







## BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

FULL NAME: Elmo Russell Zumwalt, Jr.

DATE OF BIRTH: 29 November 1920

### PROMINENT ASSIGNMENTS:

Nominated on 14 April 1970 by President Nixon to serve as Chief of Naval Operations. Became CNO with rank of Admiral from 1 July 1970.

Served as Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam and Chief of the Naval Advisory Group, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, from 1 October 1968 to 15 May 1970.

As Director of the Chief of Naval Operations Systems Analysis Group from August 1966 to August 1968, he organized and directed the Systems Analysis Division and served as Deputy Scientific Officer to the Center for Naval Analyses.

Served as Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla SEVEN from July 1965 to July 1966.

Served as Executive Assistant to Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze 1963-1965.

Served as Director of Arms Control, Office of Secretary of Defense 1961-1962.

### EDUCATION:

- 1938 - Valedictorian of Tulare High School, Tulare, California
- 1939 - Rutherford Preparatory School, Long Beach, California
- 1942 - Cum Laude Graduate of U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
- 1953 - Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
- 1962 - National War College, Washington, D. C.

### OTHER HIGHLIGHTS:

Eagle Scout

Served as Commanding Officer of the first ship built from the keel up as a guided-missile ship -- USS DEWEY (DLG-14).

Was prize crew officer of captured Japanese gunboat ATAKA, captured at mouth of Yangtze River near end of World War II.

At age 44, the youngest naval officer ever promoted to Rear Admiral.

At age 49, the youngest four-star Admiral in U.S. naval history, and the youngest to serve as Chief of Naval Operations.

Publication: ON WATCH, 1976.

Ran as Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate in Virginia, 1976.

Serving as President, Admiral Zumwalt & Associates, Inc.

Married to the former Mouza Coutelais-du-Roche of Harbin, Manchuria, and has two sons and two daughters.

ADMIRAL ELMO RUSSELL ZUMWALT, JR., USN (Ret.)

Admiral Zumwalt was Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1970 to 1974. He is currently serving as President of Admiral Zumwalt & Associates, Inc., a consulting firm in the field of management, energy, health care, overseas business operations, foreign and defense policy, and strategic planning.

In addition he serves as:

- public governor of the American Stock Exchange, Inc.
- director of the following business corporations:
  - American Building Maintenance Industries
  - American Medical Buildings, Inc. (Vice Chairman of the Board)
  - Esmark, Inc.
  - Gifford-Hill & Company, Inc.
  - International Harvester Company
  - Transway International Corporation
  - Unicorp American Corporation

He is coauthor of the Zumwalt/Bagley Report, syndicated by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, published in many newspapers.

In addition he serves on the following charitable/not-for-profit foundations/corporations:

- Committee on the Present Danger (Executive Committee and Director)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America (Chairman, Executive Committee)
- American Health Foundation (Director)
- Phelps Stokes Fund, Inc. (Chairman)
- Alliance to Save Energy (Advisory Committee)
- National Strategy Information Center, Inc. (Member)
- Advisory Committee on European Democracy and Security (Member)
- Americans for Alaska (Member)
- American Kidney Fund (Advisory Committee)
- American Refugee Committee (National Honorary Committee)
- Coalition for a Democratic Majority (Vice Chairman)
- Committee for the Single Six-Year Presidential Term

Admiral Zumwalt was commander of United States Naval forces in Vietnam from 1968 to 1970.

At 44, Admiral Zumwalt became the youngest officer ever promoted to Rear Admiral. At 49, he became the youngest four-star Admiral in United States history. He was promoted over 35 senior Admirals to become the youngest man ever to serve as Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Zumwalt initiated wide-ranging reforms in a dramatic effort to revitalize the Navy. His famous "Z-grams" modernized the Navy and made Navy careers much more attractive. Time hailed Admiral Zumwalt as "the Navy's most popular leader since World War II." As the Navy's senior officer, he increased the fighting capabilities of the dwindling United States fleet by outfitting remaining ships with more sophisticated and efficient weapons.

After his retirement from the Navy in 1974, Admiral Zumwalt wrote ON WATCH. His book recounted his Navy career and warned Americans about the Soviet naval threat. He is the author of numerous articles and commentaries.

He ran as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in Virginia in 1976.

Admiral Zumwalt has received honorary degrees from Villanova University, the University of North Carolina, United States International University, National University, Central Michigan University, and Michigan Technological University. He has been a Visiting Professor and guest lecturer at Stanford University, the University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt University, the University of Nebraska, and Whittier College.

Admiral Zumwalt was born in Tulare, California in 1920. He was valedictorian of his Tulare High School class in 1938, and a 1942 cum laude graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He is married to the former Mouza Coutelais-du-Roche of Harbin, Manchuria, and has two sons and two daughters.

ADMIRAL ELMO RUSSELL ZUMWALT, JR., USN (RET)

Elmo Russell Zumwalt, Jr., was born in San Francisco, California, on 29 November 1920, son of Dr. E. R. Zumwalt and Dr. Frances Zumwalt. He attended Tulare (California) Union High School, where he was an Eagle Scout and 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, twice winner of the June Week Public Speaking Contest (1940, 1941), Company Commander in 1941 and Regimental Three Striper in 1942, and participated in intercollegiate debating. Graduated with distinction and commissioned Ensign on 19 June 1942, with the Class of 1943, he subsequently progressed to the rank of Admiral, to date from 1 July 1970.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1942, he joined the destroyer USS PHELPS, and in August 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 "heroic service as Evaluator in the Combat Information Center...(of that destroyer), in action against enemy Japanese battleships during the Battle of Leyte Gulf, 25 October 1944.."he was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V." The citation further states: "During a torpedo attack on enemy battleships, Lieutenant Zumwalt furnished information indispensable to the success of the attack..."

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

He next served as Executive Officer of the destroyer USS SAUFLEY, and in March 1946 was transferred to the destroyer USS ZELLARS, as Executive Officer and Navigator. In January 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. That destroyer escort was placed in full active commission at Charleston Naval Shipyard on 21 November 1950, and he continued to command her until March 1951, when he joined the battleship USS WISCONSIN as Navigator.

"For meritorious service as Navigator of USS WISCONSIN during combat operations against enemy North Korean and Chinese Communist forces in the Korean Theater from 21 November 1951 to 30 March 1952..." he received a Letter of Commendation, with Ribbon and Combat "V," from Commander SEVENTH Fleet. The letter continues: "As Navigator his competence and untiring diligence in assuring safe navigation of the ship enabled the commanding officer to devote the greater part of his attention to planning and gunfire

operations. His performance of duty was consistently superior in bringing the ship through dangerously mined and restricted waters, frequently under adverse conditions and poor visibility. He assisted in the planning of the combat operations...(and) piloted WISCONSIN into the closest possible inshore positions in which maximum effect could be obtained by gunfire..."

Detached from USS WISCONSIN in June 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 a Action Officer on Medicare Legislation. Completing that tour of duty in July 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, J.S. Pacific Fleet for winning the Battle Efficiency Competition for his ship and for winning Excellence Awards in Engineering, Gunnery, Antisubmarine Warfare, and Operations. In July 1957 he returned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for further duty. In December 1957 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 Special Assistant and Naval Aide until August 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 this period of his 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., during the 1961-1962 class year. In June 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, then as Director of Arms Control and Contingency Planning for Cuba. From December 1963 until 21 June 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...as Director, Systems Analysis Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Deputy Scientific Officer to the Center for Naval Analyses, during the period from August 1966 to August 1968..." he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation further 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 of 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. President Richard M. Nixon nominated him as Chief of Naval Operations on 14 April 1970. Upon being relieved as Commander Naval Forces, Vietnam, on 15 May 1970, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service. He assumed command as Chief of Naval Operations on 1 July 1970 and retired from that position on 1 July 1974.

Since his retirement from naval service in July 1974, he has written a book entitled On Watch (1976), based on his four years as Chief of Naval Operations. He ran as the democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in Virginia in 1976. He is currently serving as president of Admiral Zumwalt & Associates, Inc.

His official home address is Arlington, Virginia. He is married to the former Mouza Coutelais-du-Roche of Harbin, Manchuria, and they have two sons, Elmo R. Zumwalt, III and James G. Zumwalt, and two daughters, Ann Zumwalt Coppola and Mouza C. Zumwalt.

ADMIRAL ELMO RUSSELL ZUMWALT, JR., USN (RET)

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Medal with two Gold Stars  
Legion of Merit with one Gold Star  
Bronze Star with Combat "V"  
Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V"  
Navy Unit Citation  
China Service Medal  
American Defense Service Medal with Bronze Letter "A"  
American Campaign Medal  
Navy Occupation Service Medal  
National Defense Service Medal with one star  
Korean Service Medal with two stars  
Vietnam Service Medal with seven stars (1 Silver, 2 Bronze)  
World War II Victory Medal  
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with seven stars (1 Silver, 2 Bronze)  
Order of Military Merit (Korea) - Third Class  
Order of the Rising Sun (Japan) - First Class  
National Order of Vietnam Medal - Third Class  
Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm  
Vietnamese Navy Distinguished Service Order - First Class  
Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation  
Korean Presidential Unit Citation  
Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Unit Citation  
Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars  
United Nations Service Medal  
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Device  
Gran Maestre De La Orden De Mayo Al Merito Naval (Argentina)  
Naval Merit in the Grade of High Officer (Bolivia)  
Medal of Grand Official of the Order of Naval Merit (Brazil)  
Order of the Southern Cross, Degree of Grand Cross (Brazil)  
Great Star of Military Merit of Chile  
The Order of Admirante Padilla in the Grade of Gran Official (Columbia)  
Order of the Merit of Duarte, Sanchez y Mella, in the Grade of Great Silver  
Cross (Dominican Republic)  
Legion D'Honneur in the Rank of Commander (France)  
Grand Cross - Second Class of the Order of Merit (Germany)  
Grand Cross of the Division of King George I (Greece)  
Jalaseana First Class (Indonesia)  
Grande Croce Del Ordine Al Merito Repubblica Italiana Medale (Italy)  
Order of Orange - Nassau (Military Division) (Grand Officer) (Netherlands)  
Knighthood Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Sword (Sweden)  
Naval Order of Merit First Class (Venezuela)  
First Class Civil Actions Medal (Vietnam)  
Order of National Security Merit Tong-II (Korea)  
Grand Cross of St.Olav (Norway)  
Commander in the Order of Leopold (Belgium)

ADMIRAL ELMO RUSSELL ZUMWALT, JR., USN (RET)

TRANSCRIPT OF NAVAL SERVICE

29 Nov 1920 Born in San Francisco, California  
 7 Jun 1939 Midshipman, U.S. Naval Academy  
 19 Jun 1942 Ensign  
 1 May 1943 Lieutenant (junior grade)  
 1 Jul 1944 Lieutenant  
 1 Apr 1950 Lieutenant Commander  
 1 Feb 1955 Commander  
 1 Jul 1961 Captain  
 1 Jul 1965 Rear Admiral  
 1 Oct 1968 Vice Admiral  
 1 Jul 1970 Admiral

SHIPS AND STATIONS	FROM	TO
USS PHELPS (DD-360)	Jun 1942	Aug 1943
USS ROBINSON (DD-562)	Jan 1944	Oct 1945
USS SAUFLEY (DD-465)	Dec 1945	Mar 1946
USS ZELLARS (DD-777)	Mar 1946	Jan 1948
NROTC Unit, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Assistant Professor of Naval Science)	Jan 1948	Jun 1950
USS TILLS (DE-748) (Commanding Officer)	Jun 1950	Mar 1951
USS WISCONSIN (BB-64) (Navigator)	Mar 1951	Jun 1952
Naval War College, New Port, RI (Student)	Jun 1952	Jun 1953
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C.	Jun 1953	Jul 1955
USS ARNOLD J. ISBELL (DD-869) (Commanding Officer)	Jun 1955	Jul 1957
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C. (Lieutenant Detailer)	Jul 1957	Dec 1957
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Personnel and Reserve Forces (Special Assistant for Naval Personnel)	Dec 1957	Nov 1958
(Special Assistant and Naval Aide)	Nov 1958	Aug 1959
USS DEWEY (DLG-14) (Commanding Officer)	Dec 1959	Jun 1961
National War College, Washington, D.C. (Student)	Aug 1961	Jun 1962
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for ISA (Desk Officer)	Jun 1962	Dec 1963
Office of the Secretary of the Navy (Executive Assistant and Senior Aide)	Dec 1963	Jun 1965
Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla SEVEN	Jul 1965	Jul 1966
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Director, Systems Analysis Division)	Aug 1966	Aug 1968
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam and Chief, Naval Advisory Group, Vietnam	Sep 1968	May 1970
Chief of Naval Operations	Jul 1970	Jul 1974

## PUBLICATIONS

1. "Public Understanding - An Answer to the Energy Impasse," Public Utilities Fortnightly, September 1975.
2. "Was the Cuban Missile Crisis Only the Beginning?" The American Legion Magazine, 1976.
3. On Watch, Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company, 1976.
4. "An Assessment of the Bomber-Cruise Missile Controversy," International Security, The Program for Science & International Affairs, Summer 1977.
5. "A Dangerous Delusion," The Saturday Evening Post, November 1977.
6. "Soviet Strategy & U.S. Counter-Strategy," American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1978.
7. "Strategic Disaster Looms," The Retired Officers Association, July 1978.
8. Zumwalt/Bagley Reports (co-author), Los Angeles Times Syndicate, weekly column started in 1978.
9. Commentaries in Problems of Sea Power As We Approach the Twenty-First Century, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1978.
10. Forward to Power Projection: A Net Assessment of U.S. and Soviet Capabilities by W. Scott Thompson, National Strategy Information Center, Inc., 1978.
11. "Balancing Strategy, Technology & Resources - A Personal Experience," Australian Naval Institute, 1979.
12. "Should the SALT II Treaty Be Ratified?" Naval Affairs, Fleet Reserve Association, May 1979.
13. "Total Force," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, May 1979.
14. "SALT II - Good or Bad?" Commerce, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, August 1979.
15. Chapter entitled "Heritage of Weakness: An Assessment of the 1970s," From Weakness to Strength, Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1980.
16. "USN: Second Best and Third Priority," The American Legion Magazine, June 1980.
17. "Gorshkov and his Navy," Foreign Policy Research Institute, Fall 1980.
18. "Soviet Strategy: Resource Denial," Military Science and Technology, April 1981.
19. Forward to How Little is Enough? SALT and Security in the Long Run by Francis P. Hoerber, Crane, Russak & Company, Inc. 1981.

Publications - Con't.

20. "Naval Battles We Could Lose," International Security Review, 1981.
21. "The Reagan Strategic Program and Foreign Policy," Orbis, Foreign Policy Research Institute, Fall, 1981.
22. "Geopolitics in the Year 2000," Military Science, 1982.