



**OFFICERS OF THE STAFF
COMMANDER U. S. SECOND FLEET
and
STRIKING FLEET ATLANTIC**

CAPT Walter M. Sessums
Chief of Staff

CAPT Jack L. Evans	LCDR Lawrence O. Conner
CAPT Frank M. McLinn	LCDR Peter B. Easton
COL David W. Bridges, USMC	LCDR Dan G. Shields
CAPT William J. Gray	LCDR Richard C. Stover
CAPT John F. Driscoll	LCDR Ronald M. Phillips
CAPT William R. St. George	LCDR Gerald T. Sullivan
CAPT Charles R. Surran	LCDR Richard D. McEwen
CAPT Robert F. Schoultz	LCDR William T. Martin
CAPT John R. Van Sickle	LCDR Walter F. Corliss
LTCOL Joseph Brown, Jr., USAF	LCDR John P. Wuorenmaa
CDR James R. Vallely	LCDR John C. Reed
CDR John S. Kern	LCDR Samuel C. Malsbary
CDR Leo J. Anderson	LT Sinclair S. Martel
CDR Gerald G. Roberts	LT John M. Kratt
CDR Leland J. Underwood	LT Donald F. France
CDR William J. Ogle	LT Walter P. Martin
CDR Robert P. Lenahan	LTJG Gordon A. Greenfield, Jr.
LTC Andrew H. Housand, USA	LTJG Edward L. Dunn
Mr. Merritt E. Ford	LTJG Richard H. Shulman
Mr. Robert Roman	ENS Michael R. Calderwood
LCDR Halbert E. Baker	ENS Joseph P. Lewis
LCDR Richard J. Damico	ENS Thomas D. Richter
LCDR Thomas H. Millen	

**FLAGSHIP OFFICERS ASSIGNED
ADDITIONAL DUTY WITH SECOND FLEET STAFF**

CDR Victor C. Wandres	CAPT Ronald C. Garten, USMC
CDR Richard D. Loster	LTJG Roland E. Morneau
CDR Elwin N. Sire	ENS Henry F. Berck
LCDR William W. Cox	ENS Scott E. Carroll
LCDR Channing E. Jones	ENS Charles S. Prouty
LT Paul M. Shaw	ENS Doyle D. Peel
LT Frederick S. Ayers	

**COMMANDER
UNITED STATES SECOND FLEET
and
STRIKING FLEET ATLANTIC
and
JOINT TASK FORCE 122**



Change of Command

**On board Fleet Flagship
U. S. S. SPRINGFIELD (CLG-7)**

April 3, 1968

Norfolk, Virginia



ADMIRAL EPHRAIM P. HOLMES

United States Navy

**Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Command
 Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet
 Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
 (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)**

FORMER SECOND FLEET COMMANDERS

VADM Marc A. Mitscher	2 Mar 46 — 2 Dec 46
VADM William H. P. Blandy	2 Dec 46 — 3 Mar 47
VADM Arthur W. Radford	3 Mar 47 — 30 Dec 47
VADM Donald B. Duncan	6 Feb 48 — 1 Apr 50
VADM Robert B. Carney	1 Apr 50 — 29 Sep 50
VADM Matthias B. Gardner	29 Sep 50 — 12 Mar 51
VADM Felix B. Stump	11 Apr 51 — 30 Jun 53
VADM Thomas S. Combs	30 Jun 53 — 28 Feb 54
VADM Edmund T. Wooldridge	31 Mar 54 — 21 Jun 55
VADM Charles Wellborn, Jr.	21 Jun 55 — 3 Jul 57
VADM Robert B. Pirie	3 Jul 57 — 5 May 58
VADM Bernard L. Austin	5 May 58 — 21 Mar 59
VADM William R. Smedberg III	21 Mar 59 — 2 Jan 60
VADM Harold T. Deutermann	2 Jan 60 — 1 Feb 61
VADM Claude V. Ricketts	1 Feb 61 — 8 Sep 61
VADM John McN. Taylor	8 Sep 61 — 20 Oct 62
VADM Alfred G. Ward	20 Oct 62 — 2 Aug 63
VADM Charles B. Martell	2 Aug 63 — 17 Apr 64
VADM Kleber S. Masterson	17 Apr 64 — 22 Aug 66
VADM Bernard A. Clarey	22 Aug 66 — 19 May 67
VADM Charles K. Duncan	19 May 67 — 3 Apr 68



VICE ADMIRAL CHARLES K. DUNCAN
United States Navy

Vice Admiral Charles K. Duncan, who has been Commander of the United States Second Fleet, Commander of NATO's Striking Fleet Atlantic, and Commander Joint Task Force 122, since May 19, 1967, leaves his duty here to become the Chief of Naval Personnel and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower and Naval Reserve.)

Born on December 7, 1911, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, he attended the University of Kentucky at Lexington before entering the United States Naval Academy on June 4, 1929. He was graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 1, 1933.

In October, 1943, he assumed command of the destroyer USS WILSON. He received two Navy Commendation Medals for action in the Pacific theater while in command of the WILSON.

In the spring of 1944, Admiral Duncan was assigned to his first shore duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel as Assistant Director and later Director of Naval Officer Procurement, where he served two years. Over one hundred thousand officers were commissioned in the Navy during this period.

Admiral Duncan served as Executive Officer, USS WISCONSIN from June, 1946 until January, 1948. He was assigned to the Staff of Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet and served three years in the Plans Division until the summer of 1951.

Following this duty, Admiral Duncan became Commander, Destroyer Division SIXTY-TWO. In the spring of 1952, he was transferred to the newly-formed international staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, the NATO Sea Command.

Detached from duty on the Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Admiral Duncan was assigned in the summer of 1953 to duty as Administrative Aide to the Chief of Naval Personnel. He reported in August, 1955, as Commanding Officer of USS CHILTON of the Atlantic Fleet. In November, 1956, he became Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations) to Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

In July, 1958, he was selected for Rear Admiral and reported as Commander Amphibious Group ONE in the Pacific. On August 28, 1959, Admiral Duncan assumed command of the Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet. In January, 1961, he became Commander Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines, and in January, 1962, was ordered to duty as Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Plans, Bureau of Naval Personnel. On May 10, 1964, he took command of the Atlantic Fleet Cruiser-Destroyer Force.

In June, 1965, he assumed duties as Commander Amphibious Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet and was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral. In this assignment he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Admiral Duncan assumed command of the U. S. SECOND Fleet and Striking Fleet Atlantic on 19 May 1967.

Admiral Duncan is married to the former Shelia Taylor of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

3 April 1968

11:00 a.m.

OFFICIAL PARTY PROCEEDS TO ROSTRUM

VICE ADMIRAL SEMMES READS HIS ORDERS AND
RELIEVES VICE ADMIRAL DUNCAN.
DIRECTS FLAG CAPTAIN TO BREAK HIS FLAG.

PARADE COLORS

MILITARY HONORS FOR VICE ADMIRAL SEMMES

NATIONAL ANTHEM
Commander Second Fleet Band

REMARKS
VICE ADMIRAL SEMMES

INVOCATION
CDR ELWIN N. SIRE, CHC, USN
Second Fleet Chaplain

REMARKS
ADMIRAL HOLMES

VICE ADMIRAL DUNCAN DELIVERS REMARKS
AND READS HIS ORDERS.
DIRECTS FLAG CAPTAIN TO HAUL DOWN HIS FLAG.

BENEDICTION
CDR ELWIN N. SIRE, CHC, USN
Second Fleet Chaplain

MILITARY HONORS FOR VICE ADMIRAL DUNCAN

OFFICIAL PARTY LEAVES ROSTRUM

PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO VICE ADMIRAL
DUNCAN BY CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

RECEPTION FOR GUESTS ON FORECASTLE
OF FLAGSHIP



VICE ADMIRAL BENEDICT J. SEMMES, JR.
United States Navy

Vice Admiral Benedict J. Semmes, Jr., becomes the twenty-second commander of the United States Second Fleet following four years of service as the Chief of Naval Personnel and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower and Naval Reserve), in Washington, D. C.

Benedict Joseph Semmes, Jr., was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 8, 1913, son of the late B. J. Semmes, Sr., and Mrs. Amy Lardner Semmes. He graduated from the Naval Academy and was commissioned Ensign on May 31, 1934,

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 Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for heroism in combat. Post World War II sea duty comprised command of the destroyer AULT, Destroyer Division 302 in the Western Pacific during Korean hostilities, Chief of Staff, Destroyers, Atlantic, 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, Washington, D. C. 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 Fleet. On April 1, 1964 he became Chief of Naval Personnel, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower and Naval Reserve), Navy Department.

Vice Admiral Semmes' wife is the former Katharine Ainsworth of Charleston, South Carolina, the daughter of Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth and the late Vice Admiral Ainsworth.

U. S. S. SPRINGFIELD (CLG-7)
Flagship, Commander Second Fleet

USS SPRINGFIELD, originally commissioned as a light cruiser on September 10, 1944, in Boston, Massachusetts, was named jointly for the cities of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Springfield, Illinois. Early in 1945, the ship headed for Pacific waters and in March began 67 days of fighting in the Okinawa campaign. In July, she participated in the final offensive of the war against the Japanese mainland. From that time until she was placed in the Pacific Reserve Fleet in San Francisco, California, in 1950, SPRINGFIELD operated in the Far East and along the United States' west coast.

In March 1957, she began her conversion to a Terrier guided missile cruiser. SPRINGFIELD was recommissioned on July 2, 1960. In December 1960, she became the permanent flagship of Commander SIXTH Fleet with her homeport in Villefranche, France. She became the temporary flagship of Commander SECOND Fleet, homeported in Norfolk, Virginia, on September 1, 1967.

Equipped as a guided missile fleet flagship, she performs four major functions:

Her Terrier surface to air anti-aircraft missiles provide potent air defense for herself as well as for any other ships in her missile envelope. She is ready, at all times, to meet both short and long-term emergencies.

In her Combat Information Center, with the use of her long-range radar and radio equipment, she can control fighter aircraft which give long-range protection similar to that provided at closer ranges by Terrier.

With extensive additional long-range communications and control facilities, extra cabins and offices, SPRINGFIELD is capable of embarking a fleet commander and his entire staff for operations at sea.

SPRINGFIELD has one triple-gun, 6-inch turret and one twin-gun, 5-inch mount. These guns can shell enemy shipping or shores at ranges of two to eight miles. The 5-inch guns are effective against aircraft.

USS SPRINGFIELD has a crew of nearly 1,000 officers and men. The ship is 610 feet long and 63 feet wide at her widest point. Fully loaded, she displaces 14,740 tons with her keel extending 25 feet below the water and the top of her mast 146 feet above it. Her four main engines develop 100,000 horsepower and drive her at speeds in excess of 32 knots. She can carry enough fuel to enable her to cruise at 15 knots for 10,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD'S Commanding Officer is Captain Herbert H. Ries, USN.

UNITED STATES SECOND FLEET
STRIKING FLEET ATLANTIC
and
JOINT TASK FORCE 122

The SECOND Fleet was established in December, 1945. As a major offensive fleet of the United States Navy, SECOND Fleet has been delegated many tasks and responsibilities by the Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet. To perform these tasks, SECOND Fleet must be a balanced striking force, made up of a large number of various types of ships. The composition of SECOND Fleet reflects its wide capabilities as the major striking fleet in the North Atlantic. Striking Fleet Atlantic is the naval striking power of the NATO Alliance in the Atlantic. Joint Task Force 122, comprised of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps forces, is activated periodically under the Atlantic Command to conduct joint training exercises and would be activated to conduct actual contingency operations within the Atlantic Command area of responsibility, if required.

Composition

CONTINUOUSLY:

Attack Carriers and Embarked Aircraft	(Varies in number,
Cruisers and Guided Missile Cruisers	averaging 30-50 ships).
Destroyers, Frigates, some armed with missiles	

ADDED FOR SPECIFIC OPERATIONS:

Fuel and Ammunition Ships	Shore-based Air Squadrons
Amphibious Ships of all types	Submarines
Amphibious Troops	Mine Ships
Hunter-Killer Groups	
Additional Logistic Ships, such as provisions and stores ships	

Added to "SECOND Fleet" to produce "Striking Fleet Atlantic":

Aircraft Carriers of the Royal Navy
Other NATO Naval Forces, such as Submarines, Cruisers, Destroyers

Mission of Fleet

To strike the enemy with carrier-based aircraft and amphibious forces and to assist in protecting the homeland from attack by sea. This includes the following tasks:

- Conduct carrier striking force and amphibious operations.
- Conduct limited or local warfare operations, when required.
- Commander functions as a principal advisor to the Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet, for development and analysis of new operational principles and techniques.
- Conduct fleet training exercises to test and evaluate improved fleet tactics and doctrine and to train ships of different types to operate together as Task Forces or Fleets.
- Direct the movements of ships enroute to and returning from the Mediterranean and the Pacific so as to provide maximum training.

Types of Exercises Conducted

Simulated Nuclear Strikes	Anti-Raider Exercises
Conventional Warfare Strikes	Other Surface Warfare Exercises
Amphibious Assaults	Replenishment at Sea
Antisubmarine Exercises	Electronics Warfare
Anti-Air Warfare Exercises	

All supporting and special operations needed throughout the full spectrum of warfare, from a "show of force" to all-out general war.