



Reynold D. Hogle, Vice Admiral, USN

Reynold Delos Hogle was born May 26, 1906, at Fort Worth, Texas, the son of Thomas Lewis Hogle and Minna (nee Strache) Hogle. He was graduated from Paschal High School, Fort Worth, and attended North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington, prior to his appointment in 1925 to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. As a midshipman he took part in plebe football and boxing, intramural football and truck, and was a member of the varsity boxing squad for two years.

Graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 6, 1929, he advanced through the various ranks, and was promoted to Rear Admiral in August 1956. He served in the temporary rank of Vice Admiral from April 22, 1964 until May 23, 1966, when he reverted to his permanent rank of Rear Admiral. His first duty station was aboard the battleship *Utah*, operating with the Atlantic Fleet Scouting Force. In November 1930, he went to the battleship *Arizona* at Norfolk (Virginia) Naval Shipyard, for one month, then was ordered to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, for flight training.

Designated a Naval Aviator on December 5, 1931, he remained at Pensacola for advanced fighter training until March 1932. He was assigned next to Norfolk Naval Air Station for three months, then joined Bombing Squadron ONE aboard the USS *Lexington* (CV-2). After a three-year tour he reported for duty in the Assembly and Repair Division, Norfolk Naval Air Station.

In July 1937, he reported to the USS *Enterprise* (CV-6) for flying duty with Bombing Squadron SIX. He began a two year tour as Flight Deck officer of the USS *Wasp* (CV-7) in

June 1939, and subsequently went to the Ship Experimental Unit, Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He joined the Staff of Commander Alaskan Sector as Operations Officer in December 1942, and participated in the Attu and Kiska operations. "For meritorious achievement...from January to October 1943..." he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal. The citation continues in part: "(He) planned and supervised the operations of the Alaskan Sector Escort and Patrol Force and the routine of numerous convoys between bases in the Aleutians and the United States during an active campaign to eject the enemy from the North Pacific area. His tactical ability, expert leadership and unwavering devotion to duty contributed greatly to the war effort..."

From November 1942, to June 1944, he served as Chief of Staff to Commander Carrier Division FOUR, operating with Task Force FIFTY-EIGHT. He saw action at Makin, Tarawa, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, strikes on Truk, first Battle of the Philippine Sea, and at Guam, Tinian, Saipan and New Guinea. He was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and is entitled to the ribbon for, and facsimile of the Navy Unit Commendation awarded to the USS *Enterprise*. The citations follow in part:

Legion of Merit: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct...as Chief of Staff to the Commander of a Task Group, attached to the Fast Carrier Task Forces in connection with operations against enemy Japanese Forces in the Pacific War area from January 16 to June 26, 1944. By his efficient organizing, thorough planning and tireless directing, (he) contributed directly to the success of his group and task force in its operations against three additional large enemy bases which resulted in the destruction of the hostile air forces attacking our fleet on June 19, and in our successful air attack against the enemy fleet on June 20..."

Navy Unit Commendation: "For outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces in the air, ashore and afloat in the Pacific war area...Daring and dependable in combat, the *Enterprise*, with her gallant officers and men rendered loyal service in achieving the ultimate defeat of the Japanese Empire."

In July 1944, he became Assistant Chief of Staff to Commander Western Carolines, participating in the initial assault and occupation against enemy Japanese forces from July 17, 1944 to January 30, 1945..." he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." "...(he) aided in the development of bases in this area; assisted in the provision of maintenance and support for the various units of the Patrol and Escort unit; prepared operations plans and orders; and administered aviation matters in the sub-area..."

He joined the USS *Saratoga* (CV-3) as Executive Officer in February 1945 and in November of that year went to the Air Intelligence Division, Office of Naval Intelligence,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C. For this duty he was awarded an Army Letter of Commendation with authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon.

For a year, August 1947 to June 1948, he attended Strategy and Tactics Senior Course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., after which he served on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet. He reported as a student at the National War College, Washington, D. C., in August 1950, and in August 1951 assumed command of the USS *Bairoko* (CVE-115). This escort carrier participated in the Korean war operations with Marine Squadron VMA-312 embarked.

He returned to the United States in May 1952, and became Naval Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Dan L. Kimball and his successor, the Honorable Robert B. Anderson. He received a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit for his activities as Naval Aide.

When Mr. Anderson was named Deputy Secretary of Defense, he accompanied him as Naval Aide, serving in that capacity for three months before assuming command of the USS *Midway*, (CVA-41) on October 1, 1954. In late December 1954, the *Midway* left Norfolk for a world cruise, visiting Capetown, South Africa and Colombo, Ceylon. During the early stages of the cruise the *Midway* joined the U. S. SEVENTH Fleet and operated in the Pacific area for several months. The cruise terminated in Bremerton, Washington, where *Midway* underwent an extensive overhaul and conversion program.

In October 1955, he became Chief of Staff to Commander SECOND Fleet, Commander NATO Striking Fleet, Atlantic and served as such until October 1956. At that time, he was promoted to Rear Admiral and reported for duty on the NATO Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, where he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for plans, Policy and Operations.

In October 1958 he became Commander Carrier Division EIGHTEEN, serving in the Atlantic Fleet. He assumed the duties of Deputy Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Europe, and Chief of Staff and Aide to Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, Europe, in December 1959. He was detached from that assignment in August 1961 and on September 25, that year took over as Commander Carrier Division FOUR. That division consisted of the USS *Forrestal* and the USS *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, and was attached to the Atlantic Fleet.

On December 6, 1962, he became Chief of Staff and Aide to the President of the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island and on April 22, 1964 reported in the rank of Vice Admiral as Chief of Staff and Aide to the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. In June 1966, in his permanent rank of Rear Admiral, he assumed duty as Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, with headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, with additional duty as Commander Naval Base, Norfolk. "For exceptionally meritorious service...from June 1966 to May

1968..." he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation continues in part:

"...Rear Admiral Hogle was eminently successful in accomplishing the many and varied facets of the Commandant's mission. Through his keen foresight and dynamic leadership, he materially advanced the Navy image, as well as Navy-community relationships, throughout the Tidewater area. Under (his) skillful direction, the Equal Employment Opportunity Program became a comprehensive and viable program, and served as a model for other naval activities and federal agencies. By his enthusiasm, diligence, and personal attention to detail, Rear Admiral Hogle was instrumental in improving support of the Fleet during a period of greatly increased requirements resulting from the Vietnam crisis..."

On June 1, 1968 he was transferred to the Retired List of the U. S. Navy and was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral--the highest rank he held while on active duty.

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and Gold Star in lieu of the second award, the Bronze Star Medal with Gold Star and Combat "V," the Army Commendation Ribbon and the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Vice Admiral Hogle has the American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one silver and two bronze stars (seven engagements); the World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, Asia Clasp; China Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; Korean Service Medal; and the United Nations Service Medal. He also has the Korean Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

He was married to the former Mary Ellen Adams,. They had two daughters, Beverly Glenn, who married Lieutenant Edwin B. Smedberg, USN; and Sarah Lewis, now Mrs. Grine.