

ADMIRAL ARLEIGH BURKE

The Navy's most famous destroyerman was born in Boulder, Colorado on October 19, 1901. Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1923, he served on the USS ARIZONA (BB-39) and USS PROCYON (AG-11) before receiving his master's degree in engineering.

In World War II, Admiral Burke commanded Destroyer Divisions 33 and 34 and Destroyer Squadrons 12 and 23. The latter came to be known as the ''Little Beavers'' after their insignia based on the comic strip character. In several battles Burke's innovative tactical leadership resulted in several victories, often against more powerful opponents. The Little Beavers sank one cruiser, nine destroyers, one submarine, and several smaller vessels. His spectacular high speed dashes earned him the nickname ''31-Knot Burke.''

Promoted to Chief of Staff for Task Force 58 under Admiral M.A. Mitscher, Admiral Burke played a major role in the Battles of Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea and participated in the invasions of Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He received decorations for personally evacuating sailors from burning ships after Kamikaze attacks at Okinawa.

By the end of the war, Admiral Burke had won every award for valor the Navy could bestow.

In 1955, President Eisenhower nominated Admiral Burke for the post of Chief of Naval Operations, bypassing 87 active duty officers senior to him. During his unprecedented three terms as CNO, he initiated the Polaris Fleet Ballistic Missile program and oversaw the introduction of nuclear powered surface ships, surface to air missiles and coordinated ASW.

Admiral Burke married Miss Roberta Gorsuch on June 7, 1923.

COMMANDER JOHN G. MORGAN, JR.

United States Navy

Commander John G. Morgan, Jr., was born in Fort Dix, New Jersey, on March 26, 1950. After graduating from the University of Virginia in June 1972, Commander Morgan commenced a tour in USS BARBEL (SS 580). During that tour, Commander Morgan qualified in submarines, deployed twice to the Western Pacific, and conducted special operations in southeast Asia.



Upon completion of his tour in BARBEL, Commander Morgan proceeded to duties on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations. During that tour, his assignment involved duty with national intelligence agencies and the National Security Council in the White House. Commander Morgan is a designated intelligence subspecialist as a result of that tour.

In August 1978, Commander Morgan proceeded to Destroyer School for duty under instruction. Upon completion of training, he proceeded to duties as Operations Officer onboard USS ROBERT E. PEARY (FF 1073). During that tour, Commander Morgan qualified as a Surface Warfare Officer, and deployed twice to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Following his tour in ROBERT E. PEARY, Commander Morgan was the commissioning Combat Systems Officer in the KIDD class guided missile destroyer, USS CHANDLER (DDG 996). In November 1982, Commander Morgan reported to Naval Surface Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters in Coronado, California, as the Flag Lieutenant and Aide to COMNAVSURFPAC.

Upon completion of duty at COMNAVSURFPAC, Commander Morgan served as the commissioning Executive Officer in the Pacific Fleet's first AEGIS cruiser, USS VINCENNES (CG 49). After deploying to the North Arabian Sea, Commander Morgan reported to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as the AEGIS Weapons Program Coordinator. Commander Morgan then served as a contingency planner in the Joint Operations Division on the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to his assignment as Prospective Commanding Officer, ARLEIGH BURKE (DDG 51).

Commander Morgan is married to Sandra B. Morgan and they maintain residences in Norfolk and San Diego.



WELCOME ABOARD

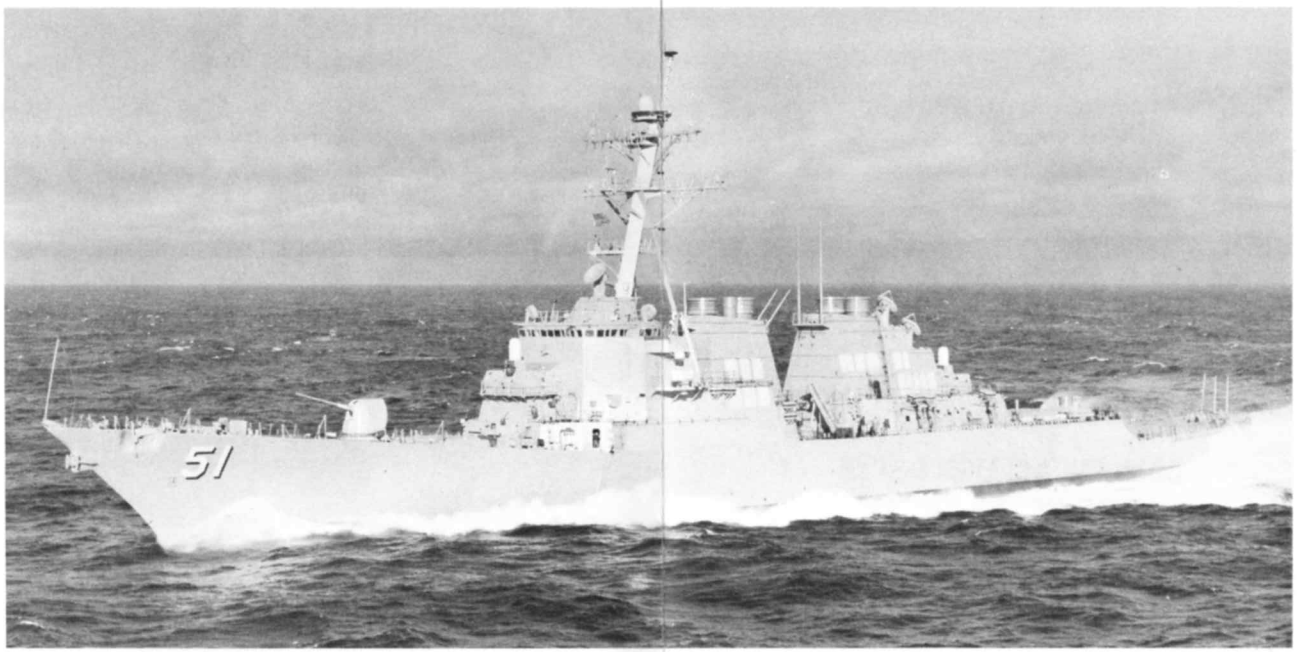
ARLEIGH BURKE CLASS DESTROYERS

Destroyers have traditionally been the workhorses of the Navy. Their multi-mission capabilities give them the versatility and firepower to carry out a wide range of assignments. These include operating in high threat environments with carrier battle groups, escorting amphibious and logistic ships or operating independently.

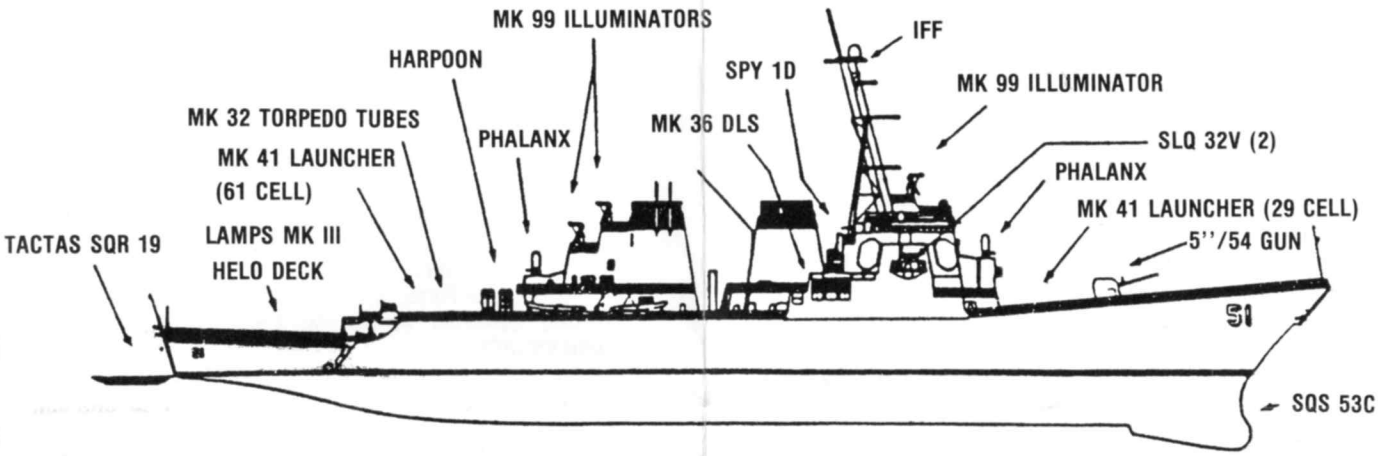
ARLEIGH BURKE is the first of the most powerful and survivable class of destroyers ever put to sea. She possesses the AEGIS Weapon System with the AN/SPY-1D multifunction radar, capable of detecting and tracking over one hundred targets simultaneously while conducting multiple engagements; the Vertical Launch System, capable of storing and rapidly firing 90 missiles; the SQQ-89 Antisubmarine Warfare System with its SQR-19 towed array sonar and the new SQS-53C digital hull mounted sonar; the Harpoon anti-ship cruise missile system; and the Tomahawk anti-ship and land attack cruise missile system, capable of hitting targets hundreds of miles away. She also carries improved versions of the 5-inch gun and the Phalanx Close-in Weapons System.

ARLEIGH BURKE represents a return to all-steel construction and incorporates electromagnetic pulse hardening, enhanced firefighting features, and a Collective Protection System to protect against nuclear, chemical or biological contamination. Her vital equipment is distributed throughout the ship and she has improved blast and fragmentation protection to enable her to survive a hit and continue to fight.

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DDG 51 CONFIGURATION



PRINCIPAL SHIP CHARACTERISTICS

LENGTH	505 FT	DISPLACEMENT	8400 LT
BEAM	66 FT	SPEED	31 KTS
ACCOMMODATIONS	341		