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U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
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Vice Admiral
Benedict J. Semmes, Jr.
U.S. Navy

President
U.S. Naval War College

Benedict Joseph Semmes, Jr., was born in Memphis, Tenn., on April 8, 1913, son of the late B.J. Semmes, Sr., and Mrs. Amy Lardner Semmes. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy and was commissioned Ensign on May 31, 1934. His selection to the rank of Rear Admiral was approved by the President on July 18, 1958, his date of rank July 1, 1959. He was appointed Vice Admiral to date from April 1, 1964.

After graduation, his first assignment was in the battleship *Mississippi*. He then had duty on the staff of Commander Battle Force until March 1938, after which he had successive service in the destroyers *Claxton* and *Badger*. In January 1940, he was assigned to the USS *Wasp* and served on board until she was sunk by a Japanese submarine in the Coral Sea in September 1942. From December 1942, he served as Executive Officer of the USS *Sigsbee*, participating in raids on Marcus and Wake Islands and in the assault of Tarawa.

In the summer of 1944, he took command of the USS *Picking*, which he retained until V-J Day. In that command he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for heroism in combat. Post WWII sea duty was comprised of command of the destroyer *Ault*, Destroyer Division 302 in the Western Pacific during Korean hostilities, as Chief of Staff of Destroyers, Atlantic, the USS *Shenandoah*, and Destroyer Flotilla Three.

Shore assignments for Vice Admiral Semmes have included duty on the Staff of Commander, Gulf Sea Frontier, in Germany on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany and several tours in the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington. He graduated from the National War College in 1958.

In May 1962, Vice Admiral Semmes reported as Commander, Middle East Force in the Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf Area, and in August 1963, became Commander Cruiser Destroyer Force, Atlantic. On April 1, 1964, he became Chief of Naval Personnel and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Personnel and Naval Reserve), where he served a four year tour. On detachment to command the Second Fleet and Striking Fleet Atlantic in April, 1968, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his performance as Chief of Naval Personnel. The Reserve Officers Association recognized this performance by presenting him the Minute Man Hall of Fame Award in May 1968. On completion of his tour as Commander Second Fleet in September of 1970, he reported to Washington for duty as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Requirements and Readiness). He assumed Presidency of the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I. on August 17, 1971.

Vice Admiral Semmes' wife is the former Katharine Ainsworth of Charleston, S.C., daughter of the late Vice Admiral W.L. Ainsworth, USN (Ret.) and Mrs. Katharine Gardner Ainsworth of Wonalancet, N.H. They have four children: Walden (Mrs. John Randall), Raphaele, Benedict Joseph, III and Amy.



Rear Admiral
Graham Tahler
U.S. Naval Reserve

Deputy to the President
U.S. Naval War College

Rear Admiral Graham Tahler, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and a graduate of Queens College, started his Navy career in the V-5 Program, taking his Naval Aviation Cadet Training at Floyd Bennett Field, New York in 1941.

He was commissioned as a Naval Aviator in 1942. He participated in the Guadalcanal Campaign with Composite Squadron Twenty-one and Composite Squadron Thirty-eight and for heroism and extraordinary achievement during September 1943 to March 1944 he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In July 1944 he reported for duty with Torpedo Squadron Eighty-five and took part in the first Naval Aviation strike on Tokyo while flying from USS *Shangri-La*. He was awarded the Navy Cross and a Gold Star in lieu of the Second Air Medal for outstanding service in that assignment.

After successive tours at three Naval Air Stations and COMNAVAIRPAC staff during the period May 1959 to March 1963, he had duty as TAR (Naval Reserve personnel on active duty in the training and administration of the Naval Reserve) in the Mobilization and Reserve Plans Branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. He served two tours as Assistant Coordinator of Naval Air Reserve in the office of the DCNO (Air) and a tour as Commanding Officer, Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Memphis, Tenn. In 1968 with the rank of Captain, he reported to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, as Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration and Personnel on the staff of the Chief of Naval Air Training.

In addition to the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three Gold Stars, Rear Admiral Tahler has the Naval Reserve Medal; American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one silver star and two bronze stars (seven operations); Navy Occupation Service Medal, Asia Clasp; National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; Armed Forces Reserve Medal and the Philippine Liberation Medal.

Rear Admiral Tahler is married to the former Joan Wolf and they have five children, Lois Ann, Virginia Claire, Ellen Joan, James William and Sarah Jane. His official residence is Long Island, New York.

He received his promotion to Rear Admiral effective in February 1971, and in April reported to the Naval War College as Deputy to the President.



Honorable

U. Alexis Johnson

**Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State**

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Department of State, was born 17 October 1908 in Falun, Kansas. He received his A.B. (1931) from Occidental College; and did postgraduate work at Georgetown University (1931-32).

After his appointment as Vice Consul and Secretary with the Diplomatic Service in 1935, Mr. Johnson served as Language Attaché, American Embassy, Tokyo (1935-37); Vice Consul, Seoul (1937-39); Vice Consul, Tientsin, China (1939); and Vice Consul, Mukden, Manchuria (1940-42). After returning to the Department (June-November 1942), he was assigned as Third Secretary and Vice Consul, becoming Second Secretary and Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro (1942-44).

During 1944 Mr. Johnson attended the U.S. Army Civil Affairs Training School, University of Chicago. He was designated Consul, Manila, Philippine Islands (1945); and was detailed to General Headquarters, Supreme Command Allied Powers, Tokyo (1945-47). From 1947-50 he was American Consul, Yokohama. Upon returning to the Department he was appointed Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs (1950-51), becoming Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs in 1951.

Mr. Johnson served as U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (1953-58), U.S. Ambassador to Thailand (1958-61), Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (1961-64), and Deputy Ambassador to Vietnam (1964). He returned to Washington as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in November 1965, and was named Ambassador to Japan in July 1966. He assumed his present position in February 1969.

In addition, Mr. Johnson was coordinator for the United States delegation to the Geneva Conference in 1954; the U.S. representative for ambassadorial negotiations with the Chinese Communists for release of United States and Chinese citizens (1955-58); and a member of the SEATO Council (1958-61).



Admiral
Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr.
U.S. Navy

Chief of Naval Operations

Elmo Russell Zumwalt, Jr., was born in San Francisco, California, on November 29, 1920, son of Dr. E.R. Zumwalt and Dr. Frances Zumwalt. He attended Tulare (California) Union High School, where he was Class Valedictorian and the Rutherford Preparatory School, at Long Beach, California, before his appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland from his native state in 1939. As a Midshipman he was President of the Trident Society, Vice President of the Quarterback Society, was twice winner of the June Week Public Speaking Contest, Company Commander in 1941, Regimental Three Striper in 1942, and participated in inter-collegiate debating. Graduated cum laude and commissioned Ensign on June 19, 1942, with the Class of 1943, he subsequently progressed to the rank of Admiral, to date from July 1, 1970.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1942, he joined the USS *Phelps*, and in November 1943 was detached for instruction in the Operational Training Command, Pacific, at San Francisco, California. In January 1944 he reported on board the USS *Robinson*, and for service as Evaluator in the Combat Information Center in action against enemy Japanese battleships during the Battle for Leyte Gulf, October 25, 1944, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V."

After the cessation of hostilities in August 1945, until December 8 of that year, he commanded (as prize crew officer) HIJMS *Ataka*, a 1200-ton Japanese river gunboat with two hundred officers and crew. In that capacity he took the first ship since the outbreak of World War II, flying the United States flag, up the Yangtze River to Shanghai. There they helped to restore order and assisted in the disarming of the Japanese.

He next served as Executive Officer of the USS *Saufley*, and in June 1946 was transferred to the USS *Zellars* as Executive Officer and Navigator. In February 1948 he was assigned to the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he remained until June 1950. That month he assumed command of the USS *Tills*, in commission in reserve status. The *Tills*, was placed in full active commission at Charleston Naval Shipyard on November 21, 1950, and he continued to command her until March 1951, when he joined the USS *Wisconsin* as Navigator. For meritorious service as Navigator of the USS *Wisconsin* during combat operations against enemy North Korean and Chinese Communist forces in the Korean Theater from November 21, 1951 to March 30, 1952 he received a Letter of Commendation, with Ribbon and Combat "V," from the Commander Seventh Fleet.

Detached from the *Wisconsin* in July 1952, he attended the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, and in June 1953 reported as Head of the Shore and Overseas Bases Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. He also served as Officer and Enlisted Requirements Officer and as Action Officer on Medicare Legislation. Completing that tour of duty in September 1955, he assumed command of the destroyer USS *Arnold J. Isbell*, participating in two deployments to the Seventh Fleet. In this assignment he was commended by the Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet for winning the Battle Efficiency Competition for his ship and for winning Excellence Awards in Engineering, Gunnery, ASW, and Operations. In July 1957 he returned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for further duty. In January 1958 he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces), and served as Special Assistant for Naval Personnel until November 1958, then as Executive Assistant and Senior Aide until July 1959.

Ordered to the first ship built from the keel up as a guided missile ship, USS *Dewey* (DLG-14), building at the Bath (Maine) Iron Works, he assumed command of that guided missile frigate at her commissioning in December 1959, and commanded her until June 1961. During the period of this command, *Dewey* earned the Excellence Award in Engineering, Supply, Weapons, and was runner up in the Battle Efficiency Competition. He was a student at the National War College, Washington, D.C., in the 1961-1962 class year. In June 1962 he was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), Washington, D.C., where he served first as Desk Officer for France, Spain, and Portugal; second as Director of Arms Control and Contingency Planning for Cuba. From December 1963 until June 21, 1965 he served as Executive Assistant and Senior Aide to the Honorable Paul H. Nitze, Secretary of the Navy. For duty in his tour in the Offices of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

After his selection for the rank of Rear Admiral, he assumed command in July 1965 of Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla Seven. For exceptionally meritorious service in that capacity, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a Second Legion of Merit. In August 1966 he became Director of the Chief of Naval Operations Systems Analysis Group, Washington, D.C., and for exceptionally meritorious service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The

citation states in part: "Rear Admiral Zumwalt, by direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, established the Systems Analysis Division and rapidly developed it into a highly effective, responsive organization. Under his leadership, the division has assisted in generating within the Navy a better understanding of requirements problems and a more effective presentation of those requirements in major program areas which will strongly influence the combat capabilities of U.S. Naval Forces through the next generation. He has displayed exceptional acumen, integrity, tact and diplomacy as personal representative of the Chief of Naval Operations, not only in dealings within the Department of Defense, but also in testifying before Congressional committees. Among the major analyses completed under his direct supervision were the Major Fleet Escort, Antisubmarine Warfare Force Level, Tactical Air, Surface-to-Surface Missile, and War-at-Sea Studies. Additionally, under Rear Admiral Zumwalt's guidance, the Center for Naval Analyses has been restructured, and its methodologies clearly defined with such precision as to ensure that completed studies will reflect thoroughness, comprehensiveness, and accuracy when subjected to closest scrutiny."

In September 1968 he became Commander Naval Forces, Vietnam and Chief of the Naval Advisory Group, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. He was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the Second Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service in that capacity. The citation states in part: "Vice Admiral Zumwalt traveled frequently and extensively throughout the Republic of Vietnam, visiting all naval activities and many bases of the United States and Free World Forces where he became intimately aware of the missions and tasks of all forces under his operational command and control. Through his exceptional knowledge of the in-country military situation, and with boundless energy and enthusiasm, he vigorously directed the actions of all operations, administrative procedures, staff functions and projects, and advised the Vietnamese and Free World Naval Forces in the prosecution of the naval effort along the coast, rivers and inland waterways of the Republic of Vietnam. His professional expertise was further evidenced in the methods he devised to effect the turnover of USN craft at an accelerated pace with a minimum disruption of operations, all oriented toward preparing the Vietnamese to accept responsibility upon completion of the turnover. In December 1969, he made a significant contribution to the Vietnamization of operations by assuming primary command and control of its first major operations, thereby relieved the U.S. Navy of this responsibility."

He was nominated by President Richard M. Nixon as Chief of Naval Operations on April 14, 1970, and took his oath of office at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on July 1, that year.

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal with Gold Star, the Legion of Merit with Gold Star, the Bronze Star Medal and Commendation Ribbon, each with Combat "V," Admiral Zumwalt has the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one silver star and two bronze stars (seven engagements); World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, Asia Clasp; China Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; Korean Service

Medal; United Nations Service Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon. He also has the Korean Presidential Unit Citation Badge; Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Device.

Admiral Zumwalt's official home address is Tulare, California. He is married to the former Mouza Coutelais-du-Roche of Harbin, Manchuria, and they have two sons, Elmo R. Zumwalt, III, and James Gregory Zumwalt, and two daughters, Ann F. Zumwalt and Mouza C. Zumwalt.



Admiral
Ralph W. Cousins
U.S. Navy

Vice Chief of Naval Operations

Ralph Wynne Cousins was born in Eldorado, Oklahoma, on July 24, 1915. He attended public schools and junior college in Ironwood, Michigan, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from the Twelfth Congressional District of Michigan in June 1933. He was graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 3, 1937 and subsequently advanced to the rank of Admiral, to date from October 30, 1970.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy, he was assigned to the USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), Flagship of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and served as a junior officer in that battleship until March 1939 when he reported for duty on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet. In March 1940, he reported to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, for flight training.

After being designated a Naval Aviator in December 1940 he reported to Bombing Squadron Two and was serving with that squadron on board the USS *Lexington* (CV-2) at the outbreak of World War II. He was on board *Lexington* when that carrier was lost as a result of enemy action in the Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942. For his part in this action Lieutenant Cousins was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism as the pilot of a dive bomber.

In July 1942 he reported to Bombing Squadron Eleven (a carrier-based dive bombing squadron) and served in that squadron as Executive Officer and acting Commanding Officer. In the Solomon Islands campaign Lieutenant Cousins was awarded two Air Medals for leading his squadron in numerous dive bombing missions against enemy Japanese forces.

He returned to the United States in July 1943 and was assigned to duty at the Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington. In March 1944 he reported for duty on the Staff of Commander Fleet Air, West Coast at San Diego, California and established a program for the training of Fleet aviators in the employment of rocket weapons.

In April 1945 he assumed command of Attack Carrier Air Group Eleven and served in that capacity until February 1947. Carrier Air Group Eleven operated from various carriers in the Pacific and was shore based in Hawaii and at San Diego.

In April 1947 he reported for duty in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), Washington, D.C., and served as head of the Fighter Aircraft Requirements Branch. In January 1950, he began a six month course of instruction at the Test Pilot School at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

In August 1950 he reported to the aircraft carrier USS *Saipan* (CVL 48) and served as Operations Officer and then as Executive Officer. Two years later he was detached from the *Saipan* and assumed command of the Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, Maryland. In August 1954, he became Operations Officer on the Staff of Commander, Carrier Division Four. In July 1955 he reported to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group in the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

In January 1958 he reported to the Staff of Commander, Sixth Fleet as Deputy Chief of Staff and Operations Officer. In September 1959 he assumed command of the USS *Nantahala* (AO-60) operating in the Atlantic Fleet and in June 1960 became Commanding Officer of the USS *Midway* (CVA-41), operating with the Pacific Fleet.

In May 1961 he reported as Assistant Director of Captain Detail (Aviation) in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C. From August 1962 until June 1963 he attended the National War College, Washington, D.C. After graduation he was assigned as the Military Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

In May 1965 he reported for duty as Commander, Carrier Division Nine operating in the Pacific theater. During a major portion of this period, he also served as "Yankee Team Commander" and was charged with the direct responsibility for planning, coordinating and execution of the combined strike efforts of three attack carrier groups. During the height of the SA-2 surface-to-air missile threat he developed anti-SAM tactics and directed the first successful strike against an enemy missile installation. For exceptionally meritorious service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In recognition of his contributions in support of the resistance to communist aggression in their country, the Republic of Vietnam awarded Rear Admiral Cousins the National Order of Vietnam, Fourth Class and the Gallantry Cross with Palm.

He is entitled to wear the Navy Unit Commendation which was awarded the USS *Oriskany* and USS *Coral Sea*, his flagships during this period.

He reported in October 1966 as Assistant Chief of Staff (Plans) on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific, and for exceptionally meritorious service was awarded a gold star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. In that capacity Rear Admiral Cousins was instrumental in the successful development and maintenance of strategic plans for the Pacific Command.

In October 1967 he reported as Commander Attack Carrier Striking Force, Seventh Fleet (Commander Task Force Seventy-seven) and Commander, Carrier Division Five. In that capacity he was responsible for all naval air strikes and combat-support missions flown from aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin against communist military concentrations and lines of supply and communications. For exceptionally meritorious service during combat operations against enemy aggressor forces in Southeast Asia, Vice Admiral Cousins was awarded a gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal.

He is eligible to wear the ribbons for the Presidential Unit Citation, the Navy Unit Commendation (third and fourth awards), and the Meritorious Unit Commendation awarded to his flagships, the USS *Constellation* and the USS *Kitty Hawk*.

In July 1969 Vice Admiral Cousins returned to Washington, D.C., for duty as the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations and Readiness). In that office he was directly responsible for maintaining the fleet in a high state of readiness to defend the nation. For exceptionally meritorious service, he was awarded a gold star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal.

In October 1970 he was appointed Vice Chief of Naval Operations and was promoted to the rank of Admiral.



Admiral
Arleigh A. Burke
U.S. Navy (Retired)

Former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations
(August 1955-August 1961)

Arleigh A. Burke was born far from the sea in Boulder, Colorado on October 19, 1901. On June 8, 1923, he was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, commissioned ensign in the United States Navy, and married to Miss Roberta Gorsuch of Washington, D.C.

Throughout his professional career, Arleigh Burke had prepared himself for combat with the enemy having served in battleships, destroyers, and having received the degree of Master of Science in Engineering at the University of Michigan. Then, when World War II came, he found himself, to his great disappointment, in a shore billet at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C. After persistent effort on his part, he received orders to the South Pacific where, under Admiral Halsey, he successively commanded Destroyer Division 43, Destroyer Division 44, Destroyer Squadron 12, and Destroyer Squadron 23. This latter squadron, known as the "Little Beavers," covered the initial landings in Bougainville in November 1943, and fought in 22 separate engagements during the next four months. During this time, the "Little Beavers," were credited with destroying one Japanese cruiser, nine destroyers, one submarine, several smaller ships, and approximately 30 aircraft. Because he pushed his destroyers just under boiler-bursting speed, he became known as "31-knot Burke."

From Destroyer Command in the South Pacific, he reported in March of 1944 as Chief of Staff to Commander, Fast Carrier Task Force 58, Admiral Marc Mitscher. While serving with this famed carrier force, Arleigh Burke was promoted to commodore, and participated in all its naval engagements until June 1945 shortly before the surrender of Japan. He flew many combat missions. He was aboard both *Bunker Hill* and *Enterprise* when they were hit by Japanese suicide planes during the Okinawa campaign.

At the outbreak of the Korean war, Admiral Forrest Sherman, then CNO, ordered Admiral Burke to duty as Deputy Chief of Staff to Commander Naval Forces, Far East. From there, he assumed command of Cruiser Division Five, and in July 1951 he was made a member of United Nations Truce Delegation to negotiate with the Communists for a military armistice in Korea. After six months in the truce tents, he returned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations where he served as Director of Strategic Plans Division until 1954.

In April 1954, he took command of Cruiser Division Six, and in January 1955 assumed command of Destroyer Force Atlantic Fleet in which capacity he served until he succeeded Admiral Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations in August 1955. He served an unprecedented three terms in that duty before being transferred to the retired list on August 1, 1961.

Admiral Burke has received numerous combat awards during his forty-two years in the Navy including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit and the Purple Heart, but, none are more cherished than two awards which came early in his career: In 1928, while serving aboard the USS *Procyon*, he was commended for the "rescue of shipwrecked and seafaring men," and in 1939, while serving in his first command, USS *Mugford*, he was commended when his destroyer won the fleet gunnery trophy with the highest score that had been achieved in many years. His ship also stood third in engineering competition and high in communication competition.

For his service in Destroyer Squadron 23, Admiral Burke was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit, and is entitled to the ribbon for, and a facsimile of, the Presidential Unit Citation awarded Destroyer Squadron 23. The citations follow, in part:

Distinguished Service Medal: "For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as commanding officer of a destroyer division and subsequently a destroyer squadron operating against enemy Japanese forces in the South Pacific area from early February to December 1, 1943. Throughout this period, Captain Burke led his forces in many offensive operations . . . His indomitable fighting spirit and great personal courage contributed directly to the success of our forces in that area and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Navy Cross: "For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service . . . as the commander of a destroyer squadron operating in the Northern Solomon Islands area during the period from midnight October 30 to noon November 2, 1943. [His] squadron, as a part of a task force, participated in the first bombardment of the Buka-Bonis area and also in the first daylight bombardment of the Shortland area . . . During the night of November 1-2, a heavier-gunned Japanese naval force was met and decisively defeated with the loss to the enemy of one cruiser and four destroyers sunk, and an additional two cruisers and two destroyers damaged. The action contributed much to the success of our operations at Empress Augusta Bay. Thereafter, a heavy air attack by sixty-seven enemy dive bombers was fought off with a total of seventeen enemy planes being destroyed . . ."

Legion of Merit (with Combat "V"): "For exceptionally meritorious conduct . . . as Commander Destroyer Squadron Twenty-three, in action against enemy Japanese forces northwest of the Bismarck Archipelago, at Kavieng, New Ireland, and Duke of York Island, February 17 to 23, 1944 . . . [He] expertly directed his squadron in destroying two Japanese naval auxiliary vessels, one large cargo ship, a minelayer, four barges and inflicting severe damage on enemy shore installations and subsequently effected a skillful withdrawal without damage to his vessels . . . "

Presidential Unit Citation to Destroyer Squadron 23: "For extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the Solomon Islands campaign, from November 1, 1943 to February 23, 1944 . . . Destroyer Squadron Twenty-three operated in daring defiance of repeated attacks by hostile air groups, closing the enemy's strongly fortified shores to carry out sustained bombardments against Japanese coastal defenses and render effective cover and fire support for the major invasion operations in this area . . . The brilliant and heroic record achieved by Destroyer Squadron Twenty-three is a distinctive tribute to the valiant fighting spirit of the individual units in this indomitable combat group of each skilled and courageous ship's company . . . "

As Chief of Staff, Commander Fast Carrier Task Force, Pacific (Task Force 38), Admiral Burke was awarded a gold star in lieu of the second Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, a gold star in lieu of the second Legion of Merit, and a Letter of Commendation, with authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon. The citations follow in part:

Gold star in lieu of second Distinguished Service Medal: "For . . . outstanding service . . . as Chief of Staff to Commander First Carrier Task Force, Pacific, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Pacific War area from December 15, 1944 to May 15, 1945 . . . Commodore Burke was in large measure responsible for the efficient control under combat conditions of the tactical disposition, the operation, the security and the explosive offensive power of his task force in its bold and determined execution of measures designed to force the capitulation of the Japanese Empire . . . throughout the seizure of bases at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, including two carrier strikes on Tokyo, a carrier strike on the Kure Naval Base, and an engagement with the Japanese Fleet on April 7, in which several hostile men-of-war were destroyed by our aircraft . . . "

Silver Star Medal: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Chief of Staff to Commander First Carrier Task Force in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Pacific War area, May 11, 1945. When the flagship on which he was embarked was hit by two enemy suicide dive bombers, Commodore Burke proceeded to a compartment in which personnel were trapped by fire and heavy smoke, and succeeded in evacuating all hands. When the flagship to which he had removed his staff was in turn hit by a suicide plane on May 14, he again arranged for the transfer of his command to a new ship. In spite of all difficulties, he maintained tactical control of the Task Force throughout, thereby contributing materially to the success of the operations . . . "

Gold star in lieu of the second Legion of Merit: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct . . . as Chief of Staff to Commander, Carrier Task Force, Pacific Fleet, from March 27 to October 30, 1944 . . . [He] planned and executed a long series of successful offensive

operations in support of the reduction of the other perimeter of Japanese defenses in New Guinea, the Carolines, the Marianas, Halmahera, and the Philippine Islands. Largely as a result of Commodore Burke's superb professional skill, tireless energy and coolness of decision throughout these operations and during repeated air attacks carried out in strength against heavily fortified strongholds in enemy-controlled waters, the Pacific Fleet has been brought within range of the Japanese Empire itself to continue our relentless drive against the enemy."

Letter of Commendation: "For distinguishing himself in action with the enemy, while serving as a Chief of Staff to Commander First Carrier Task Force, Pacific on 11 May 1945. When the ship in which he was embarked was hit by two enemy aircraft . . . with utter disregard for his personal safety, [he] efficiently organized the evacuation of endangered personnel. His courage together with his prompt and efficient action was responsible for saving these men . . ."

Admiral Burke is also entitled to the Presidential Unit Citation to the USS *Bunker Hill*, the Presidential Unit citation to the USS *Lexington*, and the Navy Unit Commendation to the USS *Enterprise*. Those vessels were, at various times during his period of service, flagships of the Fast Carrier Task Forces in the Pacific.

From September 1950 until May 1951, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff to Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Far East, and for "exceptionally meritorious conduct [in that capacity] from 3 September 1950 to 1 January 1951 . . ." he was awarded a gold star in lieu of the third Legion of Merit. The citation further states: "Bringing a sound knowledge of Naval administration and professional skill to his assigned task, Rear Admiral Burke reorganized the rapidly expanded staff to meet its ever increasing responsibilities and, through his unusually fine conception of the essentials of modern warfare, materially improved the mutual functioning of the Operations, Plans and Intelligence Sections of the staff . . . [and] contributed immeasurably to the success of Naval operations in the Korean theater . . ."

While serving as Commander Cruiser Division Five from May to September 1951, and also as a member of the Military Armistice Commission in Korea, Admiral Burke was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of the fourth Legion of Merit, by the Army (Headquarters U.S. Army Forces, Far East) by General Order #5, as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as a delegate with the United Nations Command (Advance) in Korea, from 9 July to 5 December 1951. Admiral Burke's keen discernment and decisive judgment were of inestimable value in countering enemy intransigence, misrepresentation and evasion with reasoned negotiation, demonstrable truth and conciliatory measures. As advisor to the Chief Delegate on all phases of the armistice conferences, he proffered timely recommendations for solutions of the varied intricate problems encountered. Through skillful assessment of enemy capabilities, dispositions and vulnerable abilities and brilliant guidance of supporting staff officers [he] significantly furthered progression toward success of the United Nation's first armed bid for world peace."

Admiral Burke was presented a gold star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal by President John F. Kennedy at the White House on July 26, 1961.

In addition to the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with two gold stars, the Legion of Merit with two gold stars and Oak Leaf Cluster (Army), the Silver Star Medal, the Commendation Ribbon, the Purple Heart Medal (for wounds received while serving on board the USS *Conway* during July 1943), the Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon with three stars, and the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Admiral Burke has the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two silver stars and two bronze stars (twelve engagements); the American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, Europe Clasp; the National Defense Service Medal; the Philippine Liberation Ribbon; Korean Service Medal, and United Nations Service Medal. He also has been awarded the U1 Chi Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation from the Republic of Korea and the Order of the Rising Sun, First Class by the Government of Japan.



Captain
Arthur F. Newell
U.S. Navy (Retired)

Edwin T. Layton Military Chair
of Intelligence
U.S. Naval War College

Captain Newell was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated from Brown University in Providence in 1938. He entered the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1942 and served during World War II as Assistant U.S. Naval Liaison Officer in Suez, Egypt.

Following the war, while Assistant Naval Attaché in Ottawa, Canada, he transferred to the Regular Navy as an Intelligence Specialist. His duty assignments have included the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the staffs of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe; Commander-in-Chief, Pacific; Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier; and Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet. He also served on the faculty of the U.S. Naval Intelligence School in Washington, D.C., from 1949 to 1951 and at the Naval War College from 1959 to 1961 as the Staff Intelligence Officer. He retired from active service in 1965 and was awarded the Armed Services Commendation Medal at that time.

In 1969 he was recalled to duty to serve again as the Naval War College Staff Intelligence Officer. He is presently serving as the first holder of the newly established Edwin T. Layton Military Chair of Intelligence.



Free World Frigate

The Free World Frigate group study report was produced by five senior officers of the Naval Command College class of 1971 at the U.S. Naval War College, from Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Germany, and Japan. It is an in-depth examination of the feasibility of designing a small combatant vessel with appeal to many navies of the Free World. The group was charged with determining, in general, the broad requirements for a ship of modest size, sophistication, and cost, which might be appropriate for series production and employment.

The study reflects the Nixon Doctrine and the new "Strategy for Peace," the continuously rising construction cost of naval ships and the Free World's dependence upon sea transportation for vital commodities, as well as the Soviet Union's rapid acquisition of a formidable maritime capability. The report suggests that one of many possible answers to partnership in common defense could be the encouragement of commonality in key ship design features.

It is hoped that such a project might foster close cooperation and coordination in multi-national research, development, construction and, ultimately, employment of these ships in multi-national naval exercises among nations having common regional interests.

Captain André J.P. Schlim, Belgian Navy, will give a briefing on the Free World Frigate, assisted by Captain Paul Fischer, Federal German Navy, and Commander Eric Johnston, Royal Australian Navy. All were members of the Free World Frigate study group.



Captain
André J.P. Schlim
Belgian Navy

Chief, Plans and Programs Section
Navy Headquarters

Trained as a pilot in Canada; attended University College of Navigation in Southampton. First served as Candidate Officer in HMS *Charybis* in 1942. Served in Fleet Air Arm; B25 Squadron; and B27 Squadron. Received Masters Degree (1952). Commanded MSC; *Bovesse* (EX-MSO) (Squadron and Flotilla Commander); Algerine Class Minesweeper; the training ship *Kamina* (also served as Executive Officer); and Minesweeping Base, Ostende. Served as Chief of Staff, Naval Training Center, Bruges; Belgian Navy Representative to NATO Military Agency for Standardization: War Mobilization Planning; and Officer in Charge of the Naval Operations and Training Section, General Belgian Naval Staff, MOD Brussels. Attended U.S.A. School Oberammergau-NBCD Course (1969); Naval Command College, U.S. Naval War College (1970-71). Presently serving as Chief, Plans and Programs Section, Navy Headquarters.



Captain
Paul Fischer
Federal German Navy

Operations Officer, Destroyer Flotilla

Commissioned in 1942. Following officer and submarine training, served as a midget submarine commander during World War II. Was out of service 1945-56. Reentered the naval service, and from 1956-58 attended schools in gunnery, communications, operations, and antisubmarine warfare, some of which were in the United States. Served as Senior Gunnery Officer in destroyer Z-2; Naval Ordnance Officer in destroyer Z-3; instructor and Chief of Instructor Group at the Naval Gunnery School; Training Officer for Cadets and later Executive Officer of the cadet school ship *Germany*; and Commanding Officer, destroyer Z-5. Attended the Naval Command College, U.S. Naval War College, 1970-71. Presently serving as Operations Officer, Destroyer Flotilla.



Commander

Eric Eugene Johnston, OBE

Royal Australian Navy



Chief of Staff

to the SEATO Exercise Director

Graduated from the Royal Australian Naval College in 1950. Trained in England in HMS *Devonshire*; served in HMAS *Australia*; trained further in HMAS *Culgoa* followed by courses in England. Served in HMAS *Maidstone* and HMAS *Tobruk*. Returned to the United Kingdom for NBCD specialization courses and served as Executive Officer of an NBCD training school. Served as Executive Officer of the cadet training ship HMAS *Swan*; joined the staff of the Britannia Royal Naval College as a Divisional Officer and Instructor in Seamanship. Served in HMAS *Melbourne*; as Executive Officer of HMAS *Vendetta*; and as Executive Officer of the Royal Australian Naval Trials and Assessing Unit. Attained the rank of Commander in 1967 and has since served as Executive Officer of the recruit training establishment, HMAS *Leeuin*; commanded HMAS *Vendetta*; and attended the Naval Command College at the U.S. Naval War College (1970-71). At present is serving as Chief of Staff to the SEATO Exercise Director.

