

The United States Naval Academy

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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft laid the foundation for the Naval Academy when, in 1845, he established the Naval School at Fort Severn in Annapolis. Commander Franklin Buchanan served as the first Superintendent. His faculty consisted of four officers and three civilian professors. There were 50 students. Initially, the academic and professional instruction required five years the first and last at Annapolis, with the intervening three at sea.

In 1850, the Naval School became the United States Naval Academy. The following year, the Academy adopted its current course of instruction which includes four consecutive years at Annapolis, with at-sea training provided during the summers.

The Naval Academy moved to Newport, R.I., during the Civil War. In 1865, it was re-established at Annapolis under the leadership of Vice Admiral David Dixon Porter. During these early years, the Academy was one of the few institutions of higher learning offering a sophisticated undergraduate course in technical education.

The late 19th century saw immense changes in naval technology with the conversion from sail-powered, wooden ships to steam-powered vessels of steel, which also resulted in rapid developments in naval weaponry and tactics. With the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States became a world naval power, and early Naval Academy graduates like George Dewey and Alfred Thayer Mahan made significant contributions to our national heritage.

The new century saw the nation's undergraduate naval college grow in size and academic prowess. The Class of 1895 had produced 41 graduates. By World War I, there were nearly 200 graduates each year, along with 2,500 reserve officers who received their training at the Academy.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, courses were shortened to three years, a program which remained in effect until 1921.



Between the two world wars, the curriculum and training equipment were modernized to keep pace with rapid advances in the naval profession and American education. In 1930, the Association of American Universities accredited the Naval Academy, and in 1933, an act of Congress authorized the Naval Academy to confer the degree of bachelor of science on graduates, beginning with the Class of 1931. Congress authorized award of the degree to all living graduates in 1939. The Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools first accredited the Academy in 1947.

During World War II, summer sessions were instituted and the course was again shortened to three years. As during World War I, reserve officers, along with reserve midshipmen, also trained at the Academy.

In 1963, the Academy initiated the Trident Scholar Program, under which a number of exceptional students are permitted to pursue independent research during the first class (senior) year.

The 1964-65 academic year saw the civilian positions of academic dean and dean of admissions established and far-reaching changes made to the curriculum. The number of required core courses was reduced and, for the first time, each midshipman was allowed to pursue academic areas of individual interest for minor or major. Additional changes, introduced in the 1969-70 academic year, now require every midshipman to complete a major.

In 1975, President Gerald R. Ford signed legislation authorizing admission of women to the service academies. The first women midshipmen entered the Academy in July 1976 and graduated with the Class of 1980.

MIDSHIPMEN LIFE

It all begins with fourth class year. From their first day at the Academy, the fourth class midshipmen, or plebes, undergo an intensive and unabated program of military training and indoctrination. Physical and mental demands on them and their time seem never-ending. But it all has a purpose: the development of leadership ability, motivation, moral strength, physical skills and stamina.

Plebe Summer is a time which most midshipmen will remember for many years. New midshipmen are kept constantly busy learning basic skills in seamanship, navigation and marksmanship. Their pride and company spirit are boosted through infantry drill, small arms training, sailing Navy yawls and cruising in yard patrol craft. Their competitive spirit and desire to win are developed in activities such as athletics, dress parades and seamanship.

Plebe Summer is highlighted in August during Parents Weekend,

NAVAL ACADEMY LEADERSHIP



**VICE ADM.
RODNEY P. REMPT,
USN**
Superintendent



**CAPT. BRUCE GROOMS,
USN**
*Commandant of
Midshipmen*



when parents visit the Academy and witness the progress of their sons and daughters.

The arrival of the upperclassmen in mid-August heralds the beginning of the academic year. The plebes embark on a four-year course of study while plebe indoctrination continues.

September brings the excitement of football and other fall sports. During the football season, only selected units of the brigade travel to away games, but the entire brigade attends all home games and the annual fall classic, the Army-Navy game.

Commissioning Week, in May, brings the graduation of the first classmen and the end of plebe year. Plebes signify the end of the first year at the Academy by scaling the smooth granite sides of Herndon Monument to replace, at its summit, a plebe cap with an upperclass cover.

Between plebe and third class years, midshipmen get their first taste of life at sea and their introduction to the enlisted men whom they will lead when commissioned as officers. Joining ships around the world, midshipmen perform a host of shipboard duties including standing deck, gunnery, operations and engineering watches. Midshipmen also have their first opportunity to visit foreign countries and experience different cultures.

Third classmen begin work in their academic majors and assume more responsibility in the military regimen at the Academy. Less emphasis is placed on indoctrination, leaving more time for studies, sports and extracurricular activities. It's a welcome change from the rigors of plebe year.

During their third summer, midshipmen get their first training in four warfare specialties which comprise the naval service. They learn about submarines at New London, Conn.; surface warfare at Norfolk, Va.; naval aviation at Pensacola, Fla.; and the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va.

Second class midshipmen are assigned still additional military responsibilities. They are selected and trained to direct the Brigade of Midshipmen during absences of the first class. They are also assigned an important role in indoctrination of the new plebe class, which develops their leadership skills. In academics, the second class midshipmen enter increasingly advanced areas of study.

During their final year at the Academy, first class midshipmen complete the core curriculum and their academic majors course requirements. Many undertake independent research projects, and some begin graduate-level studies at nearby universities. The first class midshipmen also take over the responsibilities for plebe indoctrination. They also lead the brigade at parades, formal ceremonies and daily formations. They are responsible for the conduct, military smartness and competitive records of their units. The skills



MISSION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY

TO DEVELOP MIDSHIPMEN MORALLY, MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY AND TO IMBUE THEM WITH THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF DUTY, HONOR AND LOYALTY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE GRADUATES WHO ARE DEDICATED TO A CAREER OF NAVAL SERVICE AND HAVE POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MIND AND CHARACTER TO ASSUME THE HIGHEST RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMAND, CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNMENT.

which the first class midshipmen develop this year will help them when they assume their leadership responsibilities in the Navy and Marine Corps following graduation.

One common denominator which binds the four years into a unit which will forever shape the life of an Academy graduate is the Honor Concept.

Established and administered by midshipmen, the Honor Concept is based on the principle that honorable individuals do not lie, cheat or steal. All midshipmen are expected to conduct their lives in accordance with the Honor Concept so that their decisions as midshipmen, naval officers and civilians reflect the highest levels of honorable conduct.

THE CURRICULUM

With the aid of academic and military advisors, midshipmen design their own blend of the curriculum's three elements:

- ✧ Courses providing the professional and leadership skills required in the naval service.

- ✧ Core requirements in engineering, social sciences, natural sciences and the humanities to ensure breadth in education.

- ✧ Completion of a major program in an academic subject chosen by each midshipman to develop individual interests and talents in depth.

The Naval Academy offers major programs in 19 subject areas: eight in engineering; seven in sciences and mathematics, including computer science, as well as information technology, the most recent addition; and four in the humanities and social sciences. Seven of the engineering majors are accredited professionally by the Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board of Engineering and Technology.

Selected humanities and social science majors with excellent records are invited to enter the rigorous honors programs offered by the departments of Economics, English, History and Political Science.

Outstanding students also have the opportunity to engage in independent study and research during their senior year. Those selected as Trident Scholars carry a reduced formal course load so they can pursue a major research project and prepare a thesis. They are assisted by one or more faculty advisors who specialize in the field of study.

A number of first class midshipmen who complete aca-



demographic requirements early are encouraged to enroll in graduate classes at area universities. This Voluntary Graduate Education Program gives them the chance to graduate and receive commissions with their classmates, finish their graduate studies locally and then go to their first assignments with a master's degree.

All midshipmen undertake professional military training, beginning on the first day of Plebe Summer and continuing through first class year. This includes classroom studies, drills and practical training at the Naval Academy and with Navy and Marine Corps units during summer programs. Navigation, seamanship, tactics, naval engineering, weapons, leadership and military law are among the areas studied. To advance and graduate, midshipmen must pass professional competency examinations covering general knowledge and subjects related to their service selection.

The Naval Academy's physical education program complements academic and professional development of midshipmen. Instruction and training aim to develop individual skills and competitive spirit, lifelong habits of physical fitness, and the capability to withstand physical hardship when necessary. All midshipmen must complete the four-year program which includes the Physical Readiness Test (twice annually), water survival, physical development, personal defense and lifetime carryover sports. Women participate in the same curriculum, including boxing, wrestling and judo.

COMMISSIONING WEEK

Six days of parades, athletic events, colorful ceremonies, formal dances and receptions bring to a climax four years of challenging education and training.

One highlight of Commissioning Week is Color Parade. Each year, intra-brigade competition is conducted to determine which of the 30 companies stands highest overall on the basis of academics, intramural sports, professional drills and parade performance. During the parade, the color girl, who is selected by the Color Company commander, transfers the flags from the past Color Company to the new one.

The biggest social event of Commissioning Week is the ring dance for the second class midshipmen. An elegant formal affair, it is at this event that the midshipmen begin wearing their class rings.

First class midshipmen and their families attend the superintendent's garden party and reception, plus other social events. Athletic, academic and professional awards are presented in Alumni Hall. The evening before graduation, everyone is invited to attend the farewell ball.

On graduation day, friends and relatives gather with the midshipmen at Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. After the diplomas are presented and the oath of office is administered, the senior midshipman of the new first class leads three cheers for "those about to leave us." The graduates, led by the class president, reply with three cheers for "those we leave behind." On the last hooray of this cheer, the 1,000 graduates toss their midshipmen covers into the air. According to tradition, the honor of putting on the new Navy Ensign and Marine Corps Second Lieutenant shoulder devices is shared by mothers and Commissioning Week dates.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY YARD

The Naval Academy is a national tourist attraction. Many of its buildings, as well as numerous statues and monuments, represent highlights in the history of the naval service and the Naval Academy. Several buildings and most areas of the Yard (as the campus is known) are open to visi-

tors from 9 a.m. to sunset by taking a shuttle bus from Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium or by foot. Academic buildings and residences are closed to the general public, except on special occasions.

The Marine Corps, as well as the Navy, is represented at the Naval Academy. The Marine Barracks, quartered across the Severn River, provides the honor guard for the superintendent and marine guards at the tomb of John Paul Jones and at the Naval Academy Museum, which are open to the public.

Ricketts Hall, named for Admiral Claude Ricketts, was completed in 1966. Ricketts Hall holds the offices of the Naval Academy Athletic Association, as well as offices for the football, men's basketball and lacrosse coaches.

The 80,000 square foot Halsey Field House, completed in 1957, is used for sports and physical training. Many offices of the physical education department are in this building, which also boasts squash and tennis courts, a 5,000-spectator basketball court, a 200-meter synthetic track and a display of sports trophies. The field house was named after Fleet Admiral William "Bull" Halsey Jr., a Class of 1904 Naval Academy graduate and a World War II naval hero.

The Lejeune Physical Education Center is the first building in the Yard named for a Marine Corps officer, Major General John Lejeune. It was completed in 1981, and its facilities include an Olympic-size pool and six practice wrestling rings. The center is also equipped for television coverage of various meets. The building also houses a weight room, saunas, men's and women's locker rooms, a sports trophy area and the Midshipmen Sports Hall of Fame.

Ward Hall is home to the Academy computing center. Ward Hall was named after Commander James Ward, first commandant of midshipmen.



In May, Commissioning Week begins the graduation of first classmen and the end of plebe year. Plebes signify the end of the first year at the Academy by scaling the smooth granite sides of Herndon Monument to replace, at its summit, a plebe cap with an upperclass cover.

Adjacent to Ward Hall, Dahlgren Hall provides additional recreational facilities for the midshipmen, including an ice rink and restaurant open to Academy visitors. Dahlgren Hall, named for Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren—inventor of large naval guns—is also the site of many dances and other special events during the year.

Some of the world's most distinguished figures, including presidents of the United States and members of royalty, have been guests in Buchanan House, the residence used as the superintendent's quarters. The lovely garden at the rear of the building is the site of many special events including the Commissioning Week garden parties. Buchanan House was named after Commander Franklin Buchanan, the first Academy Superintendent.

Bancroft Hall, named after former Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, is home for the entire brigade of 4,000 midshipmen. It contains 1,873 midshipmen rooms, nearly five miles of corridors and about 33 acres of floor space, making it one of the largest single dormitories in the United States. All of the basic facilities midshipmen need for daily living, and many for recreation, are found in the hall.

King Hall is named after Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, the Chief of Naval Operations from 1942-45 and one of the shapers of American global strategy. Located under the roof of Bancroft Hall, King Hall is one of the largest dining areas in the world, encompassing some 55,000 square feet. Each day nearly 13,000 hot meals are served in the wardroom. When the 4,000 midshipmen sit down for dinner simultaneously at 372 tables, they are all served within three minutes. The wardroom's nutritionally balanced daily diet approximates 4,000 calories per midshipman.

Mitscher Hall is located between Bancroft Hall's seventh and eighth wings and contains the Chaplain's Center, an auditorium and an interfaith chapel. Mitscher Hall honors World War II Pacific Strike Force Commander Admiral Mark Mitscher.

Perhaps best known of all monuments in the Yard is that of the Indian warrior, Tecumseh. As lord of football games and God of 2.0, he has for years received a deluge of pennies and left-handed salutes as midshipmen pass by to exams or football games. Before the traditional game against Army, he is bedecked in full warpaint.

The figurehead, really of Tamanend, a Delaware chief, was brought to the Academy after the ship-of-the-line USS Delaware was scuttled. It was given several names before Tecumseh was generally accepted. When Tecumseh began to weather, the Class of 1891 replaced his timbers with bronze and the original figurehead was moved into the field house.

Tecumseh Court, the area at the front of Bancroft Hall, is one of the most photographed spots at the Naval Academy. It is the scene of pep rallies and innumerable formations. The noon formation of the Brigade of Midshipmen is held in the court whenever the temperature is 55 degrees or warmer. If the weather is too cold, or if it is raining, formations are held inside Bancroft Hall. The brigade forms at 12:10 p.m. weekdays and Saturdays and 12:30 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Visitors are always welcome to view meal formation in Tecumseh Court.

There is a small plaque in the center of Tecumseh Court below the steps leading into Bancroft hall. It makes the site of Recitation Hall where the first Superintendent, Franklin Buchanan, read aloud at 11 a.m. on October 10, 1845 a letter from Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft establishing the National Naval School at Annapolis.

Chauvenet and Michelson Halls house the Division of Mathematics and Science. The former is named after Professor William Chauvenet, one of the original seven faculty members when the Academy was founded in 1845. The latter honors Albert Michelson, a graduate of the Class of 1873, and the first American scientist to receive the Nobel Prize for physics.

Radford Terrace is named for the late Admiral Arthur Radford, Naval Academy Class of 1916 and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Eisenhower administration. Dedicated in May 1985, the terrace offers a sweeping view of the Academy grounds and chapel on one side and the Severn River on the other.

Maury Hall, named for distinguished 19th century oceanographer

NAVY BLUE & GOLD

**NOW, COLLEGES FROM SEA TO SEA
MAY SING OF COLORS TRUE;
BUT WHO HAS BETTER RIGHT THAN WE
TO HOIST A SYMBOL HUE?
FOR SAILORS BRAVE IN BATTLE FAIR,
SINCE FIGHTING DAYS OF OLD,
HAVE PROVED THE SAILOR'S RIGHT TO WEAR
THE NAVY BLUE AND GOLD**

**FOUR YEARS TOGETHER BY THE BAY,
WHERE SEVERN JOINS THE TIDE,
THEN BY THE SERVICE CALLED AWAY
WE'RE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE;
BUT STILL WHEN TWO OR THREE SHALL MEET
AND OLD TALES BE RETOLD
FROM LOW TO HIGHEST IN THE FLEET
WE'LL PLEDGE THE BLUE AND GOLD.**

Matthew Fontaine Maury, hosts the electrical engineering and the weapons and systems engineering departments.

Mahan Hall, which includes the Academy's largest auditorium, is named for the Naval Historian Alfred Mahan. Theatre productions, concerts and other cultural events, many open to the public, are staged in Mahan Hall. Also located in Mahan Hall is a reception area dedicated to Admiral Thomas Hart, Naval Academy Superintendent from 1931-34.

The Division of English and History is located in Sampson Hall, which was named after Rear Admiral William Sampson, Commander of Naval Forces in the Spanish-American War and a former Academy Superintendent.

Rickover Hall, the center of the engineering studies complex, houses the Division of Engineering and Weapons and recognizes Admiral Hyman Rickover, father of the nuclear Navy.

The Division of U.S. and International Studies is located in the Nimitz Library building. The Naval Academy library is named after Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet in World War II. The library includes the Park Benjamin collection of 1,200 rare books dealing with the history of electricity and the 5,000-volume Harry Guggenheim collection containing the works of rocketry pioneer Dr. Robert Goddard. The library also has one of the world's great naval history collections.

The Naval Academy Museum, located in Preble Hall, contains artifacts of some of the most important episodes in our nation's history. Its collection of more than 50,000 individual items—an important reference source for the teaching of naval history—contains some of the finest ship models in the world, including the outstanding Rogers Collection. There is also a superb collection of maritime paintings; a large collection relating to the life and career of John Paul Jones; the table from the mess deck of the battleship Missouri on which was signed the instrument of surrender ending World War II; and the Beverly R. Robinson Naval Battle Print Collection, which depicts naval history and the history of print-making from 1500 to the present.

Most of the Academy's valuable collections are located within the museum in Preble Hall, but other items of interest are located in the



chapel, Memorial Hall and in other buildings throughout the Yard. Museum items in Bancroft Hall include a replica of the flag hoisted by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie on which were emblazoned the immortal words, Don't Give Up the Ship!

Preble Hall is named after Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the naval attack on the Barbary stronghold of Tripoli in 1804.

Behind Preble Hall are the Tripoli Monument and Leahy Hall. The Tripoli Monument, the oldest monument at the Academy, honors six young naval officers killed off the African coast in 1804 during the war with the Tripolitan pirates. Leahy Hall, named after Fleet Admiral William Leahy, provides offices for the dean of admissions, the registrar and director of candidate guidance. The Candidate Guidance Office is the source for information about how to apply to enter the Naval Academy.

Worden Field is the scene of weekly dress parades during the fall and spring. It is named for Rear Admiral John Worden, who commanded the Monitor during the Civil War.

A recent addition to the Naval Academy landscape is Alumni Hall. This \$30 million facility is used for concerts, lectures, plays, convocations, men's and women's basketball and other athletic events. It includes a reception area and dining room.

Hubbard Hall, the boathouse, is located on Dorsey Creek. It was the first Academy building to be named in honor of a living man—Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Class of 1870, who competed on the crew team at that time.

Many of the offices providing logistic and administrative services to the Academy are in Halligan Hall, located by Gate No. 8. Halligan Hall, named after Rear Admiral John Halligan, was built in 1903. Halligan was the first director of the Naval Postgraduate School when it was located at the Academy.

Heading back toward the chapel and Maryland Avenue, the Officers' and Faculty Club is located across from Leahy Hall and is distinguished by its blue and white canopy.

The Administration Building near Gate No. 3 houses the offices of the superintendent and members of his staff. Across the street from the Administration Building is Herndon Monument, dedicated to the memory of Commander William Herndon, who elected to go down with his ship when she sank.

The Naval Academy Chapel, with its copper-covered dome towering 192 feet, is the most imposing building in the Yard. Designed by Ernest Flagg, the cornerstone was laid in June 1904 by Admiral George Dewey. The chapel was completed in 1908. An addition was dedicated in 1940, increasing the seating capacity to 2,500 and changing the basic design from that of a Greek Cross to that of a Roman Cross. The much smaller St. Andrews Chapel is located directly beneath the main chapel.

The massive entrance doors were designed by Evelyn Beatrice Longman in a competition sponsored by the National Sculpture Society. Many of the large stained-glass windows were made in the studios of Louis Comfort Tiffany, the famous American designer. The chapel also houses the crypt of John Paul Jones. Originally buried in Paris in 1792, Jones' body was located by the American ambassador to

France in 1905. He was brought to the Naval Academy, and in 1913, enshrined in the sarcophagus of Grand Antiquaire des Pyrenees Marble, sculpted by Sylvain Salieres. It is a fitting resting place for the gallant officer who gave the Navy its earliest traditions of heroism and victory. The crypt is open from 9 a.m. to 4:50 p.m. daily except Sunday, when the hours are 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

In John Paul Jones' crypt is his commission as a captain, signed by John Hancock; his membership certificate in the Society of Cincinnati, signed by George Washington; and the dress sword presented to him by King Louis XVI of France.

Down on the Severn River is the Robert Crown Sailing Center, the focal point of all sailing activities at the Naval Academy and home of the Intercollegiate Sailing Hall of Fame. The center was named in honor of Captain Robert Crown, a former president of the Navy League and an important supporter of the Naval Academy.

Near the Triton Light Point is a monument to World War II submarines and the foremast of the USS Maine, whose destruction in Havana Harbor in 1898 led to the Spanish-American War. The mainmast of the Maine is located in Arlington National Cemetery, making her the longest ship in the Navy.

The Hendrix Oceanography Laboratory is a multi-functional facility which features a wet laboratory and classroom space. Tanks, continually circulating salt water from the Severn River, offer a study of the living environment in the

Chesapeake Bay. The laboratory was dedicated in 1985, in memory of the late Captain Charles Hendrix, a 1939 Academy graduate and a specialist in submarines and undersea warfare.

Luce Hall is the home of the Division of Professional Development, responsible for leadership, law, seamanship and navigation instruction. Luce Hall was named after Rear Admiral Stephen Luce, founder of the Naval War College and author of a basic navigation book. In front of Luce Hall is the Hiroshi Saito Monument, which was given to the Academy by the family of a former Japanese ambassador to the United States.



NAVAL ACADEMY FACTS

GO NAVY AND START THE ADVENTURE OF A LIFETIME.

At the United States Naval Academy, our students are challenged morally, mentally and physically like never before in their lives. Students come here because they yearn for a challenge and want to be part of something larger than themselves.

The Naval Academy is the undergraduate college of the Navy and Marine Corps. It is a four-year honor, integrity and leadership laboratory that uses a total-immersion program to blend academics, professional training, leadership experience, physical education, competitive sports and extracurricular activities.

We hire every one of our graduates. Upon graduation from USNA, a midshipman receives a commission as an Ensign in the United States Navy or as a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, along with a Bachelor of Science (BS) degree in one of 19 different academic majors. From there, they are sent to high-tech 21st century assignments in aviation, submarines, warships or other exciting operational fields.

The Naval Academy midshipmen are given responsibility and leadership opportunities commensurate with their status within the Brigade. First class midshipmen, or seniors, run the day-to-day operation of the 4,000 men and women that constitute the Brigade of Midshipmen.

THE BRIGADE OF MIDSHIPMEN REPRESENTS THE BEST THIS NATION HAS TO OFFER:

- * The average SAT score is approximately 1300
- * 81 percent of the midshipmen attending the Naval Academy were in the top fifth of their high school class
- * 87 percent were varsity athletes in high school and 85 percent were letterwinners
- * 27 percent served as high school president or vice president

The 2005 edition of U.S. News and World Reports America's Best Colleges ranks the engineering program at the Naval Academy fourth in the nation, the Aerospace Engineering program third in the nation, the Electrical Engineering program sixth in the nation, the Mechanical Engineering program sixth in the nation and the Civil Engineering program 12th in the nation,

A third of the Brigade are varsity athletes and represent the Naval Academy in 30 NCAA Division I sports while carrying 18-21 credit hours of highly-technical engineering, science and math core curriculum.

Approximately 25 percent of Flag Officers in the Navy and general officers in the Marine Corps were varsity athletes at USNA.

Eighty-five percent of Navy's NCAA Division I varsity athletes graduate in four years. The most recent national collegiate varsity athlete graduation rate is 62 percent in six years.

Midshipmen can choose from 21 men's and nine women's varsity sports in which to participate.

THE ROLL CALL OF VARSITY LETTERWINNERS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY READS LIKE A VERITABLE WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN HISTORY:

Rear Admiral Alan B. Shepard, the first American in space, was a member of the heavyweight crew team. Air Force General William Anders played soccer at the USNA before going on to be an astronaut. Admiral Stansfield Turner, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was a lineman on the football team. Admiral Arleigh Burke, a wrestler at the Academy, went on to be the Chief of Naval Operations. Rear Admiral Richard Byrd, a captain on the gymnastics team, was a famous polar explorer and World War II hero. Fleet Admiral Bull Halsey was also a football star at the Naval Academy. Captain Wendy Lawrence was a member of the crew team before going on to be an astronaut. Other heroes on the athletic field include: 1960 Heisman Trophy winner Joe Bellino; 1963 Heisman Trophy winner, and NFL Hall of Famer Roger Staubach; Napoleon



1963 Heisman Trophy winner Roger Staubach was also a standout baseball player at Navy, as well as being a member of the Mids' basketball team.

McCallum, a two-time first-team consensus All-American in football; David Robinson, who was the 1987 Collegiate Player of the Year, the 1995 NBA Player of the Year and won Olympic Gold Medals in 1992 and 1996 and Commander Willie McCool, a captain on the cross country team, who was an astronaut on the space shuttle Columbia's final voyage.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

The United States Naval Academy Alumni Association has formally recognized graduates to differentiate among the thousands of "distinguished graduates" who have served the nation with great distinction. In order to be recognized as a distinguished graduate by the U. S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, the individual must be a living graduate who has:

- * Provided a lifetime of service to the nation or armed forces;
- * Made significant and distinguished contributions to the nation via their public service;
- * Character, distinguished military and civilian service, and stature that draw a wholesome comparison to the qualities the U. S. Naval Academy strives for, in keeping with values of duty, honor and integrity, and "through knowledge seapower;"
- * Demonstrated a strong interest in supporting the Navy and the U. S. Naval Academy.

In 1999, the Alumni Association recognized Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, U. S. Navy (Retired), Class of 1933, Former Chief of Naval Operations and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The 2000 recipients were: Dr. John J. McMullen, Class of 1940, former owner and chairman of the New Jersey Devils hockey team, 1995 and 2000 winners of the Stanley Cup. Director Norton Lily International.



Admiral James L. Holloway III, U. S. Navy (Retired), Class of 1943, Chief of Naval Operations and member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Vice Admiral William P. Lawrence, U. S. Navy (Retired), Class of 1951, winner of the gold medal from the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and winner of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Theodore Roosevelt Award. Prisoner of War in Vietnam for nearly six years. Superintendent U.S. Naval Academy, 1978 - 1981.

Major General William A. Anders, U. S. Air Force Reserve (Retired), Class of 1955, played soccer under the legendary Glenn Warner. Orbited the moon in 1968 in Apollo 8 as mission commander. First chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Ambassador to Norway. Former chairman and CEO, General Dynamics.

Mr. Roger Staubach, Class of 1965, Heisman and Maxwell trophies, NCAA's Theodore Roosevelt Award, inducted into the Collegiate Hall of Fame and National Football Hall of Fame. Chairman and CEO of The Staubach Company, a real estate strategy and service firm that serves organizations seeking office, retail and industrial space.

The 2001 recipients were: The Honorable John W. Crawford Jr., Class of 1942, 21-year career naval officer; Captain, USN (Ret.); former board member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., USN (Ret.), Class of 1947, former ambassador to the Court of St. James, the United Kingdom; and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale, USN (Ret.), Class of 1947, Congressional Medal of Honor recipient; led the first bombing mission on North Vietnam; was a POW in Vietnam for over seven years.

Admiral James D. Watkins, USN (Ret.), Class of 1949, former Chief of Naval Operations, former Secretary of Energy.

Captain James A. Lovell Jr., USN (Ret.), Class of 1952, former astronaut who piloted Gemini 7, commanded Gemini 12, orbited the moon on Apollo 8 (man's maiden voyage); and commanded the heroic Apollo 13 mission.

The 2002 honorees included: Vice Adm. Charles S. Minter, Jr., USN (Ret.), Class of 1937, who served as

the Commandant of Midshipmen (1961-63) and Superintendent at the Academy (1964-65).

The Honorable James E. Carter, Class of 1947, who was the 39th President of the United States and was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Carter is the only Naval Academy graduate to serve as Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

Adm. Carlisle A.H. Trost, USN (Ret.), who

David Robinson, Class of 1987, won his second NBA title in 2003 as a member of the San Antonio Spurs.

graduated first in his Naval Academy Class of 1953 and later served as the Navy's 23rd Chief of Naval Operations.

Col. John W. Ripley, USMC (Ret.), a 1962 graduate of the Naval Academy, awarded the Navy Cross and one of his Purple Hearts for his service in Dong Ha, Vietnam.

The 2003 recipients were: Ambassador William H. G. FitzGerald, Class of '31, who served as the ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

and founded and served as the chairman of the board of the North American Housing Corporation.

Rear Adm. Eugene B. Fluckey, USN (Ret.), Class of 1935, a World War II submariner and Medal of Honor recipient. Adm. Fluckey wrote a book, *Thunder Below!*, based on his experiences aboard USS Barb (SSN 596). He is also a long-time supporter of athletic excellence at USNA.

Rear Adm. Robert W. McNitt, USN (Ret.), Class of '38, is a highly decorated submariner who received awards for valorous duty during five successful submarine war patrols during World War II. He is a former superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School and former USNA dean of admissions.

A naval aviator, retired Vice Adm. William D. Houser's 35-year naval career spans World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. This Class of '42 graduate is a former deputy chief of naval operations (air warfare). He is a staunch supporter of memorializing the Battle of Midway and preserving the Midway Islands.

The 2004 class included: Lieutenant General Victor H. Krulak, USMC (Ret.), Class of '34, who upon graduating from the Academy served his country for 35 years in the United States Marine Corps, playing a major role in three wars: World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam.

Vice Admiral Gerald E. Miller, USN (Ret.), Class of '42, went on to lead a distinguished Navy career which included command of 14 sea commands, including special task forces and the U.S. Second and Sixth Fleets.

Admiral James F. Calvert, USN (Ret.), Class of '43, went directly into the submarine service where he made nine war patrols, eight on the JACK and one on the HADDO. Calvert served as the 46th Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he was responsible for developing and installing the Majors Program, which is still in place today.

Lieutenant General Charles G. Cooper, USMC (Ret.), Class of '50, went from Marine Basic School to serve in Korea, arriving at the height of the Chinese Spring Offensive. He went on to command two infantry battalions, the prestigious 1st Marine Division, and in 1985 was named Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, where he commanded two-thirds of the fighting Marine Corps.

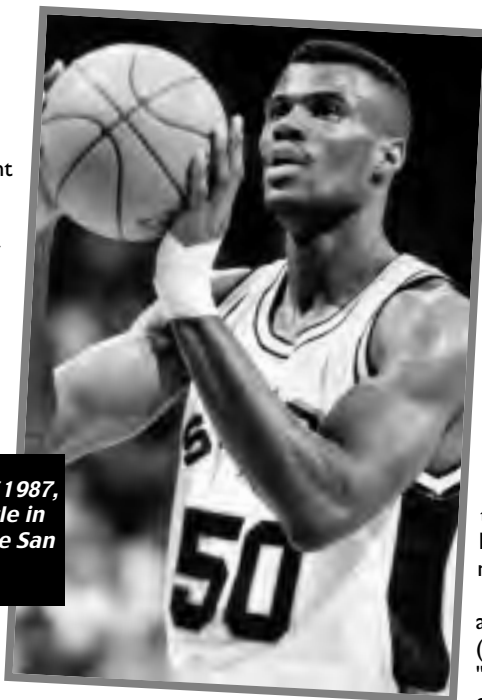
Rear Admiral Ronald F. Marryott, USN (Ret.), Class of '57, was a naval aviator and later became the 52nd Superintendent of the Naval Academy where he was responsible for supervising a fundamental overhaul of the academic curriculum.

The 2005 honorees included: Captain Slade Cutter, USN (Ret.), Class of 1935, who was an undefeated heavyweight intercollegiate boxing champion and All-American football place kicker and tackle at the Academy. During WW II he commanded two submarines and was awarded four Navy Crosses, two Silver Stars and one Bronze Star. He returned to the Naval Academy as athletic director and played a significant role in the construction of Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium.

Rear Admiral Robert "Bob" Wertheim, USN (Ret.), Class of 1946, has a reputation as one of the nation's most distinguished strategic weapons engineers and managers. He is best known for the central role he played in the conception, development, production and operational support of the submarine-launched fleet ballistic missile systems POLARIS, POSEIDON and TRIDENT, which were, and remain, the nation's most secure and effective deterrents to nuclear war.

Admiral Ronald J. Hays, USN (Ret.), Class of '50, was a combat aviator and Navy test pilot whose many awards include the Silver Star (three), Distinguished Flying Cross (seven), Bronze Star with combat "V" and Air Medal (18). Admiral Hays' long and distinguished naval career culminated in command of all Pacific forces (CincPac).

Mr. H. Ross Perot, Class of '53, went on to become a nationally known and extremely successful captain of industry after his active Navy duty. Additionally, he has received national and international recognition as a philanthropist, humanitarian, national political figure and a continuing major contributor to the Naval Academy. As a midshipman, Perot was president of the Class of 1953.



NAVAL ACADEMY FACTS

ALUMNI HALL

This \$30 million facility is used for concerts, lectures, plays, convocations, men's and women's basketball and other athletic events. It includes a reception area and dining room. The arena seats 5,710 fans for basketball contests.

ANCHORS AWEIGH

"Anchors Aweigh" was written by Lt. Charles Zimmermann, Musical Director of the Naval Academy in 1906, with the lyrics provided by Alfred H. Miles of the Class of 1906, as a fight song for the 1907 graduating class instead of the usual class march Zimmermann had composed for previous classes. The song made its debut at the 1906 Army-Navy game, and when the Midshipmen won the game, the song became traditional at this game. It gained national exposure in the 1920s and 1930s when it was heard on the radio and was in a number of popular movies. In 1997 a one-hour documentary on the history of Navy football, titled "Anchors Aweigh for Honor and Glory", was produced by NFL Films. The film was deemed a success by both critics and fans alike.

ANNAPOLIS

The capital of Maryland, Annapolis is the home of the Naval Academy. Annapolis is located 30 miles east of Washington, D.C. and 25 miles south of Baltimore.

BANCROFT HALL

Named after former Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the Hall is home for the entire Brigade of Midshipmen. It contains 1,873 midshipmen rooms, nearly five miles of

corridors and about 33 acres of floor space, making it one of the largest single dormitories in the world. All of the basic facilities midshipmen need for daily living, and many for recreation, are found in the Hall.

BAND

The Navy's oldest continuing musical organization, the Naval Academy Band was formed in 1852 with 13 musicians. Now numbering 63 members, the band includes the wind ensembles, rock band, big band, woodwind and brass quintets, tuba and trombone quartets and the percussion ensemble. The band provides musical support to the Brigade of Midshipmen in parades and performances, and entertains members of the Academy family and civilian community throughout the year.



Bancroft Hall

BILL THE GOAT

The first recorded use of a goat mascot for Navy athletic teams was in 1893 when an animal named El Cid (The Chief) was turned over to the Brigade by young officers of the USS New York. El Cid helped Navy to a 6-4 triumph over Army that year. Two cats, a dog, and a carrier pigeon have also enjoyed brief reigns as the Navy mascot, but goats have served without interruption since 1904.

Bill XXXI and XXXII are the current mascots. They are taken care of by 15 goathandlers made up of five midshipmen from the first, second and third classes. The goathandlers undergo rigorous training prior to handling Bill on the field.

CO-ED

For many years, the Naval Academy was a male-only institution. But that changed when women were admitted in 1976. Today, 15 percent of the 4,000-member Brigade are women.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

- * 1 President of the United States
- * 2 Cabinet Members
- * 1 Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- * 6 Ambassadors
- * 19 Members of Congress
- * 5 State governors
- * 5 Secretaries of the Navy
- * 1 Secretary of the Air Force
- * 3 Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- * 3 Vice Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- * 25 Chiefs of Naval Operations
 - * 9 Commandants of the Marine Corps
 - * 73 Medal of Honor winners
 - * 2 Nobel Prize winner
 - * 52 Astronauts
 - * 39 Rhodes Scholars
 - * 15 Marshall Scholars
 - * 84 Olmsted Scholars
 - * 23 Fitzgerald Scholars
 - * 766 Burke Scholars

ENTERPRISE BELL

From the bridge of the famed World War II aircraft carrier, it has been a part of the Naval Academy tradition since 1950. The late Admiral Harry W. Hill, then Superintendent, was instrumental in bringing the "E" Bell to Annapolis. It rings when the Academy observes Morning Colors and also during special ceremonies when Navy scores a majority of victories over Army in any one of the three sports seasons. The bell also rings during Commissioning Week for those teams that beat Army and have not participated in a previous bell-ringing during the academic year. The bell is stationed in front of Bancroft Hall.



FLAG RANK

The term used for reaching the rank of Admiral or General, these nine former Navy football captains have earned that honor: Vice Admiral Edward E. Ewen, USN (captain of the 1919 and 1920 teams), Rear Admiral Magruder H. Tuttle, USN (1931), Rear Admiral James Reedy, USN (1932), Lt. General Louis B. Robertshaw, USMC (1935), Brigadier General Rivers Morrell, USMC (1936), Major General Phil Monahan, USMC (1954), Major General John Hopkins, USMC (1955), Rear Admiral Thomas C. Lynch, USN (1963) and Rear Admiral Rick Porterfield, USN (1972).

GOKOKUJI BELL

The bell is an exact replica of the 1456 casting brought to this country by Commodore Matthew C. Perry following his expedition to Japan in 1854. The original bell, donated to the Naval Academy by Commodore Perry's widow, was returned by the Navy to the people of Okinawa in 1987. Like the original bell, the replica is rung to celebrate football victories over Army. The bell is stationed in front of Bancroft Hall.

HUBBARD HALL

Also known as the Boat House, Hubbard Hall, which is located on Dorsey Creek, was the first Academy building to be named in honor of a living man. Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Class of 1870, stroke on the crew at that time. Hubbard Hall underwent major renovations in 1993 and now includes the Fisher Rowing Center, a state-of-the-art facility for Navy's extensive crew program.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

In 1883, Navy lost to Johns Hopkins University, 2-0, marking the Mids' first intercollegiate football game.

MIDSHIPMAN

The word midshipman first appeared in English in the 17th century in the form of the word midshipsman to designate those men who were stationed "amidships," i.e. in the waist or middle portion of the vessel, while on duty. By 1687, however, the second 's' had been dropped to give the current form of the word. Midshipmen were originally boys, sometimes as young as seven or eight, who were apprenticed to sea captains to learn the sailor's trade.

In the early days of the American Navy, midshipmen trained aboard ship until they were eventually commissioned as ensigns. With the founding of the Naval Academy in 1845, it became possible, as it still is, for a midshipman to enter the Navy directly from civilian life. The name of students at the Naval Academy changed several times between 1870 and 1902, when Congress restored the original title of Midshipman, and it has remained unchanged since.

NICKNAME

Navy's sports teams are referred to as the Midshipmen or Mids. The term "Middie" is inappropriate.



The Gokokuji Bell is an exact replica of the 1456 casting brought to this country by Commodore Matthew C. Perry following his expedition to Japan in 1854. Like the original bell, the replica is rung to celebrate football victories over Army.

NOTRE DAME

The Irish and Mids have played every year since 1927, in the longest continuous inter-sectional rivalry in college football today. Along with their academic philosophies, the two institutions have another bond — former Naval Academy Superintendent Rear Admiral Thomas C. Lynch, captain of the 1963 Navy football team, is the brother of 1966 Notre Dame football captain Jim Lynch.

N-STAR

Members of varsity teams who qualify for their varsity letter receive an N-Star if they participate in a victory over Army in any sport designated "Star" competition.

REEVES, JOSEPH M.

The first known football helmet was worn by Joseph M. Reeves in 1894. Legend has it "he wore a moleskin cap fashioned by a well-known lady of Annapolis."





Jack Stephens Field

SCHOOL COLORS

Navy adopted Navy Blue and Gold as its colors back in 1892. At that time, each class at the Naval Academy had class colors. The Class of 1890 first used Navy Blue and Gold. In 1892, the minutes from the Naval Academy Auxiliary Athletic Association meeting reported, "The Committee reported favorable results of a conference with Naval Cadets as to the probability of adoption of Navy Blue and Gold as Academy colors."

SHUTOUTS

Navy has recorded 265 of them. During the 1910 season, the Mids didn't give up a point and posted an 8-0-1 record. The only blemish — a 0-0 tie with Rutgers. That year, Navy beat Army 3-0 thanks to Jack Dalton, who missed his first six field goal attempts before finally hitting the game winner. Navy's last shutout was Sept. 18, 2004, when the Mids blanked Tulsa, 29-0.

JACK STEPHENS FIELD

The United States Naval Academy Campaign: Leaders to Serve the Nation received a \$10 million gift from Mr. Jackson T. Stephens of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the fall of 2003. Mr. Stephens is a 1947 graduate of the Naval Academy and chairman of Stephens Group, Inc. His gift supported the ongoing renovations at Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. The field at Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium was named Jack Stephens Field in honor of the donor.

TECUMSEH

The familiar Native American figurehead facing Bancroft Hall and Tecumseh Court has been an Annapolis resident since 1866. Originally, the figurehead of the USS Delaware was meant to portray Tamanend, the great chief of the Delawares. It developed that Tamanend was a lover of peace and did not strike the fancy of the Brigade. Looking for another name, Midshipmen referred to the figurehead as Powhatan and King Philip before finally settling on Tecumseh, the fierce Shawnee chieftain who lived from 1768-1813. The original wooden statue was replaced after some 50 years in the open weather by a durable bronze replica, presented by the Class of 1891. Before Army-Navy competition in any sport, Tecumseh gets a fresh coat of war paint. He is also the target of left-handed salutes and a shower of pennies — offerings for victory.

UNIFORMS

In 1879, the Navy team wore canvas jackets, laced tight around their bodies. These were supposedly the first real uniforms ever used.

VARSITY ATHLETICS

In keeping with the mission of the Naval Academy, 30 varsity sports — 21 for men and nine for women — are offered for midshipmen.

VICTORIES

With 599 all-time wins, Navy is 28th among Division I-A schools. Navy's all-time football record is 599-498-57, for a winning percentage of .544.

THE YARD

The Yard, as the Naval Academy campus is called, features tree-lined brick walks, French Renaissance and contemporary architecture and scenic vistas of the Chesapeake Bay. The Bancroft Hall dormitory complex, the Cathedral of the Navy and other 82-year-old buildings make the Academy a National Historic Site.



Tecumseh



HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS, MD.



The lovely and historic city of Annapolis is the capital of Maryland, as well as the seat of Anne Arundel County. In 1694, a new capital for the Province of Maryland was laid out, replacing the original capital of St. Mary's City. Annapolis, named to honor Queen Anne of England, was granted a royal charter as a city in 1708. Annapolis can also lay claim to having been a capital of the United States. From November 1783 to August 1784, the Continental Congress met in the State House. It was here that they accepted George Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief and ratified the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War.

The heart of downtown Annapolis has also been designated a National Historic District. Many fine examples of colonial architecture, including the State House, Hammond-Harwood House, Chase-Lloyd House and the William Paca House and Gardens, are open to visitors.

From its earliest days, Annapolis was also a busy port. Though hogsheads of tobacco are no longer rolled to the dock for transport, the water still plays a vital role in the city's economy. With some 2,500 sailboats homeported in the harbor, it is no surprise that Annapolis is called the Sailing Capital of the Americas. The City Dock is the focal point of the Annapolis waterfront. Work boats outfitted for harvesting crabs and oysters are tied up next to sailing yachts and power boats. During mild weather, the Dock is the scene of concerts, boat shows and festivals. You can treat yourself to a crabcake sandwich from a local market and then watch the activity on the Dock. For a more formal dining experience, take a watertaxi to one of the harborside restaurants.

Don't let the small size of Annapolis (38,000 pop.) fool you. There are plenty of diversions—fine restaurants, boutiques, sailboat races, live theatre, art galleries and interesting museums—all of which combine to make Annapolis a delightful place to call home.

For more information, contact the Annapolis & Anne Arundel County Conference and Visitors Bureau
26 West Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 280-0445

RECOMMENDED RESTAURANTS

- Adam's Ribs (410) 267-0064
- Chevys Fresh Mex (410) 573-4939
- Chick Fil-A (410) 266-8680
- Davis Pub (410) 268-7432
- Famous Daves (410) 224-2207
- Friendly's four locations in the Annapolis area
- Griffins (410) 268-2576
- Harry Browne's (410) 263-4332
- Middleton Tavern (410) 263-3323
- O'Brien's Oyster Bar and Grill (410) 268-6288
- Outback Steakhouse (410) 266-7229
- Red Lobster (410) 266-5010
- Red Hot & Blue (410) 626-7427
- The Wild Orchid (410) 268-8009
- Treaty of Paris Restaurant (410) 216-6340
- Wendy's four locations in the Annapolis area

RECOMMENDED HOTELS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheraton Hotel
173 Jennifer Rd.
(410) 266-3131 Loews Annapolis Hotel
126 West St.
(410) 263-7777 Hampton Inn BWI
829 Elkridge Landing Road
Linthicum, MD
(410) 850-0600 Country Inn and Suites
2600 Housley Rd.
(410) 571-6700 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Inns of Annapolis
58 State Circle
(410) 263-2641 O Callaghan Hotel
174 West Street
(410) 263-7700 Annapolis Residence Inn by Marriott
170 Admiral Cochrane Drive
(410) 573-0300 |
|---|--|

Play Hard, Play Together, Play With Confidence, Play for Navy



ANNAPOLIS, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Located on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, Annapolis is just a 30 minute drive from downtown Washington, D.C., or Baltimore's Camden Yards and Inner Harbor. The Mids have long enjoyed the benefits of having two NFL cities close by, having played games in both cities' respective NFL stadiums over the past five years. Navy has played Air Force three times and Notre Dame once at FedExField, home to the Washington Redskins, and has played Army and Notre Dame at Ravens Stadium in Baltimore.

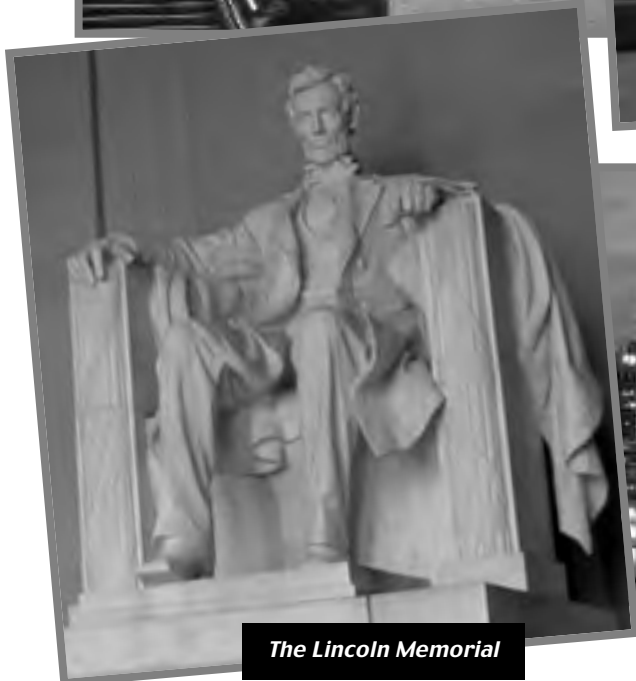
Maryland State House in Annapolis



Historic Maryland Inn in Annapolis



The White House



The Lincoln Memorial

Baltimore's Inner Harbor





CHET GLADCHUK

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

In four years on the job, Naval Academy Director of Athletics Chet Gladchuk has overseen a renaissance of Navy athletics.

Last fall, the Navy football team completed one of its most successful seasons in school history as the Midshipmen recorded a 10-2 record, won the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy for the second-consecutive year

and won the Emerald Bowl. The 10 wins equaled the most in school history and were the most wins in 99 years, while it was just the second time in school history that Navy has won the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy two-straight years. Navy ended the year ranked 24th in the country in both polls, marking the first time since 1978 that the Midshipmen finished the year ranked in the top 25. Head coach Paul Johnson was named National Coach of the Year by the Bobby Dodd Foundation.



Play Hard, Play Together, Play With Confidence, Play for Navy

The football team wasn't the only successful squad at the Naval Academy as Navy athletic teams won 62 percent of their contests (284-174-6) during the 2004-05 academic year. Twelve Midshipmen garnered All-America honors, while six different teams won conference championships. The rifle (fifth at the NCAA Championship), wrestling (33rd at the NCAA Championship) and lacrosse teams (NCAA Quarterfinals) joined the football squad in bringing national recognition to the Naval Academy. Two Navy athletic teams performed in front of record crowds as the football team drew a school record 186,099 fans to Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, while the lacrosse team ranked No. 1 in the nation in averaged attendance (6,526). Navy athletics was also successful in the classroom, ranking No. 1 in the country in the NCAA's Academic Progress Report among the 117 schools with Division IA football programs. Navy was No. 7 overall out of 328 Division I institutions and first among the three service academies. Gladchuk was able to parlay Navy's athletic success into an exclusive television deal with College Sports Television that will significantly increase Navy's television exposure over the next five years. CSTV, the first 24-hour college sports network, will televise every Navy home and select neutral site football games (excluding Notre Dame and Army which will be televised nationally by CBS), as well as other Navy men's and women's athletic events, original programming and documentaries centered around the storied Navy athletic program starting next fall. The long-term multi-media agreement includes internet streaming, broadband and video-on-demand rights and high definition rights starting in 2006. A major part of the agreement was that all home football games would be played on Saturday for the convenience of the Navy Alumni.

Gladchuk also added radio giant WBAL (1090) in Baltimore to Navy's radio network. WBAL Radio, which is also the voice of the Baltimore Orioles, is Maryland's dominant and most powerful radio station. Since 1925, generations of Marylanders have turned to WBAL Radio for news, weather, thought-provoking discussions and sports. As Maryland's only 50,000-watt AM station, WBAL's signal travels substantially further than any

2004-05 NAVY ATHLETICS: A SEASON TO REMEMBER

OVERALL RECORD

284-174-6 (.623)

N-STAR RECORD VS. ARMY

12-9-1 (.568)

12 ALL-AMERICANS

FOUR ACADEMIC ALL-AMERICANS

EIGHT CONFERENCE ATHLETES OF THE YEAR

ONE NATIONAL COACH OF THE YEAR

Paul Johnson-Football

FIVE CONFERENCE COACHES OF THE YEAR

SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS

NATIONAL HONORS

Ranked No. 1 in the nation among all Division IA Schools in the APR

Football-Emerald Bowl Champions, ranked 24th in the nation

Rifle-Fifth at the NCAA Championship

Wrestling-33rd at the NCAA Championship

Lacrosse-Advanced to the Elite Eight

other station in the state.

Since being introduced as the Academy's 28th Director of Athletics on Sept. 4, 2001, Gladchuk has hit the ground running. From the hiring of Paul Johnson as head football coach to the renovation of Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, Gladchuk has made improvements in several key areas that will prove more success on the athletic fields for years to come.

In Gladchuk's first-four years at the Naval Academy, he has seen Navy teams win 59 percent of their contests. The baseball, lacrosse (twice), women's soccer, men's swimming & diving (twice), men's indoor track & field (twice), women's outdoor track & field, golf, women's soccer (three times), rifle (four times), sprint football (three times), women's crew and water polo (twice) teams all have won conference titles over the past four years, while the baseball, golf, lacrosse (twice), rifle (four times), women's soccer, men's swimming & diving and water polo teams have advanced to the NCAA Tournament during his tenure at the Academy. In addition, the football team has gone to two bowl games.

Gladchuk has also worked tirelessly to bring back school spirit, working in conjunction with school officials to encourage midshipmen to attend events for all sports.

Gladchuk immediately embraced the local community and alumni base, and is an often-requested speaker. His regular Ask the AD column on navysports.com is one of the most popular features on Navy's internet site.

Gladchuk's biggest impact on the Academy in his first year was the hiring of Paul Johnson as a head football coach. Johnson came to the Naval Academy from Georgia Southern where he posted a 62-10 (.861) record, won two-straight I-AA National Championships (1999 and 2000) and was named the Division I-AA National Coach of the Year four-consecutive times (1997-2000).

After hiring Johnson, Gladchuk set his sights on Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium where he completely refurbished the football stadium over a four-year time frame. The addition of 6,500 permanent seats on the sidelines and in the end zones, luxury boxes, dropping the

field eight feet and moving the sidelines closer, two video scoreboards, a memorial plaza, upgraded restroom and concession areas, a perimeter walking path, new lighting, a new sound system, landscaping the grounds and storm water management highlight the list of renovations. Gladchuk has worked closely with the city, county, state and neighborhood associations to ensure proper communication and sensitivity to issues that benefit both the NAAA and community at large.

Gladchuk and the NAAA were awarded the Green Star award by Annapolis Mayor Ellen Moyer for commitment to the environment during the ongoing renovation of Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium.

Other highlights of Gladchuk's tenure at the Naval Academy include the renegotiation of the Army-Navy contract through 2009 which will bring over \$25 million to the two schools over the six games, scheduling Maryland and Notre Dame at M&T Bank Stadium in Baltimore to promote Navy football in the community and negotiating the extension of the Navy-Notre Dame football game television contract with CBS through 2008.

Gladchuk is also Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Patriot League and is on the NCAA Olympic Sport Liaison Committee.

Gladchuk came to the Naval Academy from the University of Houston, where he had been the Director of Athletics since July 18, 1997. Recognized as one of the nation's top leaders in intercollegiate athletics management, he guided the Cougars to 19 Conference USA Championships, while making significant strides in the academic success of their student-athletes, gender equity and fiscal management.

Gladchuk came to Houston after serving more than seven years as the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, Intramurals and Recreation at his alma mater, Boston College. Under Gladchuk, Boston College emerged as one of the NCAA's elite programs of the 1990s. The school's graduation rate for all student-athletes was over 90 percent and the Eagles won the College Football Association's Academic Achievement Award for the highest graduation rates among all Division I schools in three of his last five years at Boston College.

Prior to rejoining Boston College, Gladchuk served as AD at Tulane University from 1987-90. During his tenure, he directed the reinstatement of the Green Wave basketball program to Division I status. In addition, he oversaw the construction of new facilities for the athletics administration as well as baseball, track and field and tennis teams after a \$25 million athletics campaign was successfully completed.

From 1985-87, he served as Associate AD at Syracuse University, heading operations, NCAA compliance, financial aid and facility operations. Gladchuk lettered in football at Boston College and graduated with honors in business management in 1973. He earned a master's in sports administration from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1974, where he began his career in intercollegiate athletics, including serving for seven years as Director of General Physical Education, Assistant and Associate Athletic Director for the university. He also has served as Director of Athletics and head football coach for the New Hampton (Prep) School in New Hampshire prior to leaving for UMass.

He and his wife, Kathy, have four children: John, a graduate of Loyola Marymount; Katie, a graduate of Boston College; Christie, a graduate of Trinity and Julie, who is a junior at North Carolina and a member of the women's lacrosse team.

PAST ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

Harris Laning 1895	1910-12
Arthur P. Fairchild 01	1912-15
Charles Earle Smith 03	1915-17
William F. Halsey Jr. 04	1917-18
Douglas L. Howard 06	1918-23
Byron McCandless 05	1923-25
Jonas H. Ingram 07	1925-30
Henry D. Cook Jr. 03	1930-31
John W. Wilcox Jr. 05	1931-34
Robert C. Giffen 07	1934-37
Ernest W. McKee 08	1937-40
Thomas S. King II 11	1940-42
Harvey E. Overesch 15	1942
Lyman S. Perry 20	1942-43
John E. Whelchel 20	1943-44
Harles O. Humphreys 22	1944-46
Edmund B. Taylor 25	1946-48
Thomas J. Hamilton 27	1948
Henry H. Caldwell 27	1949-51
Ian C. Eddy 30	1951-54
Charles Elliott Loughlin 33	1954-57
Slade Cutter 35	1957-59
Asbury Coward 38	1959-62
William S. Busik 43	1962-65
Alan R. Cameron 44	1965-68
J. O. Coppedge 47	1968-88
Jack Lengyel	1988-2001
Chet Gladchuk	2001-present



THE NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA), founded in 1891 by Robert Means Thompson, is a non-profit organization whose objective is to promote, support and assist in financing the athletic contests of the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy in accordance with the policy of the Superintendent of the Academy.

Through an intercollegiate athletic program, which is one of the largest in the country, and a highly-organized intramural and club sports program run by the Naval Academy, each midshipman is afforded the opportunity to compete in athletics at a level commensurate with his or her abilities. The emphasis on physical fitness is borne out in the first line of the mission of the Naval Academy: To develop midshipmen morally, mentally and physically.

The NAAA's presence on the grounds of the Naval Academy was established by Public Law 75-50 of March 26, 1938. Under the terms of that law, the Superintendent of the Academy was authorized to accept gifts and bequests of money from the Navy Athletic Association (as the NAAA was then named) and the Naval Institute to use that money to construct a building for use as a United States Naval Academy Museum on land owned by the United States. Thus, Preble Hall was erected at the Naval Academy. That same public law authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept the building and to use and maintain such building as the Naval Academy Museum and for the administrative offices of the Navy Athletic Association and the Naval Institute. NAAA later moved to Ricketts Hall.

NAAA funds are generated through admissions charged for intercollegiate athletic contests, appearances by Navy teams on television, from dues and gifts from members of the association and from interest on invested funds. All revenue received by the NAAA is committed to the support of the Academy's intercollegiate athletic program.

The NAAA arranges the schedules for intercollegiate athletics, including the 30 varsity sports (21 for men, nine for women) and nine plebe/junior varsity teams, provides coaching staffs and equipment and maintains a central office to handle the administrative details of the athletic program.

The NAAA is governed by an Athletic Board of Control composed of seven members, chaired by the Commandant of Midshipmen, and reporting to the Superintendent of the Academy. The other members are the President (Director of Athletics) and Vice President of the NAAA (Deputy Director of Athletics), two members of the faculty and staff at the Naval Academy as appointed by the Superintendent; an Officer Representative for a varsity athletic team, who shall be recommended by the Director of Athletics and appointed by the Commandant of Midshipmen; and the Institutional Athletic Representative to the NCAA who shall be appointed by the Superintendent.

All negotiations, plans, appointments and acts of the NAAA which affect the Naval Academy athletic program are subject to the review and approval of the NAAA Board of Control and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The NAAA is headed by the Director of Athletics and his staff members which include the Deputy Director of Athletics (an active duty Naval Officer), the Associate Directors of Athletics and Assistant Directors of Athletics, who are responsible for the finances of the

association, compliance with NCAA rules, promotion and publicity, operations, scheduling, admissions and academic support of the intercollegiate athletic program.

Membership in the NAAA can be obtained by joining our Blue & Gold Club. Currently there are 6,500 alumni, naval officers and friends of Navy athletics. The membership was opened to all interested parties in the early 1980s. In 2004 it changed its name to "The Blue & Gold". The intention and mission of this vehicle for giving remains the same, as has been the case for more than 113 years - supporting the Brigade of Midshipmen in intercollegiate athletics.

The mission is simple: We expect to win in everything we do - on and off the field of competition. The Blue & Gold provides the supplemental resources necessary to assist our coaches and midshipmen to realistically pursue the highest level of success with the context of their physical challenges. We are an institution invested in a mission that educates future leaders in moral, mental and physical excellence. The Blue & Gold enables our midshipmen to pursue the highest goals possible as members of varsity or junior varsity teams.

The Naval Academy Athletic Association operates and maintains the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium and the Naval Academy Golf Course and coordinates the use of such other athletic facilities as Alumni Hall for basketball; Halsey Field House for track and field and wrestling; Lejeune Hall for swimming, water polo and wrestling; Macdonough Hall for gymnastics and volleyball; Bishop Stadium for baseball; Ingram Field for track and field; the Glenn Warner Soccer Stadium and Rip Miller field, an all-purpose practice facility used by lacrosse and football.

Since 1924, the NAAA has invested in many permanent projects at the Naval Academy. The NAAA's interests relate not only to athletics, but to the overall quality of life enhancing the training and development of the Midshipmen



Matt Fannin

NAAA EXECUTIVE ATHLETIC COUNCIL



Dr. Roger Little
NCAA Faculty
Athletic Representative



Capt. Greg Cooper, USN
Deputy Director of
Athletics



Eric Ruden
Senior Associate AD
External Relations



Dave Smalley
Senior Associate AD
Admissions, Acad., Compliance



Barbara Brozen
Associate AD
Business Affairs



Dave Davis
Associate AD • Compliance,
Admissions, Academics



Allan Heinze
Associate AD
Operations



Carl Tamulevich
Associate AD
Scheduling & Team Support



Jason Boothe
Assistant AD
Operations



Mike Brass
Assistant AD
Sport Performance



Carla Criste
Assistant AD
Senior Women's Admin.



Loretta Lamar
Assistant AD
NCAA Compliance & Eligibility



Matt Munnely
Asst. AD • Ticket Oper. &
Summer Sports Camp Prog.



Tom Schemmel
Assistant AD
Golf Course & Grounds



Kevin Sinnett
Assistant AD • Academic
and Admin. Affairs



Scott Strasemeier
Assistant AD
Sports Information



Chauncey Winbush
Assistant AD
Business Affairs



Pat Phillips
Executive Associate to
the Director of Athletics




BEAT ARMY!

At the Naval Academy, beating Army is important. Plebes yell "Beat Army!" in Bancroft Hall, "Beat Army" is on every weight in the Naval Academy weight room and alums and fans alike scream "Beat Army!" at the end of Blue & Gold, the Naval Academy alma mater.


Navy has dominated Army over the last 30-plus years, posting a winning record against the Black Knights 31 of the last 34 years and winning the N-star series nine-consecutive years.

Over the past eight years the Midshipmen have won 67 percent of all athletic contests played against West Point, including an astounding 70 percent of all N-Star contests.


2004-05 Record Against Army14-16-1 (.468)
2004-05 N-Star Record Against Army12-9-1 (.568)
Eight-Year Record Against Army166-80-5 (.671)
Eight-Year N-Star Record Against Army.120-49-5 (.704)



Taj Mathews closed out his career against his arch rival by scoring a career-high 26 points and leading Navy to an 84-69 Star Game victory over Army, Navy's 12th in the last 13 played. Mathews broke the Navy record for most three-pointers made (6) and attempted (14) in an Army-Navy contest.



Navy defeated Army in the outdoor season in dramatic fashion with the meet decided by the final event of the day. The 4x400-meter relay team defeated the Black Knights by four seconds and anchorman, plebe William Ricks, captivated the audience with a salute as he ran through the finish line.



Aubra Thomas has yet to lose an individual or relay race against Army, putting together a two-year 6-0 individual mark to go along with a 2-0 relay record. Thomas claimed wins last season in the 100 and 200-yard breaststroke events, along with the 200-yard individual medley. The victory over Army extended Navy's win streak to 16 straight over the Black Knights.



Led by the senior class, the Navy rifle team captured its 12th-consecutive N-Star against Army. Matt Albright, the recipient of Navy's 2005 Sword for Men, was the Mids' highest scorer in both the smallbore (587) and air rifle (586).

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE COMMUNITY

One of the challenges we continue to face is helping our children understand the importance of education and helping them realize that lofty goals are attainable. With an increasing number of collegiate athletes dropping out of school early to pursue lucrative contracts in the professional arena, we are left with the question "who are our children's role models?"

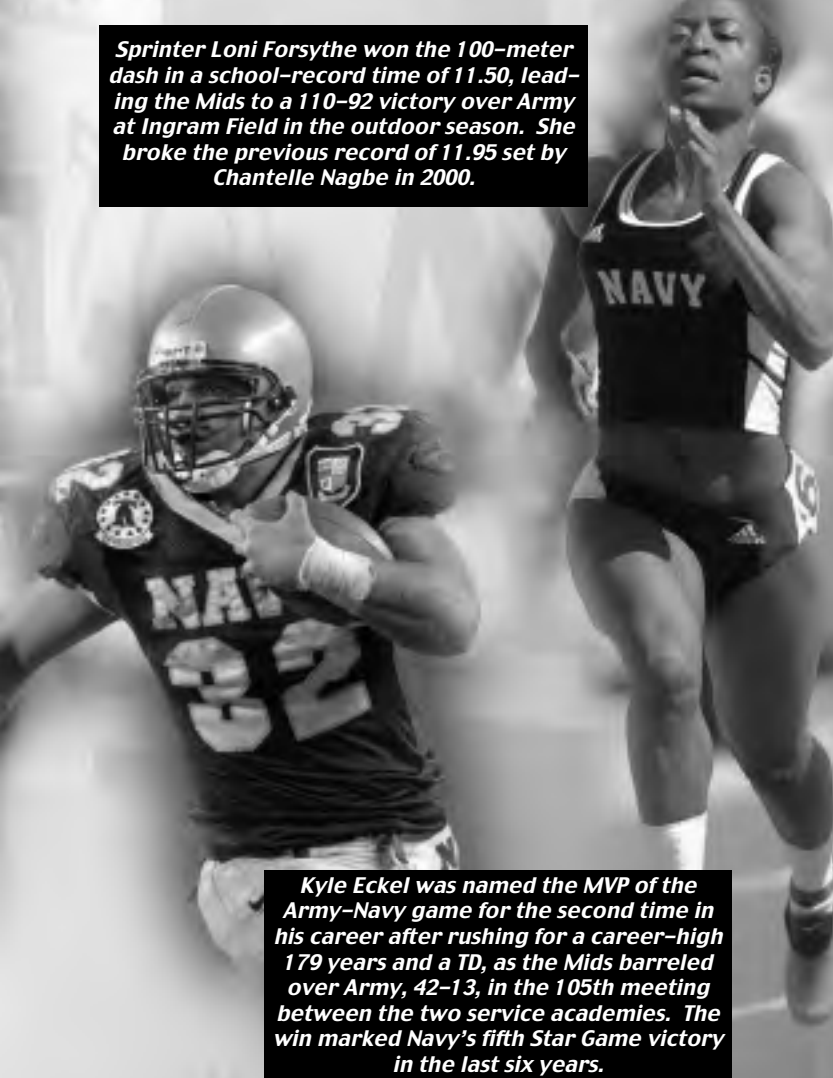
At the United States Naval Academy, the Midshipmen have to balance the rigorous requirements of education, athletics and basic military training. With Navy athletes competing at the Division I level, the demands of their sports heighten the importance of maintaining solid grades. Navy is one of the few Division I schools in which all athletes must meet stringent academic expectations. This is what makes our Midshipmen such tremendous role models, successfully maintaining that balance between athletics and academics at a highly competitive level.

The Naval Academy Athletic Association works with local schools to expose youth to the Midshipmen, with the hope of providing a lasting impression.

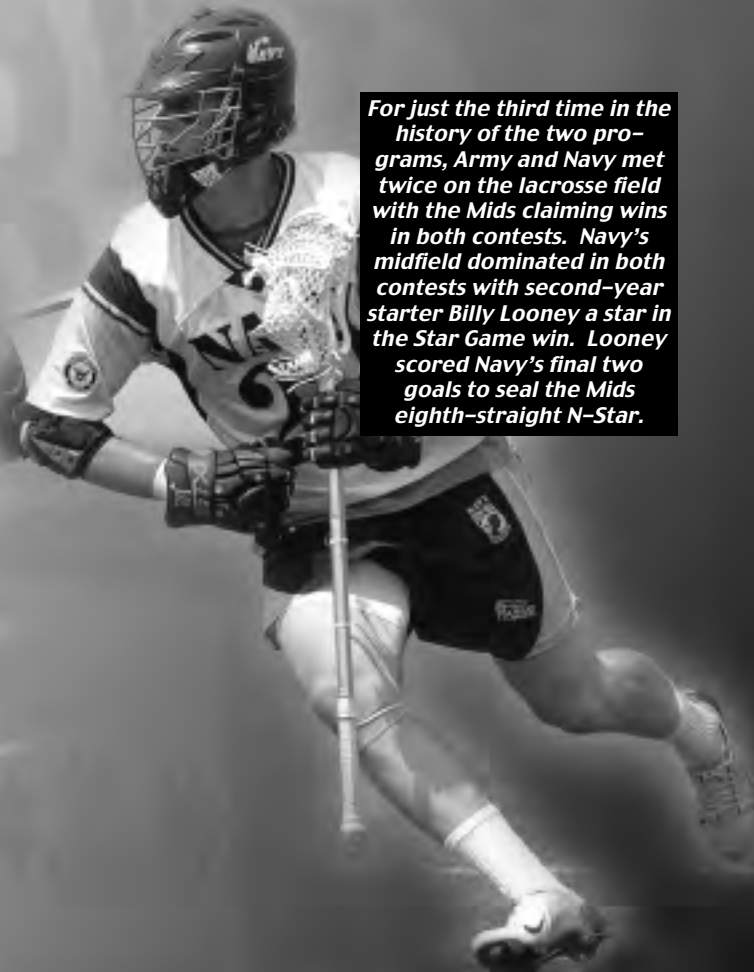
Typically, in assembly style, the Midshipmen speak to the students about life at the Academy, the experiences of competing in Division I athletics and what they've learned while at Navy, in addition to answering the multitude of questions that the students have.



Sprinter Loni Forsythe won the 100-meter dash in a school-record time of 11.50, leading the Mids to a 110-92 victory over Army at Ingram Field in the outdoor season. She broke the previous record of 11.95 set by Chantelle Nagbe in 2000.



Kyle Eckel was named the MVP of the Army-Navy game for the second time in his career after rushing for a career-high 179 yards and a TD, as the Mids barreled over Army, 42-13, in the 105th meeting between the two service academies. The win marked Navy's fifth Star Game victory in the last six years.



For just the third time in the history of the two programs, Army and Navy met twice on the lacrosse field with the Mids claiming wins in both contests. Navy's midfield dominated in both contests with second-year starter Billy Looney a star in the Star Game win. Looney scored Navy's final two goals to seal the Mids eighth-straight N-Star.

ALUMNI HALL



The cornerstone for what was then called the Brigade Activity Center was dedicated in a ceremony on Sept. 19, 1988.

A multi-purpose facility with seating for up to 6,500 — including 5,710 for basketball — the hall features an auditorium that can easily be adapted for lectures, assemblies, theatrical productions, concerts, official ceremonies, indoor sports and other events.

The hall is just across Dorsey Creek from Hospital Point at the site on which Isherwood, Melville and Griffith Halls stood until 1982.

Alumni Hall will be more than a simply functional facility, Seymour said. It will be a memorial hall. Every part of the building has area named in honor of those who have dedicated their lives in the service of our country. The Naval Academy's heritage and roots are in evidence everywhere.

The hall has two exterior, landscaped memorial plazas donated by the classes of 1942, 1958 and 1959. All the seats in the facility are dedicated to the memory of individuals who have committed themselves to the cause of freedom. The approximately 40 rooms in Alumni Hall also have plaques dedicated to individuals and organizations who have supported our country and the Naval Academy.

Paintings donated by the class of 1961 illustrate all the unrestricted line warfare specialties. A wall has been reserved by the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association to commemorate those who were killed during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

One concourse was dedicated to Lt. Lloyd Garnett and his shipmates whose heroics earned their ship, the USS Samuel B. Roberts, DE 413, the reputation as the destroyer escort that fought like a battleship in Leyte Gulf during World War II.

A music room was named for Lt. Mark Lange, class of 1979, whose plane was shot down over Lebanon in December, 1983. Residents from Lange's hometown of Detroit and the surrounding areas funded the room.

Alumni have earned the right to have this building named for them, Seymour said. Not only have they risked their lives for their country, but they also donated the lion's share of the money for the building.

LARGEST ALUMNI HALL CROWDS

1. 6,370vs. Army (1/21/95)
2. 5,710vs. Army (3/1/03)
- 5,710vs. Army (2/1/97)
- 5,710vs. Army (1/24/96)
5. 5,621vs. Army (2/17/01)
6. 5,560vs. Army (1/30/04)
7. 5,363vs. Army (1/7/98)
8. 5,293vs. Army (2/7/99)
9. 4,360vs. Colgate (3/11/94)
10. 4,340vs. Army (1/26/02)

A state-of-the-art functional facility. A memorial hall. That's how retired Navy Captain Harry A. Seymour Jr., director of the capital campaign for the Naval Academy Alumni Association, describes Alumni Hall.

For more than 50 years, the Naval Academy had actively sought a multi-purpose facility where the entire Brigade of Midshipmen, faculty and staff can assemble for professional, academic and entertainment activities.

The building of Alumni Hall was authorized by Congress in the mid-1980s, but funding was inadequate to build the entire facility. It was left to Naval Academy alumni and friends, through a Capital Campaign spearheaded by the Naval Academy Alumni Association, to augment the government funds to complete the building, including furnishings, decoration and landscaping.

Construction for the \$30 million Alumni Hall began in December 1987 by Donohoe Construction company with \$13 million authorized by the Department of the Navy and \$17 million to be raised in private funds. The United Service Organization (USO) donated \$500,000 as the lead gift to complete the auditorium within Alumni Hall in honor of an American who has done much for those in uniform — Bob Hope.

The Naval Academy Athletic Association, in its efforts to enhance the training and development of the members of the brigade, contributed \$1 million towards the facility.



Play Hard, Play Together, Play With Confidence, Play for Navy

ALUMNI HALL RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Scoring

Navy38 Michael Heary vs. Holy Cross (1/29/97)
Opponent ...43 Rob Feaster, Holy Cross (3/5/94)

Field Goals Made

Navy13 Josh Williams vs. Lehigh (1/14/98)
Opponent ...14 Rob Feaster, Holy Cross (3/5/94)

Field Goals Attempted

Navy25 Michael Heary vs. Gettysburg (12/9/96)
Opponent ...24 Rob Feaster, Holy Cross (3/5/94)

3-Point Field Goals Made

Navy7 Jim Hamilton vs. Holy Cross (1/26/94)
Opponent ...8 Andre Ingram, American (1/4/04)

3-Point Field Goals Attempted

Navy14 Jim Hamilton vs. St. Bonaventure
(12/1/93); Taj Mathews vs. Army (2/6/05)
Opponent ...15 Andre Ingram, American (1/4/04)

Free Throws Made

Navy15 Michael Heary vs. Lafayette (3/15/98)
15 T.J. Hall vs. Army (3/4/94)
Opponent ...15 Ryan Serravalle, Holy Cross (2/14/01)

Free Throws Attempted

Navy19 Michael Heary vs. Lafayette (3/15/98)
19 T.J. Hall vs. Army (3/4/94)
Opponent ...20 Chris Porter, Auburn (12/19/98)

Rebounds

Navy19 Matt Fannin vs. American (1/12/05)
Opponent ...13 Erik Cooper, Rice (11/18/00)

Assists

Navy11 Brian Walker vs. Bucknell (2/16/94)
11 Victor Mickel vs. Gettysburg (11/25/91)
Opponent ...19 Andres Rodriguez, American (1/4/04)

Turnovers

Navy8 Brian Walker vs. St. Bonaventure (12/30/95)
8 Chris Williams vs. Northeastern (11/20/00)
Opponent ...9 Greg Schreiber, Gettysburg (1/2/98)
9 Jon Murphy, Coast Guard (11/22/96)
9 Jonathan Webb, Wash. College (12/18/03)

Blocks

Navy9 Sitapha Savane vs. William & Mary (1/31/00)
Opponent ...12 Adonal Foyle, Colgate (2/5/97)

Steals

Navy12 Jehiel Lewis vs. Bucknell (1/12/02)
Opponent ...8 Marcus Blossom, Northeastern (11/20/98)

TEAM RECORDS

Scoring

Navy109 vs. Lehigh (2/8/97)
Opponent ...97 by Brown (11/30/02)

Field Goals Made

Navy42 vs. Lehigh (2/8/97)
Opponent ...38 by Lehigh (1/22/92)

Field Goals Attempted

Navy88 vs. Liberty (1/5/00)
Opponent ...77 by Bucknell (2/16/94)

3-Point Field Goals Made

Navy13 vs. Lafayette (2/27/03); vs. Army (2/6/05)
Opponent ...14 by American (1/14/04)

3-Point Field Goals Attempted

Navy34 vs. Army (2/6/05)
Opponent ...33 by Bucknell (2/16/94)

Free Throws Made

Navy38 vs. Lafayette (1/17/01)
Opponent ...35 by Stanford (12/22/95)

Free Throws Attempted

Navy53 vs. Lafayette (1/17/01)
Opponent ...48 by Stanford (12/22/95)

Rebounds

Navy71 vs. Liberty (1/5/00); vs. Lafayette (2/23/05)
Opponent ...60 by Stony Brook (12/11/05)

Assists

Navy28 vs. Coast Guard (11/29/99)
28 vs. Lehigh (2/8/97)
Opponent ...26 by American (1/14/04)

Turnovers

Navy33 vs. Lafayette (1/9/99)
Opponent ...36 by Coast Guard (11/22/96);
36 by Merchant Marine Academy (11/23/04)

Blocks

Navy15 vs. Army (2/7/99)
Opponent ...15 by Colgate (2/5/97)

Steals

Navy20 vs. Gettysburg (12/28/99)
20 vs. Coast Guard (11/29/99)
20 vs. Coast Guard (11/22/96)
20 vs. Merchant Marine Academy (11/23/04)
Opponent ...21 by Lafayette (1/9/99)

RECORD AT ALUMNI HALL

Year	No. Games	W	L
1991-92	9 Gms.	2	7
1992-93	8 Gms.	3	5
1993-94	15 Gms.	10	5
(First full season played at Alumni Hall)			
1994-95	15 Gms.	12	3
1995-96	14 Gms.	10	4
1996-97	14 Gms.	13	1
1997-98	15 Gms.	13	2
1998-99	14 Gms.	12	2
1999-00	16 Gms.	14	2
2000-01	14 Gms.	11	3
2001-02	14 Gms.	8	6
2002-03	15 Gms.	7	8
2003-04	15 Gms.	3	12
2004-05	13 Gms.	6	7
14 Years	191 Games	124	67
		.649	

PATRIOT LEAGUE RECORD AT ALUMNI HALL

Year	No. Games	W	L
1991-92	6 Gms.	0	6
1992-93	4 Gms.	3	1
1993-94	7 Gms.	4	3
(First full season played at Alumni Hall)			
1994-95	7 Gms.	6	1
1995-96	6 Gms.	5	1
1996-97	6 Gms.	6	0
1997-98	6 Gms.	5	1
1998-99	6 Gms.	5	1
1999-00	6 Gms.	6	0
2000-01	6 Gms.	5	1
2001-02	7 Gms.	3	4
2002-03	7 Gms.	3	4
2003-04	7 Gms.	0	7
2004-05	7 Gms.	4	3
14 Years	88 Games	55	33
		.625	

PATRIOT LEAGUE TOURNAMENT RECORD AT ALUMNI HALL

Year	No. Games	W	L
1993-94	3 Gms.	3	0
1996-97	1 Gm.	1	0
1997-98	3 Gms.	3	0
2000-01	2 Gms.	2	0
4 Years	9 Games	9	0
		1.00	

ALUMNI HALL FIRSTS

First Game Played
.....11/25/91 90-67 win vs. Gettysburg

First Navy Win
.....11/25/91 90-67 win vs. Gettysburg

First Navy Loss
.....12/8/91 79-75 loss vs. Manhattan

First Points Scored
.....Nick Marusich of Navy
on an assist by Derrick Wall

ALUMNI HALL MILESTONE VICTORIES

Win	Date	Score	Opponent
1	11/25/91	90-67	Gettysburg
25	2/11/95	93-51	Colgate
50	11/21/97	82-60	Coast Guard
75	11/27/99	93-78	Air Force
100	3/4/01	88-64	Bucknell (PL Semis)
124	2/23/05	76-57	Lafayette



SPORTS INFORMATION

The 2005-06 Navy Men's Basketball Media Guide was produced to assist the media in its coverage of Navy basketball. The Sports Information Office is available to aid members of the media in their efforts to cover Navy basketball. Additional information can be obtained through the Sports Information Office, which is located on the second floor of Ricketts Hall or by contacting Associate Sports Information Director Stacie Michaud at 410-293-8773.

MEDIA SERVICES

Pregame notes, media guides, programs and statistics will be provided to working media prior to each game. A complete postgame packet consisting of halftime and final box scores and play-by-play will be available at the conclusion of the game.

WORKING PRESS

Seating at Alumni Hall's press row is limited to the WORKING PRESS ONLY. Beverages and a buffet are available 45 minutes before tip-off and at halftime.

PRESS CREDENTIALS

All requests for working press, photo and broadcast credentials for Navy home games should be made in writing on company letterhead approximately one week prior to the game. Please allow ample time for credentials to be mailed to you. Credentials not mailed can be picked up an hour before game time at the Will Call window.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Still and newsreel photographers with hand-held equipment may work the baseline in both directions. Credentials are normally issued to photographers representing daily newspapers, wire services, maga-

zines and television stations or networks. Camera crews handling the coaching film for the opposing school will work from an assigned location.

POSTGAME INTERVIEWS

Navy head coach Billy Lange and requested Navy players will be available in the press room (located directly across from the visiting team locker room) following a 10-minute cooling off period at the conclusion of the game. Media wishing to speak with specific players during the interview session should contact Associate SID, Stacie Michaud, prior to the end of the game.

INTERVIEW POLICY

All interviews with Navy head coach Billy Lange and/or Navy men's basketball players should be arranged through the Naval Academy Sports Information Office. Media should allow one day advance notice for all interviews. Please contact Associate SID Stacie Michaud at 410-293-8773 or via email at michaud@usna.edu.

NAVYSPORTS.COM

Navy basketball is one of 30 Midshipmen sports that can be followed on the internet at <http://www.navysports.com>. Updated releases, bios, statistics and other information will be continually posted on the Navy web site.

TICKET INFORMATION

For more information on tickets for basketball games, call the Naval Academy Athletic Association Ticket Office at 1-800-US4-NAVY.



Stacie Michaud
Associate SID/
MBB Contact

MEN'S BASKETBALL CONTACT

Stacie Michaud
Associate Sports Information Director
E-Mail: michaud@usna.edu
Office: (410) 293-8773
Cell: (410) 212-3761

ADDRESS

Navy Sports Information
566 Brownson Road
Annapolis, MD 21042

PHONE INFORMATION

Office: (410) 293-8775
Fax: (410) 293-8954



Scott Strasemeier
Assistant AD
Sports Information

(410) 293-8775
(443) 336-9023 (C)



Chris Forman
Assistant SID

(410) 293-8774
(413) 687-4590 (C)



Justin Kischefsky
Assistant SID

(410) 293-8772
(410) 263-3033 (H)



Jonathan Maggart
Intern

(410) 293-8771
(315) 450-6762 (C)

ALUMNI HALL PRESS ROW - (410) 263-3929
NAVY WEB SITE - WWW.NAVYSPORTS.COM

NAAA STAFF DIRECTORY

ADMINISTRATION

Chet Gladchuk, Director of Athletics
410.293.2700 gladchuk@usna.edu

Capt. Greg Cooper, USN, Deputy Director of Athletics
410.293.8720 gcooper@usna.edu

Eric Ruden, Senior Associate AD/ External Relations
410.293.8748 ruden@usna.edu

Allan Heinze, Associate AD/ Operations
410.293.8725 heinze@usna.edu

Carl Tamulevich, Associate AD/ Scheduling and Team Support
410.293.8727 tam@usna.edu

Jason Boothe, Assistant AD/ Operations
410.293.8722 boothe@usna.edu

Carla Criste, Assistant AD/ Senior Women's Administrator
410.293.5580 cristel@usna.edu

Tom Schemmel, Assistant AD/ Maintenance and Grounds
410.757.4406 schemmel@usna.edu

Pat Phillips, Executive Asst. to the AD
410.293.8910 paphilli@usna.edu

Maureen Tyson, Scheduling Admin. Asst.
410.293.8728 mtyson@usna.edu

Sandy Darling, Administrative Asst.
410.293.8724 darling@usna.edu

Kerwin Belt, Coord. of Mail Services
410.293.8721 kbelt@usna.edu

Cheryl Holland, Receptionist
410.293.2700 cholland@usna.edu

Athletic Administration Fax
410.293.8951

ATHLETIC ADMISSIONS

Dave Smalley, Senior Associate AD/ Admissions, Academics & Compliance
410.293.8747 smalley@usna.edu

Dave Davis, Associate AD/ Admissions & Academic Support
410.293.8741 ddavis@usna.edu

Kevin Sinnett, Assistant AD/ Academic Administrative Affairs
410.293.8746 sinnett@usna.edu

Mackie McCann, Admissions Staff
410.293.2238 mmccann@usna.edu

BUSINESS OFFICE

Barbara Brozen, Associate AD/ Business Affairs
410.293.8731 brozen@usna.edu

Chauncey Winbush, Assistant AD/ Business Affairs
410.293.8735 winbush@usna.edu

Sarah White, Senior Accountant
410.293.8734 sabauer@usna.edu

Karlene Durisko, Payroll & Benefits Mgr.
410.293.8732 durisko@usna.edu

Joanne Setzer, Accounts Receivable Clerk
410.293.8733 jsarver@usna.edu

COMPLIANCE

Loretta Lamar, Assistant AD/ NCAA Compliance & Eligibility
410.293.8936 lamar@usna.edu

Joe Wagstaffe, Compliance Intern
410.293.8742

EQUIPMENT

Greg Morgenthaler, Assistant AD/ Equipment Operations
410.293.8739 morgen@usna.edu

Barry Boyd, Asst. Equipment Manager
410.293.8737 bboyd@usna.edu

Ed Connell, Asst. Equipment Manager
410.293.4481 connell@usna.edu

Aaron Grygo, Asst. Equipment Manager
410.293.8737 grygo@usna.edu

Brian Maddox, Equipment Intern
410.293.8737 maddox@usna.edu

MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS

Jon Starrett, Associate AD/Corporate Sales
410.293.8783 starrett@usna.edu

Kris Whitacre, Director of Marketing
410.293.8712 whitacre@usna.edu

Scott Erdahl, Asst. Director of Marketing & Sales
410.293.8785 erdahl@usna.edu

BLUE & GOLD MEMBERSHIP

Sherrie Werner, Blue & Gold Membership Coordinator
410.293.8708 werner@usna.edu

Jennifer Kirby, Asst. Director for Blue & Gold Relations and Tickets Sales
410.293.8711 kirby@usna.edu

PHOTOGRAPHY/VIDEO/ PUBLICATIONS

Phil Hoffmann, Director of Photography
410.293.8793 hoffmann@usna.edu

Carolyn Andros, Photography Assistant
410.293.8794 andros@usna.edu

John McGuire, Video Coordinator
410.293.8795/8796 jmcguire@usna.edu

Kelli Sheesley, Director of Publications
410.293.8782 ksheesle@usna.edu

SPORTS INFORMATION

Scott Strasemeier, Assistant AD
410.293.8775 sstrasem@nadn.navy.mil

Stacie Michaud, Associate SID
410.293.8773 michaud@usna.edu

Chris Forman, Assistant SID
410.293.8774 forman@usna.edu

Justin Kischefsky, Assistant SID
410.293.8772 kischefs@usna.edu

Jonathan Maggart, Sports Information Intern
410.293.8771 maggart@usna.edu

Sports Information Fax
410.293.8954

STRENGTH AND CONDITIONING

Mike Brass, Assistant AD/ Sports Performance
410.293.8713 brass@usna.edu

Kirk Woolfolk, Dir. of Strength and Conditioning and Operations
410.293.8716 woolfolk@usna.edu

Cliff Dooman, Asst. Strength & Conditioning
410.293.5590 dooman@usna.edu

Justin Livezey, Asst. Strength & Conditioning
410.293.8715 livezey@usna.edu

Rett Warren, Asst. Strength & Conditioning
410.293.5590 rwarren@usna.edu

TECHNOLOGY

Tom Tremblay, Director of Technology
410.293.8791 tremblay@usna.edu

Jason Sherman, Technology Assistant
410.293.8792 jsherman@usna.edu

TICKET OFFICE 800-US4-NAVY

Matt Munnely, Assistant AD/ Ticket Operations & Summer Sports Camp Programs
410.293.2700 x132 mmunnell@usna.edu

Mike Pariseau, Asst. Director of Ticket Ops.
410.293.8704 pariseau@usna.edu

Kiley Swick, Asst. Ticket Manager
410.293.8709 swick@usna.edu

Kelly Rupp, Ticket Office Assistant
410.293.8705 krupp@usna.edu

Darlene Sandala, Ticket Office Assistant
410.293.8705 dsandala@usna.edu

Jackie Thomas, Ticket Office Assistant
410.293.8705 thomasj@usna.edu

ATHLETIC TRAINING

Dr. Jeff Fair, Director of Athletic Training Services
410.293.8717 fairjeff@usna.edu

Jim Berry, Athletic Trainer
410.293.8726 jberry@usna.edu

Gregg Calhoon, Athletic Trainer
410.293.3150 calhoon@usna.edu

Ray Chronister, Athletic Trainer
410.293.5597 chronist@usna.edu

Amanda Culton, Athletic Trainer
410.293.4486 apenderg@usna.edu

Ed Davis, Athletic Trainer
410.293.5597 davis@usna.edu

Joe English, Athletic Trainer
410.293.4486 jenglish@usna.edu

Dee Jones, Athletic Trainer
410.293.8718 djones@usna.edu

Loren Shipley, Athletic Trainer
410.293.5597 shipley@usna.edu



MEDIA OUTLETS

TELEVISION

College Sports Television (CSTV)

Patrick Karayan (Assignment Editor)
85 10th Avenue
3rd Floor
New York, NY 10011
(212) 342-8868/FAX: 433-1474

WMAR-TV Channel 2 (ABC)

Scott Garceau (Sports Director)
6400 York Road
Baltimore, Md. 21212
(410) 377-7558/FAX: 377-5321

WBAL-TV Channel 11 (NBC)

Gerry Sandusky (Sports Director)
3800 Hooper Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21211
(410) 338-1750/FAX: 467-6671

WBFF-TV Channel 45 (FOX)

Bruce Cunningham (Sports Director)
2000 West 41st Street
Baltimore, Md. 21211
(410) 467-5595/FAX: 467-5093

WJZ-TV Channel 13 (CBS)

Mark Viviano (Sports Director)
Television Hill
Baltimore, Md. 21211
(410) 578-7522/FAX: 578-0642

WRC-TV Channel 4 (NBC)

George Michael (Sports Director)
4001 Nebraska Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 885-4870/FAX: 885-4002

WTTG-TV Channel 5 (FOX)

Dave Feldman (Sports Director)
5151 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 895-3026/FAX: 895-3133

WJLA-TV Channel 7 (ABC)

Tim Brant (Sports Director)
1100 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Va. 22209
(703) 236-9499/FAX: 236-9263

WUSA-TV Channel 9 (CBS)

Brett Haber (Sports Director)
4100 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 895-5600/FAX: 363-6472

Comcast SportsNet

Joe Yasharoff (Assignment Manager)
7700 Wisconsin Avenue
Suite 200
Bethesda, Md. 20814
(240) 497-3400/Fax: 301/718-3324

PRINT MEDIA

The Capital (Annapolis)

Joe Gross (Sports Editor)
Gerry Jackson (Asst. Sports Editor)
Bill Wagner (Beat Writer)
P.O. Box 911
Annapolis, Md. 21401
(410) 280-5926
FAX: 280-5953

The Baltimore Sun

Randy Harvey (Sports Editor)
Kent Baker (Beat Writer)
501 N. Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md. 21278
(410) 332-6200
FAX: 783-2518

The Washington Post

Emilio Garcia-Ruiz (Managing Editor, Sports)
Matt Rennie (College Sports Editor)
Dan Steinberg (Beat Writer)
1150 15th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20071
(202) 334-7350
FAX: 334-7685

The Washington Times

Mark Hartsell (Sports Editor)
3600 New York Ave., NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 636-3237
FAX: 529-7869

Associated Press (Baltimore)

Dave Ginsburg
218 North Charles Street
Suite 330
Baltimore, Md. 21201
(410) 837-8315
FAX: 837-4291

RADIO

WMAL Radio - 630 AM

Bryan Nehman (Sports Director)
4400 Jenifer Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20015
(202) 686-3020
FAX: 537-0009

WBAL Radio - 1090 AM

Steve Davis (Sports Director)
3800 Hooper Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21211
(410) 338-6592
FAX: 338-6694

WNAV Radio - 1430 AM

Rhonda Wardlow (Sports Director)
236 Admiral Drive
Annapolis, Md. 21401
(410) 263-1430
FAX: 268-5360

WJFK Radio - 1300 AM

TBA (Sports Director)
600 Washington Avenue
Suite 201
Towson, Md. 21204
(410) 825-0356
FAX: 825-2411

SportsTalk 980 (WTEM)

Andy Pollin (Sports Director)
8750 Brookville Road
Silver Spring, Md. 20910
(301) 231-7798
FAX: 881-8025

WTOP Radio - 1500 AM

Dave Johnson (Sports Director)
3400 Idaho Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 895-5000
FAX: 895-5149

NAVY ON THE RADIO

THE VOICE OF NAVY ATHLETICS BOB SOCCI

Bob Socci returns for his ninth season as the play-by-play announcer for Navy basketball. In addition, Socci has handled the play-by-play duties for the CSTV Patriot League Men's Basketball Game of the Week during the last three seasons. Socci has also served as the voice of Navy football over the past seven seasons, while lending his voice to occasional lacrosse broadcasts.

In the spring of 2004, the University of Dayton graduate became the first-ever voice of the Albuquerque Isotopes, the Triple-A affiliate of the Florida Marlins. He also has broadcast baseball on the radio for several Baltimore Orioles affiliates, including the Rochester Red Wings, Frederick Keys and Delmarva Shorebirds, as well as the Peoria Chiefs (St. Louis Cardinals).

A native of Auburn, N.Y., Socci also has worked in various capacities for in the sports information office at North Carolina and in the publicity department of the Cincinnati Reds.

