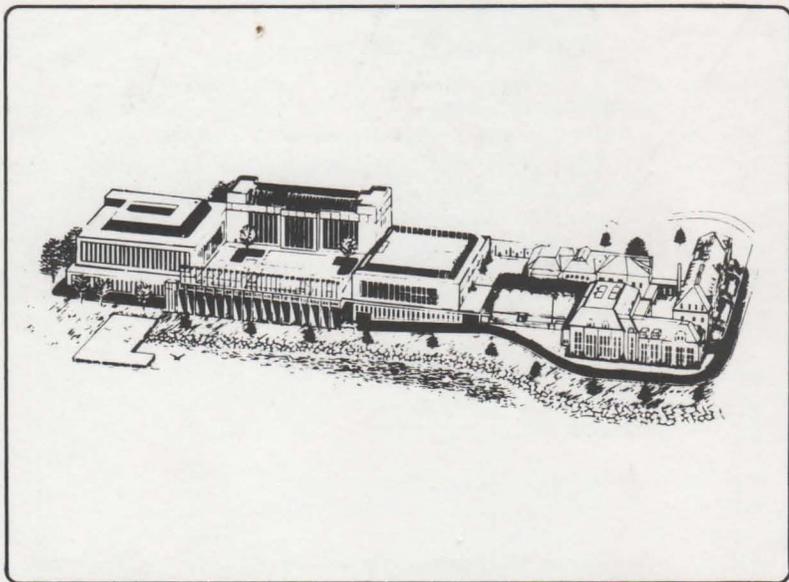




GRADUATION EXERCISE

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island



4 March 1988

PROGRAM

--- Music by Northeastern Navy Band

--- Student Procession*

--- Arrival of Official Party*

--- National Anthem*

--- Invocation*

--- Welcome

Rear Admiral Ronald J. Kurth, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College

--- Graduation Address

Rear Admiral Robert Clarke Austin, U.S. Navy
Superintendent, Naval Postgraduate School

--- Presentation of Diplomas

--- Remarks

Rear Admiral Ronald J. Kurth, U.S. Navy

--- Benediction*

*Guests please stand



Rear Admiral Ronald J. Kurth, USN
President, Naval War College

Rear Admiral Ronald J. Kurth, U.S. Navy, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, which he left for the U.S. Naval Academy, joining the class of 1954. After graduation, he entered flight training and was designated a naval aviator in March, 1956. His squadron experience has been in Airborne Early Warning, including the Hurricane Hunters, and Anti-Submarine Warfare Patrol.

In 1961, after his first squadron tour and a subsequent assignment as an instructor of Russian language at the U.S. Naval Academy, he entered Harvard University as a Navy-sponsored post-graduate student. Two periods at Harvard, one at the beginning and another at the end of the sixties, were separated by five years of aviation assignments. During those five years he served in VP-5 and then in USS America (CVA-66) where he was the Nuclear Weapons Officer and a Carrier Task Force OOD. While in AMERICA, he completed deployments to the Mediterranean and to Vietnam.

At Harvard, where he earned a Ph.D. in Government, he also received a corporate appointment to the faculty as a Teaching Fellow in American National Government. Leaving Harvard in 1970, he served in the Politico-Military Policy Section (OP-61), Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. It was during this tour, in October, 1971, that Admiral Kurth first went to Moscow to negotiate the Incidents at Sea Agreement. Thereafter, he served as the Desk Officer for the Soviet Union, East Europe and Yugoslavia. In 1975, after duty on the Staff, Commander SIXTH Fleet, he went to Moscow as the Naval Attache.

Returning from Moscow, Admiral Kurth took command of Naval Air Station, Memphis. After a subsequent year as a Military Fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, he went to Washington in 1980 as the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations (OP-06). Selected for Rear Admiral in 1981, he became Director of Politico-Military Policy (OP-61) and subsequently Director, Long Range Planning (OP-09X), before returning to Moscow as Defense Attache. Admiral Kurth assumed command of the Naval War College on 11 August 1987.

Admiral Kurth is married to the former Charlene Schaefer, also of Madison, Wisconsin. The couple has three sons and one daughter. After June 1988, Admiral Kurth will have commissioned all three sons in the U.S. Navy.



Rear Admiral Robert Clarke Austin
Superintendent, Naval Postgraduate School

Rear Admiral Austin was born in Cleveland, Ohio on 5 September 1931. He enlisted in the Navy in October 1948, obtained a fleet appointment to the Naval Academy and was commissioned in June 1954. He served on USS NOA (DD 841) until he entered Submarine School in 1957. USS THORNBACK (SS 418) was his first submarine assignment. In July 1960, he enrolled at the Naval Postgraduate School and received a Master of Science degree in Physics in May 1963. After serving as Executive Officer of USS GRAMPUS (SS 523), he entered Nuclear Power Training and later served as Navigator aboard USS TRITON (SSN 586) and as Executive Officer of USS JOHN ADAMS (SSBN 620). He then commanded USS FINBACK (SSN 670) from 1968 to 1972. He next headed the Advanced Tactical Training Division and was the Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor for the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Admiral Austin assumed command of Submarine Development Group Two from May 1974 to July 1976. He then commanded the Naval Submarine School for two years. In August 1978 at Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans until appointed as Chief of Staff. He was selected for flag rank in January 1980. In July 1980, he was assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Component of the US-USSR Standing Consultive Commission and as Deputy Director for International Negotiations of the Plans and Policy Directorate. Following his assignment on the Joint Staff he served as Chief of Naval Technical Training from September 1982 to July 1986. Rear Admiral Austin assumed duties as Superintendent, Naval Postgraduate School on 11 July 1986.

**Presentation of Graduates
College of Naval Warfare**

CAPT Albert Joseph Begbie, U.S. Navy
CAPT Terrance W. Costello III, U.S. Navy
CDR Barry J. Coyle, U.S. Navy
CDR Michael C. Craig, U.S. Navy
CDR Charles J. Heatley III, U.S. Navy
CAPT Robert H. Kiral, U.S. Naval Reserve
CAPT Richard W. Krom, U.S. Navy

CDR Robert L. Leitzel, U.S. Navy
CDR Jimmy R. Love, U.S. Navy
CDR Phillip K. Norris, U.S. Naval Reserve
CAPT William F. Ritzman, U.S. Navy
CDR Robert T. Schnoor, U.S. Navy
Mr. Stephen E. Spears, Naval Investigative
Service

CDR Michael R. Suldo, U.S. Navy

**Presentation of Graduates
College of Naval Command and Staff**

LCDR Bruce R. Belcher, SC, U.S. Navy
LCDR Clifford Driskill, U.S. Naval Reserve
CDR Harry B. Elam, U.S. Navy
CDR James B. Goodman, U.S. Navy
CDR David R. Gray III, U.S. Navy
LCDR Edward J. Hafner, U.S. Navy
LCDR Donald W. Harting, U.S. Navy
CDR Stanford H. Hlavka, U.S. Navy
LCDR J. Stephen Hoefel, U.S. Navy

LCDR Fred B. Horne, U.S. Navy
LCDR Joseph L. Kendrick II, U.S. Navy
CDR Thomas J. Kilcline, Jr., U.S. Navy
LCDR Kristopher D. Kirk, U.S. Navy
LCDR Joseph D. Stewart, U.S. Navy
LCDR George J. Thielemann III, U.S. Navy
LCDR John E. Tomkovitch, U.S. Navy
LCDR Richard E. Trayner, U.S. Navy
LCDR Gerald E. Vandam, U.S. Navy

LCDR William H. Vaughan, U.S. Navy



UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE COAT OF ARMS

The wavy white and blue bars at the bottom of the shield represent water. The trident rising from it symbolizes mastery of naval activities. The three tines of the trident allude to an understanding of naval warfare at sea, in the air, and on land. The pilot wheel alludes to the mission of the Naval War College, education in naval warfare. The eight spokes refer to honor, duty, leadership, command, strategy, tactics, logistics, and weapons. The laurel wreath is for achievement of the mission. The motto is "Victory Through Sea Power."