From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: Assignment of name to a naval ship

1. Purpose. To advise addressees of the approved name for a projected naval ship.

2. Classification and name. The following name is hereby effective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDG 51</td>
<td>ARLEIGH BURKE</td>
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</table>

3. Name source. ARLEIGH BURKE (DDG 51) is named for Admiral Arleigh Albert Burke, USN (Retired), (born 1901), whose exploits as a destroyer division and squadron commander during World War II are well known. Admiral Burke also served an unprecedented three terms as Chief of Naval Operations.

   a. For his service in command of Destroyer Squadron (DesRon) 23 ("The Little Beavers") between February and December 1943, Admiral Burke received the Distinguished Service Medal. DesRon 23, as part of a task force during that time, met a more heavily-gunned Japanese force on the night of 1-2 November 1943 and defeated it in the Battle of Empress Augusta Bay, thereby contributing greatly to the success of the operations in that theater. For his heroic efforts during this crucial battle, Admiral Burke was awarded the Navy Cross. He also received the Legion of Merit (with Combat "V") for his command of DesRon 23 in action between 17 and 23 February 1944 in the Bismarck Archipelago. DesRon 23 also received the Presidential Unit Citation while under the command of Admiral Burke.

   b. Becoming chief of staff to the Commander of Task Force 58, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, in early 1944, Admiral Burke served with this noted flag officer until mid-1945, earning a gold star in lieu of his second Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, and a gold star in lieu of his second Legion of Merit. He also was awarded Presidential Unit Citations for service with USS BUNKER HILL (CV 17) and USS LEXINGTON (CV 16) and the Navy Unit Commendation for service with USS ENTERPRISE (CV 6).

   c. Admiral Burke subsequently served as deputy chief of staff to Commander, U. S. Naval Forces, Far East, during the
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Korean War. In recognition of his meritorious service in this capacity, he was awarded a gold star in lieu of his third Legion of Merit.

d. As the Chief of Naval Operations from 17 August 1955 to 1 August 1961, Admiral Burke advocated and personally sponsored many innovations, most notably in the fields of weapons technology and strategy. His style of leadership embodied the ideals of "loyalty, integrity and devotion to duty." In the words of his biographer, "he left the Navy stronger for his having worn the uniform." In recognition of his many contributions and total commitment to the Navy as Chief of Naval Operations during the height of the Cold War, Admiral Burke was awarded a gold star in lieu of his third Distinguished Service Medal upon his retirement in 1961.

Distribution:
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22 (Fleet Commanders)
23 (Force Commanders)
24 (Type Commanders)
29AA (Guided Missile Frigate (FFG) 7 Class and Fleet Introduction Team) (FLEINTROTm Bath, San Pedro and Seattle, only)
E2C (NAVFINCEN)
FKA1 (SYSCOMS)
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