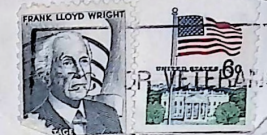
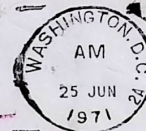


Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr., USN
Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. 20350



KEEP

Naval Battle from our hearts

Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S. Navy, Retired
4900 Glenbrook Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20916



CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

24 June 1971

Dear Admiral Stark,

I am pleased to inform you that the U. S. Navy flag with accessories and a complete set of battle streamers which have been approved for display on the flagstaff bearing the Navy flag will be sent to you as soon as the streamers are fabricated.

We expect to receive the streamers from the manufacturer in early August 1971. Upon receipt, a complete set of streamers and a flag will be delivered to the mail address of this letter or they can be shipped to any address outside Washington, D. C. that you may wish to designate.

The 27 streamers commemorate our Navy's honorable and continuing heritage in the defense of freedom and human dignity through two centuries of service from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam. The streamers, with 23 silver stars and 33 bronze stars attached, symbolize 157 campaigns and major battles, and the numerals denote the number of unit citations and commendations.

A list of the streamers with historic significance of each campaign or war is enclosed.

Warm regards,

E. R. ZUMWALT, JR.
Admiral, U.S. Navy

Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S. Navy, Retired
4900 Glenbrook Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20916

Encl

- (1) A list of Navy battle streamers
with historic significance of
each campaign or war



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TO: Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN (Ret)
 GENERAL RECEIPT 4900 Glenbrook Road, N.W.
 NAVEXOS-4173 0104 901 8100 Washington, D.C. 20916

FROM Chief of Naval Operations (Op-09B27) Navy Dept., Washington, D.C. 20350		BUDG. Pentagon		ROOM 4C 453
CLASSIFICATION (Indicate if classified) None		REQUISITION NO. --	DATE 4 AUG 1971	TIME --
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL		NUMBER	QUANTITY	
U.S. Navy Ceremonial Flag with flag staff, battle axe top, brass base, 28 battle streamers, mounting ring, 28 streamer attachment hooks and flag cover.		--	1	
RECEIVED BY (Signature and title)		DATE	TIME	
MESSENGER (Signature)		DATE	TIME	

CNO Party 11 May '65

Re CNO Flag
Left of Fireplace

FACT SHEET
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The office of Chief of Naval Operations was established by act of Congress on 3 March 1915, during the tenure of newspaperman Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy. (Daniels is perhaps better known for "drying up the Navy", i.e., for prohibiting use of alcoholic beverages on board U.S. Navy ships).

Prior to establishment of a Chief of Naval Operations, there was no single uniformed officer recognized as the chief naval advisor to the Secretary of the Navy and to the President. Instead, a collection of boards was used to perform the functions later performed by the CNO. Among these were the Board of Navy Commissioners, the Confidential Board, the Board on Construction, and the General Board. However, boards as administrative and operating mechanisms usually failed to give satisfaction for any length of time.

In 1909 a new system was created when four divisions were created in the Navy Department: Operations of the Fleet, Personnel, Material and Inspections. Each was headed by a senior officer called an "Aide" and the system became known as the "Naval Aide System". Four years later, when Daniels became Secretary of the Navy he abolished the system but retained the Operations Aide on advice of Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay.

It was an easy step then to obtain statutory authorization for the office of the Chief of Naval Operations from the Congress. The authorization, however, merely called for an officer "not below the rank of Captain" and severely limited the scope of authority of the CNO. The following year the law was changed to authorize the grade of Admiral and to strengthen the authority of the office.

There have been 17 Admirals and one Fleet Admiral designated as Chief of Naval Operations during the past 50 years:

Admiral William S. Benson, May 1915-September 1919
Admiral Robert E. Coontz, November 1919-July 1923
Admiral Edward W. Eberle, July 1923-November 1927
Admiral Charles F. Hughes, November 1927-September 1930
Admiral William V. Pratt, September 1930-June 1933
Admiral William H. Standley, July 1933-January 1937
Admiral William D. Leahy, January 1937-August 1939
Admiral Harold R. Stark, August 1939-March 1942
Admiral Ernest J. King, March 1942-December 1945
Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, December 1945-December 1949
Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, December 1947-November 1949

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, November 1949-July 1951
Admiral William M. Fichteler, August 1951-August 1953
Admiral Robert B. Carney, August 1953-August 1955
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, August 1955-August 1961
Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., August 1961-August 1963
Admiral David L. McDonald, August 1963-

Personal Flag of the Chief of Naval Operations

Although all other chiefs of service and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have for some time had distinctive personal flags, the Chief of Naval Operations, until this year, has flown the same four (or five) star flag used by all other naval officers of that rank. On January 1, 1965, the Secretary of the Navy authorized a special personal flag for the CNO.

The original suggestion that such a flag be adopted and the initial proposed designs were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by National Geographic Society board of trustees vice chairman, Dr. Thomas McKnew. The new flag is divided diagonally into a blue and white field with the circular seal of the Chief of Naval Operations in the center and four stars, two blue and two white, arranged around the center design as the points of a compass.

Fiftieth Anniversary Observance

The first officer to serve as Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral W. S. Benson, was appointed on 11 May 1915. Admiral David L. McDonald, the present CNO, and Mrs. McDonald will entertain five of the living former Chiefs of Naval Operations and their ladies at an anniversary dinner at Admiral's House on Tuesday evening 11 May 1965. (Two other former CNOs will not be present because of the distance from Washington of their current residences: Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz who now lives in San Francisco, California, and Admiral George W. Anderson current U.S. Ambassador to Portugal in Lisbon.) Others at the black tie dinner will include Admiral Arthur W. Radford, a former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mrs. Radford; Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Paul H. Nitze; and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. McKnew.

A LIST OF NAVY BATTLE STREAMERS WITH
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF EACH CAMPAIGN OR WAR

1. Revolutionary War (1 silver star, 3 bronze stars)

The war at sea was critical in the Nation's struggle for independence. Operations in European waters, including the historic Bon Homme Richard-Serapis battle, carried the war home to Britain. Cargoes from captured enemy merchant ships, and convoy escort brought vitally needed supplies to Washington's Army, and kept the flame of resistance burning.

2. Quasi-War with France (3 bronze stars)

Depredations by the privateers of Revolutionary France against the expanding but unprotected merchant shipping of the young American republic led to this conflict fought entirely at sea. Here the new U. S. Navy, under the Constitution, received its baptism by fire. Captain Thomas Truxtun in the Constellation won two memorable victories against the French naval frigates L'Insurgente and La Vengeance. Marauding privateers were relentlessly hunted until an honorable settlement was assured.

3. Barbary Wars (4 bronze stars)

The Barbary states of North Africa rimming the Mediterranean had practiced piracy for centuries. American ships were seized, and crews sold into slavery. To crush this intolerable practice, small U. S. Naval squadrons were sent to the Mediterranean. Under such outstanding leaders as Commodore Edward Preble, the U. S. Navy humbled the proud rulers of Barbary and won universal respect for the flag of the new nation. Stephen Decatur's heroic exploit to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitans, created a noble tradition of courage.

4. War of 1812 (2 silver stars, 4 bronze stars)

In this, the United States' "second war for independence" against Great Britain, the U. S. Navy won stunning victories in fierce ship-to-ship action. The most celebrated of these frigate duels was the defeat of HMS Guerriere by the Constitution ("Old Ironsides"). Fleet victories by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, and Commodore Thomas Macdonough on Lake Champlain saved the nation from invasion from Canada. And, at New Orleans, the support given Andrew Jackson by the small naval squadron of Commodore Daniel Patterson helped gain a great triumph and turn back another serious invasion threat.

5. The Indian Wars

Following the massacre in 1835 of an Army detachment in Florida by Seminole Indians the U. S. Navy joined with the Marine Corps in actions against the Seminole and Creek tribes. Naval reinforcements were stationed along the Florida coast to relieve Army garrisons for inland operations. A brown water navy, the "mosquito fleet", consisting of numerous small sailing vessels, barges, and canoes, made inland forays, carrying sailors and Marines to track the Seminoles in their jungle-like Everglades refuge.

6. Operations against West Indian Pirates

By the early 1820's buccaneers sailing from the Caribbean had attacked nearly 3,000 merchant ships. The United States Navy formed the West India Squadron to hunt down the pirates. During the decade of the 1820's U. S. Navy ships sought out the corsair gangs in their own territory and routed them in hand-to-hand combat. By 1830 this menace to free shipping had been dealt a crippling blow.

7. African Slave Trade Patrol

In the middle years of the nineteenth century Americans spoke out against the slave traffic flowing from Africa to the western hemisphere. The U. S. Navy joined with England's Royal Navy to establish the African Slave Trade Patrol, which for twenty years hunted and ran down the slavers who plied the Atlantic with their cargoes of human misery.

8. Mexican War (4 bronze stars)

This was fought on both coasts of Mexico and in California. The U. S. Navy blockaded enemy ports, and in a major amphibious assault at Veracruz, landed more than 12,000 troops in one day. Successful riverine operations were conducted, and the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps played prominent roles in the conquest of California.

9. Civil War (3 silver stars)

The U. S. Navy played a multiple and decisive role in the Civil War. Operations were conducted on the high seas, on rivers, and in bays and harbors. The Confederate coast was tightly blockaded, and large scale amphibious assaults were launched against Southern ports and strong-holds. River gunboats split the Confederacy along the Mississippi, and Admiral Farragut's victory at New Orleans lost the South her richest

city. Historic ship-to-ship actions included Monitor-Virginia (ex Merrimack) and Kearsarge-Alabama. The U. S. Navy supported and transported Union troops throughout the conflict.

10. Spanish-American War (4 bronze stars)

Two decisive and complete naval victories brought this war to a quick end--Commodore George Dewey at Manila Bay and Admiral Sampson at Santiago, Cuba. In addition, the U. S. Navy blockaded the coast of Cuba and conducted successful amphibious assaults.

11. Philippine Insurrection Campaign (1899-1902)

The U. S. Navy supported the Army's efforts to quell the insurrection which erupted in the Philippines following the Spanish-American War. Naval ships provided gunfire and the mobility to move troops rapidly to any threatened area. Navy landing parties were used to stop rioting and looting.

12. China Relief Expedition (1900-01)

American citizens and property, as well as all foreigners in China, were endangered by the revolt of the fanatical Boxers. A force of Marines and sailors from the USS Newark landed at Taku to protect U. S. lives and property, and on 31 May 1900 proceeded to Peking. By August of the same year the revolt was crushed by an international force, including U. S. elements, which rescued the beleaguered foreign legation at Peking.

13. Latin American Campaigns (1906-1920) (1 silver star)

To assist in the establishment of economic stability in Latin America, and thus prevent European intervention, the U. S. Navy participated in missions to Nicaragua and other areas during the first two decades of the 20th century. When objectives were achieved the missions were withdrawn.

14. World War 1 (1 silver star)

The U. S. Navy safely convoyed over a million American troops and tons of supplies to Europe through submarine-infested waters. U. S. battle-ships joined with the British to contain the German Navy. The U. S. Navy provided some 60,000 mines for the great North Sea Mine Barrage. Naval aviation flew antisubmarine and reconnaissance missions from European bases, and large U. S. Navy guns mounted on railroad cars and manned by U. S. Navy gunners effectively bombarded enemy concentrations in France.

15. Second Nicaraguan Campaign (1926-1933)

U. S. naval vessels carried some 2000 Marines to Nicaragua at the request of that government when civil war erupted in 1927. A truce soon followed, and by agreement, U. S. sailors and Marines went ashore to keep order, supervise elections, and aid training a local national guard.

16. Yangtze Service (1926-27, 1930-32)

The Yangtze River Patrol was established to assure a United States naval presence for the protection of American citizens and interests in a turbulent China.

17. China Service (1936-39 and post 1945)

This ribbon commemorates the service performed by U. S. Navy personnel during operations in China just prior to and after World War II.

18. American Defense Service Medal

This medal is awarded for active service during the tense period between the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 and 7 December 1941. Once again the German U-boat was a deadly threat, and convoy escort and anti-submarine warfare operations by the U. S. Navy became mandatory even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor plunged America into war.

19. World War II - American Theater (1 bronze star)

Vitally important armed guard, antisubmarine, convoy escort, and air patrol duties were performed by the U. S. Navy within the designated boundaries of the American Theater during World War II.

20. World War II - Pacific Theater (8 silver stars, 3 bronze stars)

After the Pearl Harbor attack, the U. S. Navy surged across the vast reaches of the Pacific to crush Japan. Stopped at the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese were turned back at the Battle of Midway. Vast amphibious operations, supported by powerful carrier task forces leap-frogged through the Pacific island chains to Tokyo. U. S. submarines took a heavy toll of Japanese naval vessels and obliterated the enemy's merchant fleet, thus cutting off all forms of critical materials. Japan surrendered on board U.S.S. Missouri on 2 September 1945.

21. World War II - European-African-Middle Eastern Theater (1 silver star, 4 bronze stars)

As in World War I, the U. S. Navy had to overcome a deadly submarine menace to convoy American troops and supplies to Europe. Huge amphibious operations--

North Africa, Italy, Southern France, and, of course, Normandy, cracked Fortress Europe and brought Hitler's Third Reich crashing down to total defeat.

22. Korean Service (2 silver stars)

The United States, within the framework of the United Nations resolution, responded to the invasion of South Korea by communist forces from the north. The U. S. Navy tightly blockaded the coast, carrier aircraft struck strategic targets and provided close support. Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers rendered regular and precise gun fire coverage. The minesweepers performed outstandingly. A classical application of naval mobility - the amphibious assault on Inchon - sent the North Korean invaders reeling backward.

23. Armed Forces Expeditionary (2 silver stars, 1 bronze star)

Numerous international crises since World War II have demanded a constant vigil of the free world. From the Formosa Strait, to the eastern Mediterranean, to the Cuban missile crisis, the presence of the U. S. Navy has been felt and has deterred the spread of aggression.

24. Vietnam Service (2 silver stars, 2 bronze stars -- as of 1-23-71)

To prevent the collapse of the South Vietnamese government, and to forestall the communist Viet Cong and North Vietnamese from overrunning the country, the United States extended military assistance. The U. S. Navy's multi-faceted role in the conflict has included shore bombardment, carrier air strikes, tactical gunfire support, amphibious landings, coastal surveillance, extensive riverine ("brown water navy") operations, and training the South Vietnamese Navy.

25. Presidential Unit Citation (162 awards -- as of 4-30-71)

Awarded in the name of the President of the United States to any unit of the U. S. Navy for outstanding performance in action. The unit so honored has clearly rendered itself conspicuous by action of a character comparable to that which would merit the award of a Navy Cross to an individual.

26. Navy Unit Commendation (551 awards -- as of 4-30-71)

Awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to any unit of the U. S. Navy which has distinguished itself by outstanding heroism in action against the enemy. A unit receiving this award has performed service of a character which would merit the award of a Silver Star Medal or a Legion of Merit to an individual.

27. Meritorious Unit Commendation (428 awards -- as of 4-30-71)

Awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to any unit of the U. S. Navy which has distinguished itself, under combat or noncombat conditions, by either valorous or meritorious achievement. A unit receiving this award has performed service of character comparable to that which would merit the award of a Bronze Star Medal, or achievement of like caliber in a noncombat situation, to an individual.