



NAVY MEDICINE *FAST FACTS*

February 2024

ONE NAVY MEDICINE

Medical Corps + Hospital Corps + Nurse Corps + Dental Corps
Medical Service Corps + Civilian Corps



ACTIVE DUTY + RESERVE + CIVILIAN

SUPPORTING 2 SERVICES

OPERATING ABOVE, ON, AND BELOW THE SURFACE



MISSION

As a Maritime Medical Force, we develop and deliver *manned, trained, equipped, maintained, and certified* medical forces that force develop, generate, and preserve the Naval human weapons system.

PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP, 2023-2024



- The Pacific Fleet hosted **Pacific Partnership '24** aboard USNS Mercy from October 10, 2023 to January 21, 2024.
- Mission participants included more than **800** U.S. Navy, Army, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, government civilians and nongovernment agencies, along with military personnel from Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, New Zealand and Germany.
- This was the **19th iteration** of the largest annual multilateral disaster response preparedness mission conducted in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Pacific Partnership focuses on improving disaster response preparedness, resiliency and capacity while enhancing partnerships with participating nations and civilian humanitarian organizations throughout the region.
- **HEALTH SERVICES OVERVIEW:**
 - **16,781** Patient Encounters
 - **2,297** Host Nation (HN) Citizens Trained
 - **748** Medical Engagements, including coverage for **150** events at the Pacific Games
 - **410** surgeries conducted (**336** aboard Mercy and **74** at Host Nation Hospitals)
 - **334** Mercy Admissions
 - **3,660+** Dental Patients and **11,440+** Procedures (including **1,680** Extractions and **431** Restorations)
 - Dispensed over **16,000** pairs of glasses and sunglasses to **7,025** Optometry Patients
 - Conducted over **1,000** imaging services including **690+** X-Rays, **380+** Echocardiograms, **133** CTs, and **39** Ultrasounds
 - Provided more than **7,400** Ancillary & Screening Services including over **4,000** lab tests
- **CAPACITY BUILDING:**
 - Trained **30** HN personnel proper maintenance of Medical Air Compressors and standard medical equipment
 - Installed water filter systems for local schools
- **DONATIONS AND TRANSFERS:**
 - Donated **70+** pallets of medical/surgical consumable supplies and medication to HN hospitals



NAVY MEDICINE FAST FACTS



NAVY MEDICINE TIMECAPSULE – BLACK HISTORY MONTH

- From the dawn of the U.S Navy, African-Americans have played vital roles in its history and have embodied the basic tenets of service and commitment to duty. At the same time, the African-American experience in Navy history is a story about breaking barriers, living through a segregated service, and overcoming limitations of opportunity on the path to what Admiral Elmo “Bud” Zumwalt called “One Navy.”
- Ironically, as the U.S. Navy steamed from the age of sail and into the early twentieth century, many of its policies on servicemembers became less progressive. During the Woodrow Wilson Administration, the “Jim Crow” state laws of the south became, in part, the policy of the U.S. Navy.
- During the 1920s, the Navy instituted the segregation in its service; and from 1922 to 1942, it barred blacks from serving as anything but mess attendants or stewards.
- By order of President Franklin Roosevelt, four months after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Navy’s discriminatory policies were chipped away at. On April 7, 1942, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced that the Navy would start accepting the enlistment of blacks in ratings other than messmen.
- By 1943, African Americans were finally allowed to serve in other enlisted ratings including as hospital corpsmen; and by 1944 African-Americans could serve as naval officers.
- Segregation in all military services was finally eradicated by Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948



NOTABLE NAVY MEDICAL TRAILBLAZERS



- The first African-American in Navy Medicine on record is **Joseph Anderson**, a 16-year who served as a medical sailor aboard the schooner USS Eagle in 1800.
- On July 26, 1943, the first class of African-Americans entered Hospital Corps School in Great Lakes. Among the first corpsmen in 1943 was **John Andrew Haskins, Jr.**, of Alexandria, Virginia, who later earned distinction as the first African-American corpsman to receive an award for heroism (Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroic conduct following the explosion of the Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, California, Oct. 1944).
- Dr. **Arthur Lee Thompson** of Detroit, Michigan, was sworn into the Navy Medical Corps, on July 12, 1944. Although not the first African-American physician to serve in the Navy, he is the first to serve in the Navy Medical Corps.
- On September 23, 1944, Dr. **Thomas Watkins, Jr.**, of Salisbury, N.C., became the first African-American commissioned in the Navy Dental Corps.
- On March 8, 1945, **Phyllis Mae Daley** of New York, N.Y., was sworn into the Navy Reserve earning the distinction as the first black nurse in the U.S. Navy.
- In April 1945, HA2c **Ruth Isaacs**, HA2c **Katherine Horton**, and HA2c **Inez Patterson** become the first African-American women to graduate basic Hospital Corps School (Bethesda, Maryland).
- **SOME NOTABLE AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS:**
 - First CO: CAPT **Bernett “Bernie” Johnson**, MC, USN, Naval Hospital Yokosuka (1977)
 - First Female CO: CAPT **Julia Barnes**, NC, USN, Naval Hospital Great Lakes (1986)
 - First 1-Star Flag: Rear Adm. (lower half) **Maceo Eugene Fussell**, MC, USNR (1993)
 - First 2-Star Flag: Rear Adm. (upper half) **James A. Johnson**, MC, USN (2001)
 - First 3-star Flag: Vice Adm. **Adam M. Robinson**, MC, USN, Surgeon General (2007-2011)
 - First Force Master Chief: FORCE **Laura Martinez**, USN (2007)