



# WELCOME ABOARD



## **MISSION STATEMENT**

USS ZUMWALT's mission is to conduct prompt, sustained and victorious combat operations during war and to support the United States' diplomatic and economic interest at sea and ashore during peace. Our near term focus is to prepare ourselves and our ship to be mission ready.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

As a member of USS ZUMWALT, you will go to sea, prepare to fight, and represent the US and our Navy as an ambassador around the world. This package has been compiled with valuable information to ensure that your transition to USS ZUMWALT is smooth and your time onboard is productive and enjoyable. Once you arrive onboard you will be assigned to a division and an in-port duty section so you can begin working toward qualifications that will allow you to operate the ship.

## **BERTHING & HOUSING INFORMATION**

When at sea or on duty, ZUMWALT crew are berthed in 4-person staterooms. In port, E-4 and junior personnel unmarried personnel may apply for Navy quarters ashore. E-5 and senior, and married personnel, may live in civilian housing or apply for Navy-commercial partnership housing. Additional information about berthing and housing will be covered during check-in with the Command Master Chief and during Ship's Indoctrination.

## **COMMAND POINTS OF CONTACT**

QUARTERDECK (619) 556-4736

CMC EMAIL [cmc@ddg1000.navy.mil](mailto:cmc@ddg1000.navy.mil)

PAO CONTACT [pao@ddg1000.navy.mil](mailto:pao@ddg1000.navy.mil)

SPONSOR COORD [sponsor@ddg1000.navy.mil](mailto:sponsor@ddg1000.navy.mil)





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USS ZUMWALT'S namesake is ADMIRAL ELMO R. ZUMWALT JR. He was born Nov. 29, 1920 in California and spent his childhood in the small community of Tulare. He originally planned to become a doctor, following in the footsteps of his mother and father, but in 1939 he was accepted into the United States Naval Academy.



In 1942, World War II swept across the Pacific. Zumwalt was granted an early graduation and was assigned his first ship, USS Phelps (DD 360). Aboard his second ship, USS Robinson (DD 562), he earned a Bronze Star with Valor for his actions during the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

At the end of the war, he was named prize captain of the Imperial Japanese gunboat Ataka and sailed into Japanese -occupied Shanghai, China to assist with the removal of the Japanese military. After the war, he served at a variety of commands, honing his expertise in surface warfare and eventually went to work for Undersecretary of Defense for Foreign Affairs, Paul Nitze. Under Nitze, he gained a broad understanding of naval strategy that would serve him well as an Admiral.

As a Vice Admiral, he served as Commander of Naval Forces Vietnam from 1968-1970. Prior to his arrival, the riverine forces had not been fully effective. Admiral Zumwalt combined all of the compartmentalized forces into Task Force 194 under "Operation SEALORDS which cut off much of North Vietnam's supply lines into the south "

In the summer of 1970, he was nominated by President Richard Nixon to become Chief of Naval Operations. His promotion over dozens of senior Admirals was controversial, but the Navy's civilian leadership saw in him the vision and leadership skills needed to take our Navy into a new era where the volunteer force would replace the draft, and a new generation of technologically advanced systems would replace the equipment of the 1940's and 50's.

He began his term by implementing "Project Sixty," a plan to drastically reduce excess ship capacity in the fleet within 60 days. Through the project, Admiral Zumwalt came up with what he called a "High-Low mix", keeping a higher number of smaller multi-purpose ships in the fleet while reducing the numbers of large, expensive single purpose vessels.

Next, Admiral Zumwalt began issuing Z-Grams. Z-Grams were CNO policy directives that changed the Navy's culture to one of respect, merit and a value for individuals and families., Z-Grams ushered in many monumental changes in the fleet, such as equal promotion opportunities for minorities and women, relaxed grooming standards, better quality of life for the average Sailor, and the Ombudsman program to assist families.

For his leadership in the Navy and afterward, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1998. He died January 02, 2000, and at his funeral then-President Bill Clinton noted "When our historians look back on the century we have just left, they may well record that Arleigh Burke was the spirit of the United States Navy; they will certainly recall that Bud Zumwalt was its conscience".

Admiral Zumwalt's spirit of combat excellence, innovation, dedication to duty, and respect for every individual lives on in the ship that bears his name.