



Evan P. Aurand, Vice Admiral, USN

(Naval Aviator Number 6998)

Evan Peter Aurand was born in New York, New York, on June 10, 1917. He attended East Orange High School, East Orange, New Jersey, before entering the U.S. Naval Academy from the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District on June 29, 1934. Graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 2, 1938, he subsequently advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral, to date from December 15, 1969.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1938, he was assigned to the USS *Lexington*, and served aboard that aircraft carrier until 1939, being transferred first to the USS *Sturtevant*, later to the USS *McCormick*. He had flight instruction at the Naval Air Stations, Pensacola and Miami, Florida, in 1940, and was designated naval aviator on January 1, 1941. He was then ordered to Scouting Squadron 2, based on the USS *Lexington*, and was serving with that squadron when the United States entered World War II in December 1941. He participated in the Bougainville engagement on February 10, 1942, and the carrier attacks on Lae and Salamaua on the coast of New Guinea on March 10, 1942. He was awarded the Navy Cross "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as a pilot of a scouting squadron when on March 10, 1942, in enemy waters, he pressed home in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire, a vigorous and determined dive bombing attack on enemy ships, sinking one of them..." Later in 1942 he was transferred to Escort Scouting Squadron 28, based in the USS *Chenango*, carrier escort. During the early part of 1943 he served in Project Afirm, Night Fighter Development Unit. While in that assignment he flew the first successful simulated interception in a single-seat Navy night fighter. He received a Legion of Merit for his services in the development of night fighter tactics and equipment.

He next commanded Night Fighting Squadron 76, the first Hellcat night fighter squadron, which took off from Quonset Point, Rhode Island, on January 2, 1944, flew across country, embarked at Alameda, California, and was fighting in the Marshall Islands on January 26, 1944. This 12 plane squadron participated in all the fast carrier strikes from that

date until October 1944, shooting down 36 planes, three of them at night. For "extraordinary achievement" in that command, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, a Gold Star in lieu of a second similar award, and the Air Medal, and is entitled to the Ribbon for the Presidential Unit Citation awarded the USS *Bunker Hill*.

From November 1947 to May 1949 he successively commanded Fighter Squadrons 1A and 51, the first jet squadron in the Pacific Fleet, and for a year thereafter served on the staff of Commander Aircraft, Pacific Fleet. He reported to the Bureau of Aeronautics in September 1950, and served as Assistant Head of the Fighter Design Branch until July 1952.

After a year at the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, he was assigned to the Staff of Commander Operational Development Force in Norfolk, and served there from August 1953 to February 1955. He then served as Operations and Executive Officer of the USS *Hancock* (CVA-19) until April 1956.

He was next ordered to the Navy Department, Washington, reporting in June 1956, and was subsequently assigned as Naval Aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces). He served as Naval Aide to the President of the United States from February 1957 to January 1961, and was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the Second Legion of Merit. He was cited in part as follows: "... Exercising sound judgment, personal diplomacy, and a high degree of professional competence, Captain Aurand has been markedly successful in rendering outstanding staff assistance to the President..."

In February 1961 he assumed command of the USS *Greenwich Bay* (AVP-41) and in September of that year was transferred to command of the USS *Independence* (CVA-62). During the period September to December 1962 he was a student at Harvard University, Cambridge, after which he headed the Air Weapons Systems Analysis Staff. Assigned next to the Office of the Director of Navy Program Planning, he served there until March 1965, then reported as Commander Anti-Submarine Warfare Group ONE. "For exceptionally meritorious service as Commander Anti-Submarine Warfare Task Group of the SEVENTH Fleet from September 23, 1965 to February 17, 1966 ..." he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the Third Legion of Merit.

In April 1967 he reported as Director of the Long Range Objectives Group, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department and in December 1969 became Commander Antisubmarine Warfare Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and cited in part as follows: "...Vice Admiral Aurand was responsible for the conduct of overall ASW operations and of naval reconnaissance and surveillance in the Pacific Fleet; and was instrumental in improving the ASW capabilities of the Fleet by the establishment of a fleet-wide command and control organization capable of quick reaction to any ASW threat in the Pacific..." On October 1, 1972 he was transferred to the

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Retired List of the U. S. Navy.

In addition to the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars, the Distinguished Flying Cross with Gold Star, the Air Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Ribbon for the Presidential Unit Citation to the USS *Bunker Hill*, Vice Admiral Aurand has the American Defense Service Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with six battle stars; American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; the National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; and the Vietnam Service Medal. He also has the National Order of Vietnam, Fifth Class and the Gallantry Cross with Palm from the Republic of Vietnam.

Married on December 27, 1941, to Miss Patricia Riley of Seattle, Washington, he had a daughter, Margaret Lucille Aurand. Admiral Aurand is the son of Lieutenant General Henry S. Aurand, U.S. Army (Ret.), and the former Mrs. Margaret Decker Aurand of Houston, Texas (now Mrs. E. A. Everitt).

Summary of Significant Career Events

- (1) Naval Aide to President Eisenhower from 15 February 1957 to 20 January 1961.
- (2) CO, VFN-76, One of the Navy's First night fighter squadrons.

Duty Assignment Chronology

6/34-6/38	USNA Midshipman, Annapolis, MD.
7/38-8/39	USS <i>Lexington</i> , Gunnery, Communications and Engineering.
9/39-9/40	USS McCormick, Gunnery, Communications.
9/40-3/41	Pensacola, FL. Student aviator.
4/41-4/42	VS-2, Navigator. Promoted to LTJG 1/42.
5/42-9/42	VSG-28, Flight Officer.
7/42	Promoted to LT.
10/42-7/43	NAS, Quonset Point, VFN Test Pilot.
8/43-10/44	Commanding Officer, VFN-76.
1/44	Promoted to LCDR
11/44-3/45	Executive Officer, NACTULANT
11/5/45	Promoted to CDR
4/45-6/47	BUAER
7/47-10/47	Commanding Officer, VF-1A.
11/47-6/49	Commanding Officer, VF/51.
7/49-9/50	Staff, COMAIRPAC, CVG Training
10/50-7/52	BUAER VF Design.
8/52-6/53	Student, Air War College, Montgomery, AL.
7/53-4/55	Staff, COMOPDEVFOR, Special Weapons.
8/55-4/561	Executive Officer, USS <i>Hancock</i> .
5/56-8/56	OPNAV(OP-604), Washington, D.C. Legislative Analyst-Special Weapons.
8/56-2/57	Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel), Naval Aide.
7/1/56	Promoted to CAPT.
2/59-2/61	The White House Naval Aide to the President.
2/61-9/61	Commanding Officer, USS <i>Greenwich Bay</i> .
9/61-6/62	Commanding Officer, USS <i>Independence</i> .
8/62-12/62	Harvard University, Student.
12/62-1/64	OPNAV (OP-05W).
2/64-3/65	OPNAV (OP-090C).
3/65-2/67	Commander, COMASWFRU ONE.
4/67-12/69	OPNAV (OP-93).