vice Commander in October of 2001 and was replaced by General Mike Malotte, while Rear Admiral Greg Trotter assumed the duties of Chief of Communications. Once General Malotte took over as Vice Commander, he immediately revised the Fleet Division Chiefs Program and also moved oversight of the STARFLEET Marine Corps under himself. General Malotte removed a number of FDC positions and re-structured the rest to serve more as a Point of Contact / Information than the layer of bureaucracy and reporting they had been previously. As 2001 came to a close, the Rickard Administration could be proud for much of what they had accomplished. The administration of the STARFLEET Marine Corps was also moved from the Office of the CS to the Office of the VCS.

September 11, 2001 shocked STARFLEET as it did the nation and the world. Many members were on IRC that clear September morning, discussing the events they were seeing on television and hearing on the radio. Issue 107 of the Communiqué was dedicated to that day and the stories of those who lived through it.

In early 2002, General Malotte approached Admiral Wallace on drafting three new amendments for the Constitution he wished to present in the International Election later that year. The first would elevate the position of the Treasurer to the Executive Committee, naming them the Chief Financial Officer. The second would amend the term of Commander, STARFLEET from two years to three, but mandate that no CS could serve two terms concurrently. The third would rename Shuttlecraft Operations to Shakedown Operations, in a sense "elevating" shuttles to the same level as chapters. The CFO amendment was quickly approved by the Admiralty Board for the ballot. In general, the AB supported the idea of the CS term amendment, so the debate centered mostly on fine-tuning it and it was also approved for the ballot. Despite a spirited campaign by Admirals Rosenzweig, Simmons, and Wallace, the AB decisively voted down the Shakedown amendment.

In mid-2002 Admiral Rickard was hospitalized with mild chest pains. Though not found to be life-threatening, Admiral Rickard handed over active administration of STARFLEET to VCS Malotte until IC 2002 in order to rest and recuperate.

The 2002 IC was held in sunny San Jose, the first West Coast IC in over a decade. The USS *Maat* of Region 1 and Shuttle *Greywolf* of Region Five were awarded Chapter and Shuttle of the Year, respectively. John Roberts took home Member of the Year, and Wendy Fillmore accepted Office of the Year honors. Chuck Freas was granted a Lifetime Membership for his legal work on STARFLEET's behalf and Tammy Willcox was given a three-year honorary membership for her work on righting STARFLEET's financial

boat. The 2002 IC was also the first IC webcast live over the Internet, allowing those not able to attend in person to see the Opening and Award Ceremonies online.

By now, STARFLEET's financial picture was now very bright. The Rickard Administration had paid off the \$4500 debt to outgoing STARFLEET Quartermaster Laura Reardon and provided \$1500 seed money to new QM Carl Johnson to order product in time for the IC. Hard work by Treasurer Tammy Willcox had STARFLEET carrying an average monthly balance of \$10,000 by this time and all outstanding expenses had been paid.

Admiral Trotter instituted a new mailing program for International CQs that, while costing only pennies more than the current system, cut delivery times from two months to two weeks. Also, Chief of Publications Dixie Halber informed the membership that Stellar Visions would return as a physical publication with the fifth issue, scheduled for publication in 2003.

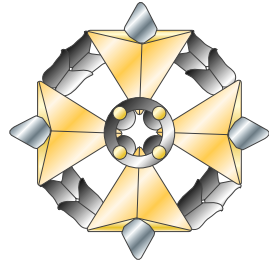
Membership Processing Director Sanford Berenberg reported that FLEET member rolls were up over 500 since the start of the year. General Berenberg also showed off the prototype of the STARFLEET Membership Database that incorporated many of the features planned by Captain Willits, as well as a raft of new features. Membership materials continued to improve, with laminated member cards and the return of the Chapter Assignment Cards. The "Express Lane" was also created to allow people to renew their personal and family US memberships via PayPal with a few clicks.

STARFLEET welcomed two Regions under the Rickard Administration – 14 (Eastern Canada) and 20 (the United Kingdom). Unfortunately, STARFLEET also lost a Region, as Region 9 (Continental Europe) was made inactive with the decommissioning of her last active chapter. However, a new shuttle launched almost immediately, so Europe will once again be represented in 2003.



Fleet Admiral Michael W. Malotte

Twelfth Commander, STARFLEET



As he had stated in his 2002 “State of the FLEET” address, Fleet Admiral Rickard announced he would not seek a second term as Commander, STARFLEET. Therefore, the 2002 Election would pit Marine against Marine as General Mike Malotte, the sitting Vice Commander, ran against Brigadier Martin Lessem, the Officer in Charge of the Seventh Brigade.

The 2002 STARFLEET Election season was a vicious one. While the incumbent usually has the advantage of a track record to stand on, it became clear almost from the first day that General Malotte's slate and platform were the more compelling one. Both the Election List and IRC Channel erupted in open flame wars on a number of occasions as the supporters of General Malotte jumped all over the Lessem camp, whose slate generally did more damage to themselves than their opposition in these arenas. Brigadier Lessem saw the writing on the wall and withdrew at the 2002 International Conference.

General Malotte easily passed his Vote of Confidence and was installed as the Twelfth Commander, STARFLEET on January 1, 2003 and promoted to Fleet Admiral. His Executive Committee was a mix of familiar and new faces, including the first International EC member, Brigadier General Joost Ueffing of Nova Scotia in Region 14. Vice Admiral Mark Anbinder moved from Computer Operations to Vice Commander; Major General Sanford Berenberg became Chief of Computer Operations two years after first seeking the position; Greg Trotter continued as Chief of Communications;

General Scott A. Akers became Commandant of STARFLEET Academy; Jerry Tien moved up to Chief of Shuttle Operations; and Tammy Willcox joined the Executive Committee as Chief Financial Officer.

The two Constitutional Amendments submitted to the membership during the Vote of Confidence passed. The first elevated the STARFLEET Treasurer to the Executive Committee as the Chief Financial Officer, STARFLEET. The second expanded the term of office for Commander, STARFLEET to three years from two starting in 2005, but prevented a CS from serving two contiguous terms.

General Berenberg rolled out the new STARFLEET Membership Database, a quantum improvement over the previous one which had been in service for close to five years and was starting to show it's age. The biggest change was that FLEET members themselves could review and submit changes on their own information and Academy courses could now be tracked for the first time. SFI Webmaster Mike Wilkerson performed his second major overhaul of the SFI Website in two years, allowing members to customize it to their preferences. And General Akers renamed the STARFLEET Academy Director of the Year award to “The Marlene Miller Award” to recognize and honor her two decades of service to STARFLEET Academy.

On February 1st, 2003 NASA and the nation suffered another loss as the Space Shuttle *Columbia* was lost with all hands during re-entry over Texas. As had happened on

September 11, members gathered on IRC to discuss the tragedy. As fervent supporters of manned space programs, STARFLEET members gathered to share their grief and hopes that, as had happened with Apollo One and *Challenger*, 36 and 17 years prior, respectively, manned exploration of space will continue.

The STARFLEET Diplomatic Corps was re-imaged to serve as an informational list of other fan clubs and to serve as a voluntary contact with them. The STARFLEET Office of Accessibility Resources was launched to replace the defunct STARFLEET Disabilities program to help disabled members and to provide guidance for event planners to ensure that they are fully accessible.

The STARFLEET Communiqué sported a new look and a new Editor – Fleet Captain Bob Bulkeley from the USS Arc Royal - with Issue #115. Unfortunately, Bob had to step down after a single issue and Admiral Kurt Roithinger returned as the Editor Pro Tempore for six issues, before Captain Lauren Milan formally accepted the role with CQ121. The CQ requires a great deal of time and effort to produce and a decision was made to reorganize the staff along three lines: Editorial, Design, and Layout. The desire was to create a common template for each issue (overseen by the Design Team) so that it does not need to be put together by just one person, but a number of folks (the Layout Team) can each handle a few pages. Editorial will produce and approve all the content, which will then be sent to Layout. It was also decided to make the current CQ issue available by the Membership Database. And Stellar Visions finally returned to actual print with their fifth issue, made available in late 2003.

STARFLEET Operations launched the Chapter Care Program in September 2003, working with Computer Operations' Understrength Chapters Program, to ensure that existing STARFLEET chapters remain future STARFLEET chapters. In addition, the Admiralty Board clarified the status of chapters. A third status, dry-docked, was added to allow chapters in stand-by status an additional sixty days to come back into compliance, albeit with their rights and privileges suspended. Chapters that fail to return to compliance within the 120 days offered under stand-by and dry-dock would then be decommissioned. And the commissioning of the USS Europe and USS Britannia returned Regions 9 and 20, respectively, to the active roster. Isaque Fernandez (R9) and Marie Wilson (R20) joined Nat Saenz (R5) and Danny Potts (R2) as the new faces for 2003 on the Admiralty Board.

Computer Operations launched a number of large projects and initiatives. The first, and biggest, was the STARFLEET Membership Database. For the first time in STARFLEET history, members had real-time access to their personal information and the ability to submit changes to it. Commanding Officers, Regional Coordinators, and Executive Committee members have access to information pertaining to their chapters, regions, and the

Fleet. A second initiative was that all newborn children of active members were added to their family's membership for a year as a special gift, as well as a way for them to say they've been a member of STARFLEET since birth! The Membership Processing Corps continued to deliver packets in an average of two weeks. Computer Operations started a "Membership Retention" program in consultation with Operations and ShOC after determining that close to 25% of STARFLEET's members fail to renew each year and that close to 65% of the membership have been members for three years or less. SFI Recruiting was also moved under Computer Operations from the Office of the CS.

The Executive Committee proposed a constitutional amendment change to STARFLEET's Fiscal Year from 01/01-12/31 to 07/01-06/30. They also raised the bonding rate for the Commander, STARFLEET to \$50,000 from \$20,000. Chief Financial Officer Tammy Willcox stepped down at IC 2003 and Vice Chief Denby Potts was confirmed by the EC as her replacement. On January 1st, 2003 a new Flag Officer promotion scale was instituted, with minimum times in grade replacing the recommended time in STARFLEET previously used. The new rules now mandate 11 years between Captain and Admiral, with Captain requiring a minimum of two years in SFI (Chapter COs and RCs are exempted from this minimum). A new Inspector General Handbook was drafted by IG Robb Jackson and Admiral Chris Wallace. Admiral Wallace also drafted an updated Membership Handbook to reflect changes since the 2002 edition. Admiral Malotte also wrote a "Commander, STARFLEET Handbook" to help future CS' more smoothly transition into their new position.

STARFLEET Academy underwent immense changes in the first half of 2003 under General Scott Akers and his senior staff. The STARFLEET Academy website, spearheaded by Captain Lauren Milan, was completely replaced on January 1st, with improved navigation, visual aesthetics, and content organization. All courses were now available for request via an online form and through May 2003, 1,793 online course requests were filed. All courses that could be taken or downloaded online were made free and those that required mailing were reduced to cover the costs of shipping.

Because they are required by the STARFLEET Constitution for just about any position within the Fleet, both the Officer Training School (OTS) and Officer Command College (OCC) courses were completely overhauled. OTS became a free exam composed of a mix of true/false and multiple choice questions included in each Membership Packet, as well as available online and via ground mail. The course material was updated to reflect the latest editions of the Membership Handbook and Constitution, both of which had undergone many changes since the last OTS exam was released. Since going online, OTS and OCC applications have more than doubled (up 112%).

OCC was released in Fall 2003 and was itself completely redone. No longer a

reinforcement of the OTS, it is now designed to be a companion to the Membership Handbook with questions specifically designed to teach and reinforce the basics of being an effective CO and XO. Topics include MSR reporting, chapter and regional responsibilities, regional elections, and basic information on forming a shuttle and serving as a support ship to a shuttle.

A third school was added to the Institute of Leadership in mid-2003. The Officer Leadership Thesis (OLT) allows students to select a single area in STARFLEET where they see an area of improvement and then address it. Their paper will be graded and then a copy sent to the appropriate STARFLEET office for consideration. The top papers will also be published in the STARFLEET Academy Proceedings journal, and the top of the top will be highlighted in the STARFLEET Communiqué. The final school in the School of Leadership, Flag Officer School (FOS), will also undergo a heavy review and re-tooling in early 2004.

Customer service at the Academy was emphasized to the extreme. All course records (not just OTS and OCC) were now being integrated with the STARFLEET Membership Database and deeper cooperation amongst the international campuses was undertaken. Also, a new mascot – the Centaur – was voted into effect. Reporting to the Communiqué has been improved, though Academy graduates were increasing at such a rate that the CQ can no longer fit them all on the single page provided. And the STARFLEET Scholarship Program has enjoyed renewed interest, with seven scholarships presented at IC 2003.

International Conference 2003 was held in Greensboro, NC. International Award winners include David Lee Kania (USS *Rubincon* • R5) as Member of the Year, Sonny Wright (USS *Sovereign* • R7) as Officer of the Year, the USS *O'Bannon* (R15) as Chapter of the Year and the Shuttle *Europe* (R9) as Shuttle of the Year. David Cerame (USS *Anasazi* • R17) won Enlisted Member, Elizabeth Lambert (USS *Maat* • R1) as Junior Member, and Mavis Yates (USS *Southern Cross* • R11) was received the Helping Hands Award. No Lifetime Award was granted, but Admiral Kurt Roithinger, Admiral Chris Wallace, and Captain Dino Gravato were all awarded honorary three-year STARFLEET memberships at IC 2003 in recognition of their service to the organization. Regional Summits were alive and well in 2003, although the Region 13 Summit had to be re-scheduled from June to October due to travel restrictions in effect to Toronto, Ontario due to the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) health crisis at the time.

Sighting work reasons, Rear Admiral Trotter stepped down as Chief of Communications in 2004 and was replaced by his Vice Chief, Dixie Halber.

APPENDIX



Commanders, STARFLEET



Regional Historians

Commander, STARFLEET	Tenure Begins	Tenure Ends	Region	Historian	Website	Regional History?
Fleet Admiral John Bradbury	May 1974	Fall 1977	One	ADM Anita Davis	No	No
Fleet Admiral Adeline Longshaw	Fall 1977	Early 1979	Two	None	No	No
Admiral Brad Heatherington (Interim)	Early 1979	Spring 1979	Three	None	No	No
Fleet Admiral John Wetsch	Spring 1979	September 1981	Four	None	No	No
Fleet Admiral Eric A. Stillwell	September 1981	January 1984	Five	GEN Scott A. Akers	No	No
VACANT	January 1984	March 1984	Six	None	No	No
Fleet Admiral Fran Booth	March 1984	December 1985	Seven	CPT Rahadyan Sastroardoyo	No	No
Fleet Admiral Steven Smith	January 1986	December 1988	Nine	CMD Arthur VanRhee	Yes	Yes
Fleet Admiral Jeannette Maddox	January 1989	December 1992	Eleven	None	No	No
Fleet Admiral Rob Lerman	January 1993	December 1994	Twelve	VAD Robert Westfall	No	No
Admiral Deborah Nelson-Maetsu (Interim)	January 1995	January 1995	Thirteen	None	No	No
Captain Daniel McGinnis	January 1995	November 1996	Fourteen	None	No	No
Rear Admiral James Herring (Interim)	November 1996	December 1996	Fifteen	None	No	No
Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith	January 1997	December 2000	Seventeen	LCD John Roberts	No	No
Fleet Admiral Edwin Leslie Rickard, Jr.	January 2001	December 2002				
Fleet Admiral Michael W. Malotte	January 2002	(Serving)				



STARFLEET Executive Committees

Executive Committee – Longshaw Administration

Fleet Admiral Adeline Longshaw	-	Chief of Staff
Admiral Peggy Goins	-	Deputy Chief of Staff
Admiral John Wetsch	-	Chief of Operations
Vice Admiral Brandt Heatherington	-	Chief of Personnel
Admiral John Lunt, Jr.	-	Chief of Logistics
Vice Admiral Mike Lyons	-	Chief of Communications
Rear Admiral David C. Wilton	-	Academy Commandant

Executive Committee – Wetsch Administration

Fleet Admiral John Wetsch	-	Chief of Staff
Admiral John Lunt	-	Vice Commanding Admiral
Admiral Vernesta-Louise Torianello	-	Vice Commanding Admiral
Admiral Ronald Lingham	-	Chief of Operations
Vice Admiral David C. Wilton	-	Academy Commandant

Executive Committee – Stillwell Administration

Fleet Admiral Eric A. Stillwell	-	Commanding Admiral
Admiral Dave Posey	-	Vice Commanding Admiral (1982)
Admiral Holly Wells-Booth	-	Vice Commanding Admiral (1983)
Admiral Tony Wynn	-	Chief of Operations (1982)

Admiral George D. Rany	-	Chief of Operations (1983)
Admiral John Hoffstrom	-	Chief of Personnel
Admiral Bryan Jackson	-	Chief of Communications (1982)
Admiral Mike King	-	Chief of Communications (1983)
Admiral Terri Clark	-	Chief of Cultural Affairs

Executive Committee – Booth Administration

Fleet Admiral Fran Booth	-	Commanding Admiral
Admiral Cindy Fieser	-	Vice Commanding Admiral (1984)
Admiral Mary Helm	-	Vice Commanding Admiral (1985)
Admiral Kay Clancey	-	Chief of Operations (1984)
Admiral Bryan A. Ackerman	-	Chief of Operations (1985)
Admiral Steve Smith	-	Chief of Communications
Admiral Bryan A. Ackerman	-	Academy Commandant (1984)
Rear Admiral Chris Lotito	-	Academy Commandant (1985)

Executive Committee – (Steven) Smith Administration

Fleet Admiral Steven L. Smith	-	Commanding Admiral
Admiral Christopher L. Smith	-	Vice Commanding Admiral
Admiral Christopher L. Smith	-	Chief of Operations (1986)
Admiral Bryan A. Ackerman	-	Chief of Operations (1988)
Admiral William A. Krause	-	Chief of Communications (1986)

Rear Admiral Jack Fields	-	Chief of Communications (1988)
Admiral Christopher J. Lotito	-	Academy Commandant

Executive Committee – Maddox Administration

Fleet Admiral Jeannette Maddox	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Admiral Sue Hampton	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET
Admiral Bryan Ackerman	-	Chief of Operations (1989)
Vice Admiral Tom Davis	-	Chief of Operations (1989)
Admiral Jack Fields	-	Chief of Communications (1989)
Vice Admiral David Allen	-	Chief of Communications (1989)
Vice Admiral Judith Brandy	-	Chief of Communications (1991)
Admiral Rob Lerman	-	Academy Commandant
Rear Admiral Denise Peterson	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (1990)
Vice Admiral Kenny Proehl	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (1991)
Vice Admiral Cindy Krell	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (1992)
Rear Admiral David Forvendel	-	Chief of Computer Operations

Executive Committee – Lerman Administration

Fleet Admiral Rob Lerman	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Vice Admiral Anita Davis	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1993)
Rear Admiral Dwain Gleason	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1994)
Vice Admiral Terry Wyatt	-	Chief of Operations (1993)
Fleet Captain Michael JD Knight	-	Chief of Operations (1994)
Admiral Jack Fields	-	Chief of Communications (1993)
Commodore Robbie Lewis	-	Chief of Communications (1994)
Rear Admiral Lori Ann Brown	-	Academy Commandant
Admiral Dave Ryan	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (1993)
Commodore Jennifer Levine	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (1993)
Rear Admiral Clayton Melanson	-	Chief of Computer Operations

Executive Committee – McGinnis Administration

Captain Daniel McGinnis	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Admiral Deborah Nelson	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1995)
Rear Admiral Coyote	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1996)
Admiral Cindy Krell	-	Chief of Operations (1995)
Rear Admiral James Herring	-	Chief of Operations (1996)
Rear Admiral Doug Glenn	-	Chief of Communications
Captain Bjo Trimble	-	Academy Commandant (1995)
Fleet Captain Paul Dyl	-	Academy Commandant (1996)
Captain Linda Reynolds	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations
Commodore Adam Nettles	-	Chief of Computer Operations (1995)
Captain Wayne Cavalier	-	Chief of Computer Operations (1995)

Executive Committee – (Michael) Smith Administration

Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Admiral Charles Freas	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1997)
Admiral Gordon Goldberg	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (2000)
Commodore Tom Monaghan	-	Chief of Operations (1997)
Brigadier General Les Rickard	-	Chief of Operations (1999)
Commodore Gordon Goldberg	-	Chief of Communications (1997)
Vice Admiral Allyson M.W. Dyar	-	Chief of Communications (2000)
Fleet Admiral Rob Lerman	-	Academy Commandant (1997)
Commodore Mandi Herrman	-	Academy Commandant (1997)
Rear Admiral Marlene Miller	-	Academy Commandant (1998)
Commodore Dennis Gray	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations
Commodore Sal Lizard	-	Chief of Computer Operations (1997)
Commodore Jesse Smith	-	Chief of Computer Operations (1998)

Executive Committee – Rickard Administration

Fleet Admiral Les Rickard	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Admiral Gordon Goldberg	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (2001)
Major General Michael Malotte	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET (2002)
Rear Admiral Mark A. Vinson	-	Chief of Operations
Major General Michael Malotte	-	Chief of Communications (2001)
Rear Admiral Greg Trotter	-	Chief of Communications (2002)
Admiral Marlene Miller	-	Academy Commandant
Admiral Alex Rosenzweig	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (2001)
Admiral Chris Wallace	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations (2002)
Rear Admiral Mark H. Anbinder	-	Chief of Computer Operations

Executive Committee – Malotte Administration

Fleet Admiral Michael Malotte	-	Commander, STARFLEET
Vice Admiral Mark H. Anbinder	-	Vice Commander, STARFLEET
Brigadier General Joost Ueffing	-	Chief of Operations
Rear Admiral Greg Trotter	-	Chief of Communications (2003)
Fleet Captain Dixie Halber	-	Chief of Communications (2004)
General Scott A. Akers	-	Academy Commandant
Commodore Jerry Tien	-	Chief of Shuttle Operations
Major General Sandford Berenberg	-	Chief of Computer Operations (2003)
Lieutenant General Mandi Livingston	-	Chief of Computer Operations (2004)
Commodore Tammy Willcox	-	Chief Financial Officer (2003)
Fleet Captain Denby Potts	-	Chief Financial Officer (2004)



STARFLEET International Conferences

Year	Location	Dates Held	Host
1986	St. Louis, MO	June 13 - 15	Region Twelve
1987	Hunt Valley, MD	July 10 - 12	USS Achernar
1988	Cleveland, OH	June 16 - 19	USS Lagrange
1989	San Jose, CA	August 25 - 27	Region Four
1990	Kansas City, MO	August 31 - September 2	USS Stargazer
1991	Hunt Valley, MD	July 12 - 14	USS Odin
1992	Kansas City, MO	July 3 - 5	USS Stargazer
1993	Arlington, TX	July 2 - 4	USS Comanche
1994	Orlando, FL	July 17 - 19	Region Two
1995	Atlanta, GA	July 13 - 16	USS Republic and USS MacLoed
1996	Oklahoma City, OK	August 30 - September 1	USS Ranger
1997	Cherry Hill, NJ	August 22 - 24	Region Seven
1998	Lubbock, TX	July 2 - 5	USS Quannah Parker
1999	Charlotte, NC	August 6 - 8	Region One
2000	Burlington, VT	September 1 - 3	Region Fifteen
2001	Kansas City, MO	July 27 - 29	USS Nomad
2002	San Jose, CA	August 1 - 4	Region Four
2003	Greensboro, NC	July 31 - August 3	Region One
2004	Birmingham, AL	July 29 - August 1	Region Two
2005	San Antonio, TX	June 30 – July 5	Region Three

Glossary of Terms

Atlanta Massacre

The 'court-martial' of Region 4 Coordinator Janis Moore and Region 15 Coordinator Alan Ravitch on charges of 'Conduct Unbecoming an Officer'. This was based on the Officer's Code of Conduct that was published in the STARFLEET Membership Handbook. The Admiralty Board voted to strip both officers of their positions as Regional Coordinators and expel them from the Admiralty Board. This event happened during the 1995 International Conference that was held in Atlanta, Georgia. The results of this event were later rescinded as unjust by order of Fleet Admiral Michael Smith upon his election in 1997.

Bradbury, Fleet Admiral John

Commander, STARFLEET (1974-1977)

First Commander, STARFLEET; position then known as 'Chief of Staff, Starfleet Central'. On October 5, 1973 Bradbury helped in the creation of a local Star Trek Fan Club, in Lufkin, Texas, based on a starship command structure, known as the USS Enterprise.. When other groups made known their interest of doing the same, a parent organization was created to coordinate these individual chapters. On May 23, 1974 STARFLEET was established, according to published reports in Issue One of the "STARFLEET Communications", which was at the time the official newsletter for STARFLEET.

Booth, Fleet Admiral Fran

Commander, STARFLEET (1984-1985)

Cascade Station

Declared the oldest established Space Station in STARFLEET by Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith in 2000 based on records of DTS/ASDB Chairman (at the time) Admiral Chris Wallace. The oldest chapter is the USS *Eagle* (See Eagle, U.S.S.)

Chief of Staff, STARFLEET

Title of the President of STARFLEET until 1981 or 82. Most probably derived from the book "The Star Fleet Technical Manual".

Commanding Admiral, STARFLEET

Title of the President of STARFLEET from 1982 or 83 until 19???. Derived from either from Star Trek: The Motion Picture, where in the novelization, Admiral Nogura was referred to as the "Commanding Admiral", or Star Trek III: The Search for Spock, where Admiral Morrow was referred to as the "Commanding Admiral". Primarily used during the Stillwell Administration.

Commander, STARFLEET

Current title of the President of STARFLEET.

Command Rank

The ranks of Lieutenant Commander, Commander, Captain and Fleet Captain, although Fleet Captain, in some respects, is considered a Flag Rank (SEE Flag Rank). Promotion to Lieutenant Commander and Commander can be done only by the Commanding Officer of each chapter, except when chapter by-laws dictate otherwise. Promotion to these ranks is also granted by Shuttle Operations to persons who have assumed command of a chapter-

in training. The rank of Captain may be granted to an individual by the Chief of Operations, STARFLEET who confirms that an individual selected for command of a chapter is qualified or promotion by the appropriate Regional Coordinator. Promotion to Fleet Captain can only be done by the Executive Committee, STARFLEET. All ranks are considered Honorary, reflecting the involvement, time in service and sacrifice of each individual to their chapters, and in the case of promotion to Captain by the Regional Coordinator or Fleet Captain, to STARFLEET itself.

Contested Election of 1992

The election results of 1992 Commander, STARFLEET, contest were contested after Rob Lerman was declared the winner. It was charged that a conflict of interest existed when Fleet Admiral Jeannette Maddox, who was serving as the Election Coordinator, was found to be on the ticket for opposition Candidate Dan McGinnis. The election was validated when it was deemed Maddox was on a losing ticket. This would lead to a change in the constitution that places the responsibilities of the Election Coordinator under the Chief of Communications, STARFLEET.

Copyright Issue, The

Legalities involving the use of copyright symbols, lettering, graphics and other 'owned' products claimed by Paramount Pictures, the owner of the STAR TREK Franchise. With the help of Susan Sackett (SEE Sackett, Susan), the issue was resolved. Paramount found that no copyright violation occurred because STARFLEET was deemed a "Fan Club" and a non-entity in the eyes of Paramount. This ruling helped a great deal in the launch of their own "Official STAR TREK Fan Club".

Coyote

The preferred nickname of Rear Admiral Paula Schaff, longtime Region 12 Coordinator and current Commanding Officer of the USS Stargazer (SEE Schaff, Rear Admiral Paula "Coyote").

Eagle, U.S.S.

Currently the oldest chapter within STARFLEET.

Enlisted Ranks

The ranks of a non commissioned members of STARFLEET, including Crewman Recruit, Crewman Classes 1, 2 & 3, the Petty Officers - Chief, Senior Chief and Master Chief Petty Officers, as well as Master Chief Petty Officer of the STARFLEET, which is an appointed position by the Commander, STARFLEET. The final system is usually determined by each chapter. Promotion within a chapter is granted by the STARFLEET Constitution to the Commanding Officer, although some chapters would set up a promotion system that would be determined by a promotion committee. Warrant Officer's Rank would follow the same guidelines. All ranks within STARFLEET are considered Honorary.

Enterprise, U.S.S.

An Independent Star Trek Fan Club, founded October 5, 1973. The club was established on the line of the Starship Command structure formed on the television series Star Trek. Was the

central chapter that organized and founded STARFLEET on May 23, 1974.

Flag Rank

The ranks of Commodore, Rear Admiral, Vice Admiral, Admiral and Fleet Admiral, although Fleet Captain, in some respects, is considered a Flag Rank (SEE Command Rank). Promotion to Commodore, Rear Admiral Vice Admiral and Admiral can only be granted by the STARFLEET Executive Committee. Promotion reflects involvement, time in service and sacrifice to the organization. The rank of Admiral is the highest rank any member of STARFLEET can obtained through the promotion system. Only the elected Commander, STARFLEET, or those who succeed to the position of Commander, STARFLEET, are promoted to the rank of Fleet Admiral (SEE Fleet Admiral) although interim Commander, STARFLEET, James Herring refused promotion to that rank citing the time he would be in the position, which was about 48 days (SEE Herring, James). All ranks within STARFLEET are considered Honorary.

Fleet Admiral (Rank)

The rank in which is granted to the Commander, STARFLEET. This rank is held by all former Commanders, STARFLEET, except Dan McGinnis who was demoted to the rank of Captain, after their term of office is over. It is considered an honorary rank that reflects the service of our Commanders, STARFLEET.

Freas, Admiral Charles "Chuck"

Vice Commander, STARFLEET (1997-1999)

Served as Vice Commander, STARFLEET Under Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith. A Tax Lawyer, Freas was able to negotiate with the Internal Revenue Service a forgiveness of back taxes owed by STARFLEET, including a refund of penalties paid. The back taxes and penalties were incurred by the failure of previous STARFLEET Administrations who failed to file the proper Income Tax forms. Freas also negotiated a refund from the US Post Office in late 2000, which refunded the difference between bulk rate mail and . Freas was granted a special 3 year Honorary Membership, in appreciation of his efforts on behalf of STARFLEET, during the 2000 International Conference.

Glenn, Vice Admiral Doug

Chief of Communications, STARFLEET (1995-1996)

Served as a guiding force in the publishing of the STARFLEET Communiqué during the McGinnis Administration. With a limited budget Glenn was able to publish a high quality newsletter for the organization. While serving as the Election Coordinator for the 1996 Commander, STARFLEET election he was able to overcome the illegal barriers put up by the former Commander, STARFLEET Dan McGinnis, after his resignation and hold the election although the results were announce three days late, at no fault to Glenn. Many members of STARFLEET still regard Glenn in a favorable light because of this.

Heatherington, Admiral Brandt

Interim Commander, STARFLEET (1979)

Served as *Interim Commander*, STARFLEET, after Fleet Admiral Adeline Longshaw resigned and until the election of Admiral John Wetsch to the position of *Commander*, STARFLEET. Held the position of *Chief of Personnel*, STARFLEET, was relieved by Fleet Admiral Wetsch when communications between Heatherington and others became non-existent. Has been described as 14 years of age at the time that Wetsch relieved him. If so, he will have been the youngest to hold the position of *Commander* or *Interim Commander*, STARFLEET. (NOTE: It would be impossible for someone his age to hold the position of Commander, STARFLEET now due to age restrictions set out by the STARFLEET Constitution and incorporation laws for the State of North Carolina.

Herring, Rear Admiral James

Interim Commander, STARFLEET (Nov. 1996-Jan. 1997).

Became Commander, STARFLEET when the resignation of Fleet Admiral Dan McGinnis came into affect on Nov. 14, 1996. Because the previous Vice Commander, STARFLEET, Admiral Paula 'Coyote' Schaff, resigned abruptly, and the position was not filled by McGinnis, Herring, as Chief of Operations, STARFLEET, succeeded as Commander, STARFLEET. Refused promotion to Fleet Admiral citing the limited time he would be serving as Commander, STARFLEET however accepted promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral. Herring struggled with McGinnis in trying to obtain files and monies from the former Commander, STARFLEET. Later McGinnis would send a message that Herring 'disappointed him very much' in the Executive Committee's action of demoting McGinnis to the rank of Captain and stripping him of his life-time membership on charges of "Conduct Unbecoming an Officer". Was succeeded as Commander, STARFLEET by Michael D. Smith on Jan. 3, 1997. Herring is currently Missouri Sector Advocate on the Region 12 Command Staff.

Herrmann, Commodore “Wild” Bill

Commanding Officer, USS Rutledge (until 1997)

Outspoken member of Starfleet. Director of Operation: EAGLE, a organization that expound letter writing to all our military personnel overseas. Was know for his frankness and abruptness in his messages over the unofficial STARFLEET Listserv, was banned on several occasions. Was brought up on charges of "Conduct Unbecoming an Officer" during the 1896 International Conference in Oklahoma City in which he was demoted from the rank of Fleet Captain to Captain and stripped of his command of the Rutledge. The crew refused to recognize the order and reaffirmed Herrmann as their Commanding Officer. Later the demotion and order to relieve Herrmann from command was reversed by Michael D. Smith shortly after his election. Later promoted to Commodore by STARFLEET. Voluntarily stepped down as CO of the Rutledge in the summer of 1997.

Honorary Membership

Honorary membership within STARFLEET has taken various forms throughout the years. Currently the STARFLEET Constitution states in Article 8, Section 2 : *The Admiralty Board, after consultation with and approval by the Executive Committee, shall be empowered to grant lifetime memberships in STARFLEET pursuant to criteria it may from time to time determine, consistent with the current Membership Handbook. An outgoing Commander, STARFLEET shall be awarded such a membership unless a motion to deny this privilege is carried by a majority*

of the combined Admiralty Board and Executive Committee.

Honorary Rank

All members may obtain honorary rank and positions within STARFLEET. The only true and legal ranks in STARFLEET are the offices of President and Vice President of STARFLEET, which are the Commander, STARFLEET and Vice Commander, STARFLEET.

“IC from Hell..., The”

Refers to the 1995 International Conference (SEE Atlanta Massacre, The). This title was popularized by the vocal opposition to then-Commander, STARFLEET Dan McGinnis and used to refer to The Atlanta Massacre and the media black-out that was imposed by McGinnis. This delayed information to those who did not attend the IC in light of the events that occurred during this conference. This title was first used by Tom 'Little Guy' Revesto.

Incorporation, The

The incorporation of STARFLEET with the State of North Carolina during the Maddox Administration as a Non-Profit, Social Organization. The incorporation was done secretly and without the membership's knowledge. It was only revealed during the administration of Rob Lerman. This would lead to the problems STARFLEET later had with the IRS. One of the advantage of incorporating STARFLEET is to protect individuals and members from lawsuits and indemnities against the organization.

International Conferences

The annual STARFLEET International Conference which is opened to the membership. Usually the IC, as it is called, have a main Admiralty Board Meeting, seminars and classes for the membership as well as opening, closing and special ceremonies. The Annual Banquet and Dinner is the highlight of the IC. Sometimes it is held in conjunction with a Star Trek Convention, like the DragonCon in Atlanta, Georgia during IC95. Having been held since 1986 before 1994 the gathering was known as the National Conferences (SEE National Conferences).

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

The taxing agency of the United States Government. It recognized STARFLEET as a Non-Profit Service Organization in 1982. It was found that as part of the Incorporation, Jeanette Maddox had failed to files certain forms in order to exempt STARFLEET from income taxes. Penalties and back taxes due kept piling up until 1998 when Admiral Chuck Freas, Vice Commander, STARFLEET, a Tax Lawyer in his own right, negotiated and was able not only get all back taxes forgiven but also got a sizeable refund of all penalties and fees paid to the IRS because of this oversight (SEE Freas, Admiral Charles “Chuck”). This enabled STARFLEET to emerge from the debt caused by the lack of funds inherited by the Smith Administration from the McGinnis Administration.

Junior Officer's Rank

The ranks of Ensign, Lieutenant, Junior Grade and Lieutenant, Senior Grade (referred to as just Lieutenant). Promotion to Lieutenant Commander and Commander can be done only by the

Commanding Officer of each chapter, except when chapter by-laws dictate otherwise. All ranks within STARFLEET are considered Honorary.

Krell, Admiral Cindy

Chief of Operations, STARFLEET (1995-1996)

The highly popular Chief of Operations, STARFLEET, during the first part of the McGinnis Administration. Was mentioned as the primary successor during the attempt to have McGinnis and his entire Executive Committee to resigned (SEE Compromise, The). Resigned due to health reasons in April, 1996, succeeded by James Herring. Later served on the International Conference Selection Committee.

Lerman, Fleet Admiral Rob

Commander, STARFLEET (1992-1994)

Elected after a contentious election which was challenged by a loosing party due to no fault on Lerman (SEE Contested Election of 1992). Had previously served as STARFLEET Academy Commandant, a position he would serve in once more after he left office. Was blamed for delays in publication of the STARFLEET Communiqué. Lost in his re-election bid in 1994 to Dan McGinnis. It was his Executive Committee who suspended Dan McGinnis' membership in STARFLEET prior to leaving office. This would lead to the Nelson Shuffle (SEE Nelson Shuffle).

Longshaw, Fleet Admiral Adeline

Commander, STARFLEET (1977-1979)

Maddox, Fleet Admiral Jeannette

Commander, STARFLEET (1988-1992)

The longest serving Commander, STARFLEET in the history of the organization. Served two full terms without interruption. It was said that STARFLEET came out of 'our parent's basements' with the assention on Fleet Admiral Maddox. She sought and gained the incorporation of STARFLEET with the State of North Carolina. Although STARFLEET caused some problems with her personal and professional life, she left STARFLEET in good standing. However the 1992 election results wer contested due to ca conflict of interest on the part of Maddox, who served as the Election Coordinator, and was on the ticket of one of the candidates. Since she was on the ticket of one of the loosing parties, the election was upheld and Rob Lerman became Commander, STARFLEET (SEE Lerman, Fleet Admiral Rob, Contested Election of 1992).

Maestu, Admiral Deborah

See **Nelson, Admiral Deborah**

Maestu, Captain John

Candidate for ***Commander, STARFLEET*** (1996)

Husband of Admiral Deborah Nelson; Contracted AIDS prior to marriage, inspired Dan McGinnis and others to make AIDS research a charity of STARFLEET. A brief video of why made

with the onscreen help McGinnis, Maestu, Nelson, Rear Admiral Helen Pawlowski and a foreign exchange student from Brazil who was staying with the McGinnis Family. The tape was sold with the proceeds earmarked for the Ryan White Foundation. Later the charity was separated from STARFLEET when it was found that not all the monies promised were available. Maestu ran for Commander, STARFLEET, in 1996, being defeated by Michael D. Smith.

Miller, Vice Admiral David, MD

Chief of Staff for the Commander, STARFLEET (1995-1996)

Infamous *Chief of Staff* under Dan McGinnis, known by some for is abrupt directness. This would cause a lot of hurt feelings within the organization due to what happened with his boss, Dan McGinnis. Later would assist *Interim Commander*, STARFLEET, James Herring, in the retrieval of records, properties and some of the monies owned by STARFLEET. The Correspondence chapter he commands, the USS Antonio Maria Valsalva, was name the 1997 STARFLEET Chapter of the Year.

McGinnis, Captain (Fleet Admiral) Daniel

Ninth Commander, STARFLEET (Jan. 1995-Nov. 14, 1996)

Served previously as the *Region 12 Coordinator*. Was a Candidate for *Commander*, STARFLEET in 1992 & 1994, winning it in 1994. Membership in STARFLEET was suspended before his installation as *Commander*, STARFLEET when question on his financial handling of Region 12 finances came into question. As a result of the installation of Admiral Deborah Nelson (see The Nelson Shuffle) McGinnis' membership was restored and he became *Commander*, STARFLEET. His administration was marked with turmoil and strife, as a result of the afore mention finical improprieties, the Questar Debacle and the falling support he had from the membership. His tenure ended on November 14, 1996 when he resigned. Trying to obtain the property of STARFLEET from McGinnis after the resignation was almost futile. He was symbolically stripped of his lifetime membership and demoted to the rank of Captain on the charges of 'Conduct Unbecoming an Officer'.

Moore, Rear Admiral Janis

Candidate for ***Commander, STARFLEET*** (1994); ***Region 4 Coordinator*** (until 1995)

Outspoken member of STARFLEET. Was a supporter of Rob Lerman before breaking with him and fielding her own candidacy for the position of *Commander*, STARFLEET, in 1994, loosing to Dan McGinnis. Allegedly released information from the Wheaton Camp regarding the problems with McGinnis (SEE Questar Debacle). Called for Dan McGinnis' resignation consistently. Was relieved of position of *Region 4 Coordinator* during the *1996 International Conference* (SEE Atlanta Debacle).

National Conferences

STARFLEET National Conference which was held each year since 1986-93 until the name was changed to the STARFLEET International Conference (SEE International Conferences) for the 1994 International Conference. Usually if a conference was held on either coast, a special conference was established on the other so members of STARFLEET that could not attend

could meet their leaders.

Neighbors, Admiral Linda

Region One Coordinator (until 1997)

The very popular *Region One Coordinator*. Neighbors at first supported and then abandoned "The Compromise" (SEE Compromise, The) when it became clear to her that only in fighting and bicker would occur. She called on all staff, commanders and crewmembers of Region One chapters to sign a non-proliferation pact to cease the criticisms against then-*Commander*, STARFLEET and to try to work in harmony with Dan McGinnis. Surprisingly a majority, but not all, the commanders and staff of Region One signed or announced their support of the pact. Neighbors would later on marry her popular *Regional Chief of Sciences*, Willy Smith, and retire from the position of Region One Coordinator with a high measure of popularity. She still serves STARFLEET as the *commanding officer* of the USS Heimdal.

Nelson, Admiral Deborah

Interim Commander, STARFLEET (Jan. 1995); ***Vice Commander, STARFLEET*** (1995-1996)

Elected Vice Commander, STARFLEET on the Dan McGinnis ticket, was sworn in as interim Commander, STARFLEET, when Dan McGinnis was stripped of his membership prior to January 1st, 1996 (See Nelson Shuffle). After reinstating McGinnis, appointing him Vice Commander, STARFLEET, then resigning as the Interim Commander, STARFLEET, and assumed the Vice Commander, STARFLEET, position. Married John Maestu. Resigned position prior to the 1996 International Conference as a protest of the lack of communications between STARFLEET headquarters in Belleville, Illinois, and her office.

Nelson Shuffle, The

Series of events that led to the installation of Daniel McGinnis as the Ninth Commander, STARFLEET. It started when McGinnis' STARFLEET Membership was suspended by the Executive Committee under Fleet Admiral Rob Lerman. Without a STARFLEET membership, the Executive Committee refused to install McGinnis, who was the legally elected winner of the position of Commander, STARFLEET during the previous election. Instead they swore in Admiral Deborah Nelson, the legally elected Vice Commander, STARFLEET, as the Commander, STARFLEET. Nelson's first act as Commander, STARFLEET was to restore McGinnis' membership in STARFLEET and appoint him as her Vice Commander, STARFLEET. The Nelson resigned, allowing McGinnis to become Commander, STARFLEET. He then appointed Nelson as his Vice Commander, STARFLEET.

Questar Debacle, The

An affair that affected STARFLEET that rose from Dan McGinnis' booking company, "Questar", who allegedly failed to pay Star Trek: The Next Generation star Wil 'Wesley Crusher' Wheaton for appearing at conventions hosted by Questar. It would lead to the "Atlanta Massacre", the removal of Bill Herrmann as CO of his chapter and indirectly to the resignation of Dan McGinnis as Commander, STARFLEET.

Rayburn, Brigadier Dennis

President, United Federation of Planets International (1996-97); ***Director, Existing Fan Club Program*** (1997-1999)

Member of the STARFLEET Chapter Station Nikola Tesla, helped in the establishment of the United Federation of Planets Internationale (UFPI) (SEE United Federation of Planets Internationale UFPI)) in 1996. Left the UFPI under mysterious circumstances. Assisted in the creation of a department within the office of STARFLEET Operations to help facilitate fan clubs and/or chapters that left to rejoin STARFLEET. Currently served as Vice Chief of Operations, East, STARFLEET and Commanding Officer, Station Nikola Tesla..

Ravitch, Rear Admiral Alan

Region 15 Coordinator (until 1995)

Outspoken member of STARFLEET; held position of Region 15 Coordinator until stripped of position (SEE Atlanta Massacre).

Rickard, Fleet Admiral Edwin L. "Les"

Commander, STARFLEET (to take office in 2001)

Long time member of the STARFLEET Marine Corps, rising to the rank of General upon his election as Commander, STARFLEET. Served as Chief of Operations, STARFLEET under Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith, succeeding Admiral Tom Monaghan after serving as Monaghan's Vice Chief. Active in the SFMC. When a debate over whether he would go into the elected position of Commander STARFLEET as Fleet Admiral or a marine rank of "General of the Marines" started, Rickard made it known he would be "Fleet Admiral" Rickard, since it is the only rank authorized for the Commander, STARFLEET.

Roddenberry, Gene

Creator of STAR TREK

Accepted Honorary Membership in STARFLEET under Eric Stillwell. Was said to be 'very concerned' with the militarization of STARFLEET. It was this that led John Wetsch to organize (or re-organize) Starfleet Command.

Sackett, Susan

Administrative Assistant to Gene Roddenberry

Assisted Eric Stillwell in resolving the 'Copyright Violation Issue' with Paramount Pictures in 1984. Accepted an Honorary Membership under Eric Stillwell.

Schaff, Rear Admiral Paula "Coyote"

Candidate for Commander, STARFLEET (1996); ***Vice Commander, Starfleet*** (Aug.-Oct. 1996); ***Region 12 Coordinator*** (until Dec. 31, 1996)

Is known by the lone name of "Coyote", preferring that all articles and publications address her by this name. Succeeded Admiral Deborah Maestu (SEE Nelson, Admiral Deborah) as Vice

Commander, STARFLEET, while retaining the position of Region 12 Coordinator. Promoted to Admiral, promotion rescinded after her resignation as Vice Commander, STARFLEET, because of the lack of communications between STARFLEET Headquarters and her own office. Was a candidate for the position of Commander, STARFLEET, during the turmoil of the 1996 election, in which she lost to Michael D. Smith. Resigned as Region 12 Coordinator on Dec. 31, 1996. Still serves STARFLEET as the commanding officer of the USS Stargazer.

SFI

See STARFLEET

SFI.org

See STARFLEET Webpage

Smith, Admiral Christopher

Author of an article that appeared in the Starfleet Communiqué in Mid-1989 entitled, "12 Years: History of Starfleet" in which a majority of the early narrative was based upon.

Smith, Admiral Linda

See Neighbors, Admiral Linda

Smith, Fleet Admiral Michael D. "Ranger Mike"
Commander, STARFLEET (1997-2000)

Elected Commander, STARFLEET after the turmoil's of Dan McGinnis (See McGinnis, Captain Daniel). Before his election, Smith had served as the Vice Chief of Staff under McGinnis, resigning after he encountered 'what he described as double talk and some troubling happenings at STARFLEET Headquarters. He thus became a member of the vocal opposition against McGinnis and was referred to as "Ranger Mike". He assisted in the formulation of "The Compromise" (SEE Compromise, The) and became more vocal after the plan fell through. After urging from some of his supporters and seeing that STARFLEET need different leadership, Smith announced he would be a candidate for Commander, STARFLEET, in the upcoming election. During this time he served as Region Seven Vice Coordinator. After this election, Smith set up to 'repair' or correct the damage that McGinnis caused by reversing several decrees, orders, demotions and determinations they saw as unjust. He invited all former member of STARFLEET to rejoin the organization without fear of trouble of retribution. Smith also set up a committee to reform the Constitution of STARFLEET. The biggest struggles within STARFLEET was the acquiring of monies and properties of STARFLEET from the former Commander, STARFLEET, confronting the staggering debt left by the McGinnis Administration and the IRS Problems. Although not all monies and properties were recovered, the latter two problems (the staggering debt and the IRS Issue) were resolved in STARFLEET's favor by the end on 1999. Smith's term in office was hallmarked by the reform measures that he and his Admiralty Board initiated, including a constitution that limited the power and length of terms of office for the Commander, STARFLEET, and gave the membership a clearer voice in policy-making decisions. In 1998 Smith ran unopposed as Commander, STARFLEET and now leaves office in

2001 on a wave of high popularity and appreciation from a majority of STARFLEET members. Is only the second Commander, STARFLEET to serve two full terms, although Smith's tenure was two day short due to the election mess caused by the illegal obstruction by the previous Fleet Admiral.

Smith, Fleet Admiral Steven

Commander, STARFLEET (1986-1988)

STARFLEET

The official name of the International STAR TREK Fan Association, founded on May 23, 1974 and incorporated by the State of North Carolina as a Non-Profit Social Organization. Usually the entire word "STARFLEET" is usually capitalized when referring to this club. Also known as STARFLEET International. This name was made the 'official' title for the organization by Fleet Admiral Eric Stillwell. Prior to this event the name was interchanged with other names such as Starfleet Central, Starfleet Command and Starfleet Headquarters. The name is derived from the name of the governmental organization that the USS Enterprise was under on the TV series STAR TREK.

Starfleet Central

The early name of the organization known as STARFLEET. Derived from the STAR TREK Original Episode "Tomorrow is Yesterday" . Originally Uhura called for "Starfleet Central" however later versions in rerun over dubbed changing it to "Starfleet Command".

Starfleet Command

An early name for the organization currently known as STARFLEET. Was primarily used during the administration of John Wetsch. Wetsch would use this name for his 'reorganized' STAR TREK Association, Starfleet Command. <http://www.atmosphere.be/fantasy/starfleetcommand/>

STARFLEET Communication, The

The name of the official newsletter of STARFLEET from the inception of the organization in 1974.

STARFLEET Communiqué, The

The current name for the official newsletter of STARFLEET. Has appeared in various forms - pocketbook, magazine and newspaper formats.

STARFLEET Constitution The

The legal document that is the basis on how STARFLEET is run. The current document, ratified by the membership in 1998 and enacted on January 1, 1999, includes guarantees of membership rights, curbing the power of the Commander, STARFLEET, and takes the Executive Committee out of the Admiralty Board.

Starfleet Headquarters

A name that was used interchangeably with other names: STARFLEET, Starfleet Central and

Starfleet Command until 1981. Currently used by members of STARFLEET to refer to the place of residence for the sitting Commander, STARFLEET.

STARFLEET Historian, The Office of

The department of STARFLEET assigned to gather and maintain all historical materials and artifacts pertaining to STARFLEET: The International STAR TREK Fan Association, Inc. Created in 1998 under Fleet Admiral Michael D. Smith, it was under the auspices of the Office of the Commander, STARFLEET. In 2001 it will be transferred to the Office of the Chief of Communications, STARFLEET. Currently the STARFLEET Historian's Office has a staff of two officers and has enlisted the help of others in it's search for historical texts, artifacts and narratives that are helpful in it's assigned goals. The first stage of the Historical Project is a genealogical lineage of each chapter from the original STARFLEET chapter, the USS Enterprise (SEE Enterprise, U.S.S). The second is a written narrative in which this Website is a part of. other stages will include a database derived from the lineage project and the ultimate publication of this narrative in hard copy form, among others. This narrative and Website are authorized under Office of the STARFLEET Historian and is maintained by the Editor and Compositor of the Official History and the USS Black Hawk Website.

STARFLEET International (SFI)

See STARFLEET

STARFLEET Membership Handbook, The

The handbook of rules, guidelines and codes of conduct on how one enjoys membership within STARFLEET. Usually a part of the membership packet, which holds the membership card, certificate, and handbook. The handbook also contains the constitution of STARFLEET, the final organizational law and guideline upon which STARFLEET is run. The last handbook was updated and released in December, 1999.

STARFLEET Marine Corps (SFMC)

A division of STARFLEET that was primarily created for the ground troop aspects thought to be part of STARFLEET. A portion of this division split from STARFLEET to for an independent organization, the Starfleet Marines International (SEE Starfleet Marines International). Holds a yearly conference called the International Muster. Although it has it's own command and internal structure, its members are full member of STARFLEET, usually holding chapter positions as well as Marine Corps positions. Marine units assigned to chapters are called a Marine Squadron Group (MSG).

Starfleet Marines International (SMI)

An umbrella organization to act as a resource of materials and information to other Trek Clubs that had Marines or wanted Marines.

STARFLEET Webpage (SFI.ORG)

The presence of STARFLEET on the World Wide Web. Located at <http://www.sfi.org>, you may

find out about STARFLEET, the command structure, access publications, chapter information and how to join STARFLEET. Plans are to make a 'members only' area.

STAR TREK

The popular Science Fiction Classic TV Show, created by legendary producer-writer Gene Roddenberry, that originally ran from 1966-1969 on the NBC Television Network. It told the tail of the crew of the Starship Enterprise, under the command of Captain James T. Kirk and their exploits as a part of the United Federation of Planets and Starfleet in the 23rd Century. A letter writing campaign, headed by the 'First Fan of STAR TREK', Bjo Trimble and her husband John, cause NBC to renew the series to a third season. After its' cancellation in 1969 after the third season, STAR TREK obtain 'cult' status during the initial series of reruns in syndication, after which caused nine movies and three hit spin-offs to be produced, with a tenth movie and a fourth spin-off in the planning stages. It was in 1974 that a small fan club of this television series, the USS Enterprise out of Lufkin, Texas converted itself in what is know today as STARFLEET. <http://www.startrek.com>

Stillwell, Fleet Admiral Eric A.

Commander, STARFLEET

Took over STARFLEET after the resignation of John Wetsch in 1983. He had become the Chief of Personnel under John Wetsch after Wetsch relieved Brandt Heatherington due to some sort of non-communication issues. He then became embroiled in a very public "tug-of-war" which would lead to his developing the "Mandate for Change" (See Mandate for Change, The). Once Commander, STARFLEET, then called "Chief of Staff, Starfleet Command", he set up changing the structure, including finalization of the name to STARFLEET, as well as changing the official title of the president of STARFLEET from "Chief of Staff" to "Commanding Admiral" (See Chief of Staff), in which later would changer to "Commander". Stillwell won initial IRS recognition of STARFLEET as a non-profit entity, negotiated with Paramount Pictures on the "Copyright Violation" (See Copyright Issue, The) and convinced the leadership of the STAR TREK Welcomittee in taking STARFLEET off their "Blacklist". After defections and problems with members of his own Admiralty Board, Stillwell resigned as Commander, STARFLEET. He later became a Production Assistant on the STAR TREK: THE NEXT GENERATION series, as well as a co-writer of the popular episode "Yesterday's Enterprise" and at least one episode of STAR TREK VOYAGER.

Trek International

A Star Trek Fan Association developed by members of the Stillwell Executive Committee and lead by Anthony Wynn (SEE Wynn, Vice Admiral Anthony). Would later disband and some of the chapters were absorbed into STARFLEET.

Trimble, Fleet Captain Bjo

***First Fan of STAR TREK; Commandant, STARFLEET Academy* (1995-1996)**

Personal friends of the Roddenberry's who led the successful letter writing campaign to get the TV Series STAR TREK renewed for a Third Season. Meeting Roddenberry during a convention in Cleveland in 1965, she and her husband, John, became frequent visitors to the set of the

original STAR TREK series. Later became a noted writer editor and publisher in her own right, authoring the very popular Star Trek Concordance and appeared as an 'extra' during the briefing scene in STAR TREK: THE MOTION PICTURE. A very popular speaker at conventions, was enlisted by Eric Stillwell to help in promotion STARFLEET. Due to her experience in establishing the academy for the Society of Creative Anachronisms (SCA) she was later recruited by Dan McGinnis to become his Commandant, STARFLEET Academy. Her major contribution was to insist that courses were "kosher", or in line with the official STAR TREK Universe, especially those dealing with the fictional STAR TREK History. She would resign due to personal reasons in 1996. Bjo and her husband, John, now live in the Los Angeles area of California, after many years residing in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, area.

United Federation of Planets Internationale (UFPI)

An International Star Trek Fan Association, created in 1996 partially in response to the refusal of Dan McGinnis to step down as Commander, STARFLEET. Many members of this organization assumed that STARFLEET would crumble under the weight of the McGinnis Administration and saw the creation as the only way of preserving their interests in STAR TREK. Many members of STARFLEET saw the UFPI as trying to destroy STARFLEET. There were mass defections of members and chapter at the beginning, hitting Region Four especially hard. This organization still exists. <http://www.ufpi.org/>

Vessel Registry

The list of official chapters (starships), chapters in training (shuttles), STARFLEET Executive Committee members and support staff, the Regional Coordinators and Commanding Officer of each chapter. It also contains a list of Webpages and is updated as needed by the Office of Operations, STARFLEET. The Vessel Registry is sent to each member as a part of the membership packet and can be accessed off the STARFLEET Webpage. It can also be requested through the US Mail for a small fee.

Wheaton, Wil "Wesley Crusher"

The actor who played "Wesley Crusher" on STAR TREK: THE NEXT GENERATION. Was involved with the Questar Debacle, in which the company he was run by Dan McGinnis owed him monies for appearances at conventions (SEE Questar Debacle, The). Sued McGinnis successfully however it was never reviled if McGinnis ever paid or settled with him. Was present at the convention that launched the UFPI (SEE United Federation of Planets Internationale) where he was granted an honorary membership in the new club and the honorary rank of Admiral. Has gone on the several acting jobs including the remake of the "Absent-Minded Professor" starring Robin Williams and the movie "Mr. Stitches", among others.

Wynn, Vice Admiral Anthony "Wyxn"

Chief of Communications (1981); Chief of Operations (1982)

Served as the "Vulcan" Chief of Communications under John Wetsch and later Chief of Operations under Eric Stillwell. Also known as Vice Admiral T. Wyxn (SEE WYXN). Would later lead the revolt against Fleet Admiral Stillwell and created Trek International, which later would fizzle (SEE Trek International). Has been recently been the subject of conjecture due to Admiral

Chris Smith's narrative "15 Years of STARFLEET" on when he indicated that it was the belief of some that VADM T WYXN was Eric Stillwell. In fact Wynn was a roommate of Stillwell at the time as he was attending the University of Oregon together. He would later move to Texas and start Trek International. Wynn is currently a Civilian Employee of the US Department of Defense (DoD).

WYXN

The nickname of Vice Admiral Anthony Wynn (SEE Wynn, Vice Admiral Anthony).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. In 1999, just before the 25th Anniversary International Conference in Charlotte, General Akers announced that he had concluded that the birthdate for STARFLEET was October 5, 1974. This was deduced through discussions with Fleet Admiral Bradbury. In the narrative supplied by Admiral Christopher Smith, it revealed that the birthdate of STARFLEET was May 23, 1974. Later, in discussions with General Akers, we investigated this while on IRC December 6, 2000. He happened to have a copy of the very STARFLEET Communications (Issue One) on hand and found the reference that Admiral Smith had made in his article. We also deduced through another issue of this same publication that October 5, 1974 was the first anniversary of the creation of the original USS *Enterprise* in 1973.

While working on this project, Admiral Chris Wallace noted that, going from the Stardates and their Earthdate translations in the Logs of the USS *Enterprise*, that the *Enterprise* was founded in 1974 (not 1973) and that STARFLEET was founded in 1975, and not 1974. Admiral Wallace was able to work out the Stardate system that John Bradbury used. From this, he noted the actual founding date for STARFLEET was May 6, 1975. Based on the Stardate system, the actual date of the founding of the USS *Enterprise* is not confirmed, however we have all decided to use the October 5, 1975 First Anniversary Date noted in STARFLEET Communications Volume 2, Issue 1. Therefore, we have decided that the USS *Enterprise* was founded on October 5, 1974.

2. In mid-November, 2000, the STARFLEET Historian sent me a message while I was on

the STARFLEET IRC that he had a BIG surprise for me. A few days later I received an e-mail attachment with five scanned documents. Four of them were a letter from Fleet Admiral Eric Stillwell to Fleet Admiral John Bradbury apprising him of the status of STARFLEET. Covered in this letter was the relieving of Brandt Heatherington, his development of the Mandate for Change, and his views of the subsequent 'feud' with Fleet Admiral Wetsch. It also stated the events leading up to Fleet Admiral Wetsch's resignation in September 1981. The fifth document is a letter dated in Mid-1983, from Fleet Admiral John Wetsch to Fleet Admiral John Bradbury, offering Bradbury an honorary membership in his new club, Starfleet Command. This letter essentially confirms what is said in the Stillwell letter. (SEE Documents Link, Documents 1-5)

3. A day or so after receiving the message above, I received another e-mail from Scott Akers that forwarded an e-mail he received from Eric Stillwell. In response to a question asking for the true identity of VADM T.WYXN, Stillwell harkened back to his old roommate, Tony Wynn, adding that he had not heard from him in a long time. Early in December, 2000, I received another forwarded message, this time a post from Tony Wynn to Eric Stillwell (SEE Document 6) that told Eric he saw a "STARFLEET History" on the USS *Tanagra* website and that there were some errors concerning his identity that needed to be corrected. No mention of the Official Site was given as I had already, based on the earlier Stillwell forward, changed that narrative.

4. In the letter from Fleet Admiral Stillwell to Mrs. Bradbury (SEE Documents Link,

Documents 1-5 and Chapter Four - Wetsch Administration, #1) also revealed what had happened since Wetsch resigned.

Interim CS, these requests were subsequently denied.

5. In the same post from Tony Wynn (SEE Document 6 and Chapter Three - Wetsch Administration, #2)) he revealed that he was the instigator of Trek International. He also indicated his regret at this action since Trek International did not take hold and most of the chapters we reabsorbed into STARFLEET. I personally hope that this is the start of repairing a rift that happened between two old friends and roommates.

6. In November 2000, Fleet Admiral Lerman e-mailed to criticize my narrative of his story, saying it was an interesting story, but I did not have all the facts. I have invited Fleet Admiral Lerman to relay his side of the story, however he has yet to take me up on this. Let me say this - that I look on Fleet Admiral Lerman with a great amount of respect and hope that soon he will be able to add or clarify to this narrative sometime in the near future. To his credit I have revised part of this narrative to read "...that according to some..." seeing that not all saw it that way.

7. This event was handed down off the STARFLEET listserve. I later talked to a member of McGinnis' own Headquarters Staff and after I told the person this story about the Nelson Shuffle, she replied, "That's pretty much how I remember it."

8. The 1995 International Conference is probably the most talked about and documented ICs in STARFLEET History. Due to a 'media blackout' imposed by Dan McGinnis, information was scarce from Atlanta on what was going on. Initially a few brave souls were going to issue updates from their rooms but these were, alas, barred as well. Finally, three different reports were issued immediately after IC95 was over. One was by Lisa Paradis-Berkenbilt, another by Sashi German and a third, which was a report to the Region Seven Coordinator, who was unable to attend, was by future Commander, STARFLEET, 'Ranger' Mike Smith (SEE Links, IC95 Report, Captain Sashi German, IC95 Report, Captain Lisa Paradis-Berkenbilt and IC95 Report to Region 7, Fleet Captain Mike 'Ranger' Smith).

9. It was alleged that Moore sent packets containing copies of a letter from the Wheaton people, including contracts, communications and legalities, to individual COs throughout STARFLEET. I received a copy of this packet from the CO of the Mothership of the shuttlecraft I commanded at the time after I had heard about it. I have since displaced these items in the move from Tennessee to Illinois (so please do not ask for them).

10. Rear Admiral Herring would later approach the Executive Committee with a request to be promoted to Fleet Admiral and be granted a lifetime membership for his time serving as Interim Commander, STARFLEET. As neither had been granted to any previous

About the Publishing Team

Chief Editor and Publisher

Now retired, Admiral Wallace served in a variety of roles in STARFLEET and is the author of dozens of reference works.



Senior Historical Consultant

In addition to his other duties, General Akers serves as the STARFLEET Chief Historian. This work is an enhancement of information previously compiled by himself.



Project Coordinator

Commodore Higdon serves in the Office of the Chief Historian as well as Commanding the U.S.S. *Black Hawk*. He maintains the web presence of the Office of STARFLEET Historian and this work is based on information from that site.



Senior Artist

Rear Admiral Pipgras serves as the Senior Illustrator for STARFLEET Region Five and produced many of the artwork and graphics showcased in this work, as well as many others.



Layout Consultant

Ms. Shinguji serves as the Director of Publications for Panda Press Interstellar.



Marine Historical Consultant

General Jackson served as the Chief Historian for the STARFLEET Marine Corps and assisted with information regarding the SFMC.

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