



**THE UNITED STATES  
NAVAL ACADEMY**

# 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

## 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.**

## Naval Academy Leadership



**Vice Admiral  
Jeffrey L. Fowler  
Superintendent**



**Captain  
Margaret Klein  
Commandant of  
Midshipmen**

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, 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. 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 (juniors) are assigned 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 which the first class midshipmen develop this year will help them when they assume their leadership responsibilities as junior officers 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 21 subject areas: eight in engineering; seven in sciences and mathematics, including computer science and information technology; and six 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 academic 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.

## 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 honoree, 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.

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 Yard

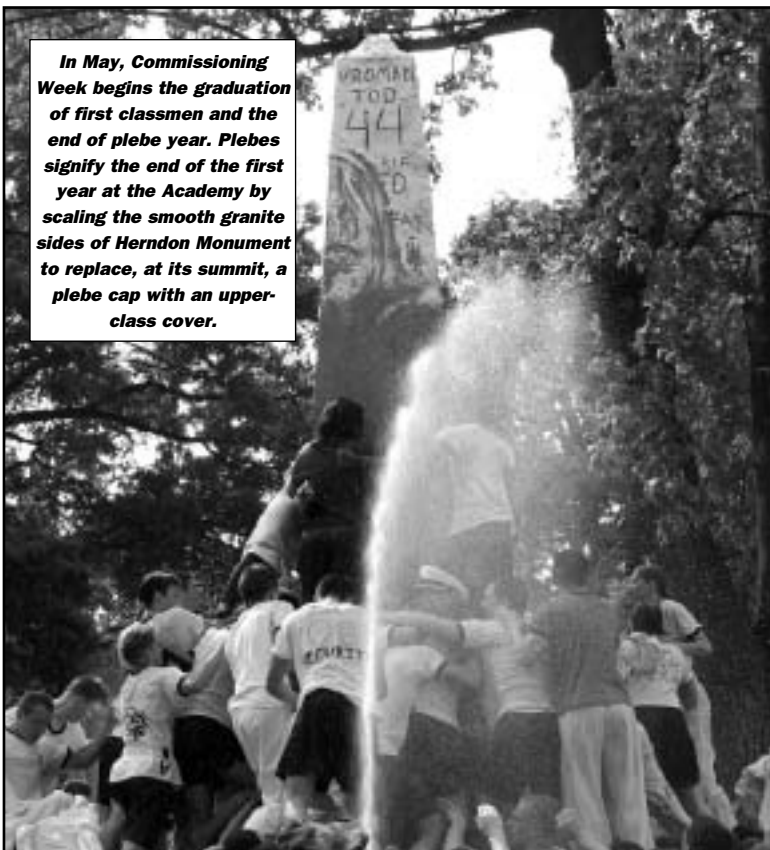
The Naval Academy is a national tourist attraction. Many of its buildings, as well as numerous statues and monuments, represent highlights in the history of the naval service and the Naval Academy. Several buildings and most areas of the Yard (as the campus is known) are open to visitors from 9 a.m. 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 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, baseball and men's and women's 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 build-

*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 upper-class cover.*



ing, which also boasts squash and tennis courts, two basketball courts, 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.

Adjacent to Ward Hall, Dahlgren Hall provides additional recreational facilities for the midshipmen, including a restaurant open to Academy visitors.

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 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.



**Tecumseh. Lord of football games and God of 2.0**

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

## 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.**

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.

Across from Worden Field 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. Andrew's 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 Antique 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.

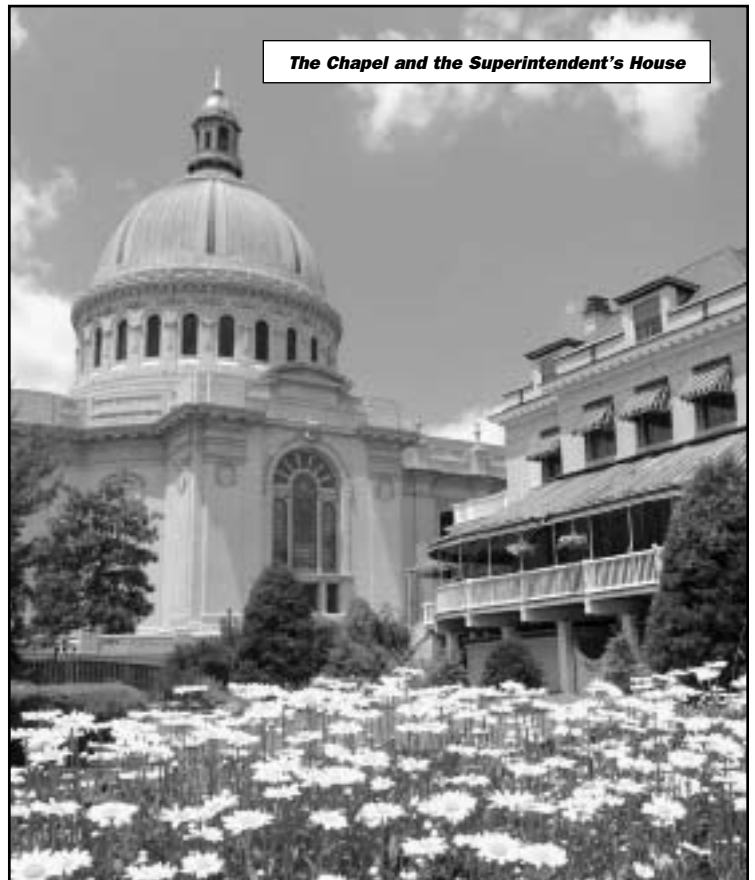
Down on the Severn River is the Robert Crown Sailing Center, the focal point of all sailing activities at the Naval Academy and home of the Intercollegiate Sailing Hall of Fame. The center was named in honor of Captain Robert Crown, a former president of the Navy League and an important supporter of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

*The Chapel and the Superintendent's House*



# 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 develops midshipmen morally, mentally and physically to produce combat leaders of character for 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
- 80 percent of the midshipmen attending the Naval Academy were in the top fifth of their high school class
- 91 percent were varsity athletes in high school and 85 percent were letterwinners
- 10 percent served as high school president or vice president

The 2007 edition of U.S. News and World Report's "America's Best Colleges" ranks the engineering program at the Naval Academy third in the nation, the Aerospace Engineering program fourth in the nation, the Electrical Engineering program sixth in the nation and the Mechanical Engineering program ninth in the nation.

A third of the Brigade are varsity athletes and represent the Naval Academy in 31 NCAA Division I sports while carrying 18-21 credit hours of highly-technical engineering, science and math core curriculum.

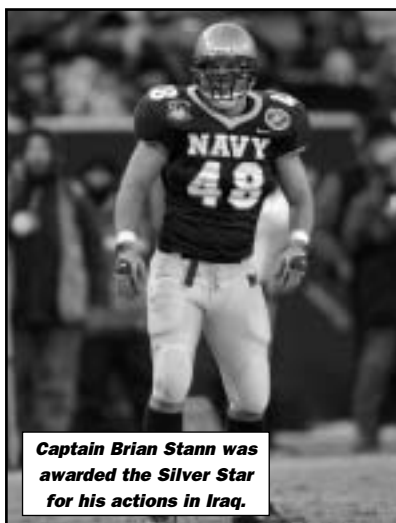
Approximately 25 percent of Flag Officers in the Navy and general officers in the Marine Corps were varsity athletes at USNA.

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 19 men's, nine women's and three co-ed 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. **Commander Willie McCool**, a captain on the cross country team, was an astronaut on the space shuttle Columbia's final voyage. **Marine Captain Brian Stann** was a football player before winning the Silver Star in Iraq.



**Captain Brian Stann** was awarded the Silver Star for his actions in Iraq.

Other notables on the athletic field include: 1960 Heisman Trophy winner **Joe Bellino**; 1963 Heisman Trophy winner, and NFL Hall of Famer **Roger Staubach**; **Napoleon McCallum**, a two-time first-team consensus All-American in football and **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.

## Distinguished Graduates

The Distinguished Graduate Program started as a concept first envisioned by RADM Ronald F. Marryott, USN (Ret.), Class of 1957, when he was president and CEO of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association. RADM Robert McNitt, USN (Ret.), Class of 1938 helped develop the concept to its current structure. The Alumni Association's Board of Trustees approved the DGA proposal and in May 1998 the selection committee met under the chairmanship of Admiral Carlisle Trost, USN (Ret.), Class of 1953 to determine the nominating process.

The Distinguished Graduate Award is given to a living graduate of the United States Naval Academy whose character, distinguished military and civilian service, and stature draw wholesome comparison to the qualities that the United States Naval Academy strives for, in keeping with its traditional values of duty, honor, integrity and "through knowledge seapower."

The DG program was established in 1999 by the Alumni Association as a way to identify to the public and the Brigade of Midshipmen the broad national significance of the United States Naval Academy as one of the nation's cherished and most valuable institutions.

The first Distinguished Graduate was **Admiral Thomas Moorer**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1933, former Chief of Naval Operations and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

### 2000 Honorees:

**Dr. John J. McMullen**, Class of 1940, Commander, U.S. Navy retired, former owner and chairman of the New Jersey Devils Hockey team, National Chairman of the Campaign for Alumni Hall and former Chairman of United States Line.

**Admiral James L. Holloway III**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1943, former Chief of Naval Operations, Chairman Emeritus of the Naval Academy Foundation, former Chairman of Association of Naval Aviation, and former Chairman of the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

**VADM William P. Lawrence**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1951, former Chief of Naval Personnel, former Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and POW in Vietnam.

**Major General William A. Anders**, USAF (Ret.), Class of 1955, former Chairman and CEO of General Dynamics, former Astronaut and Mission Commander of Apollo 8, former Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and former Ambassador to Norway.

**Mr. Roger T. Staubach**, Class of 1965, president of Staubach Enterprises, Heisman Trophy winner, Collegiate Hall of Fame and National Football Hall of Fame, NCAA's Theodore Roosevelt Award, College Football Foundation's Gold Medal Award and Director of Power Up, a non-profit organization helping under-served young people acquire skills, experience and resources to succeed.

### 2001 Honorees:

**Captain John W. Crawford, Jr.**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1942, a 21-year career naval officer; 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.

**VADM James B. Stockdale**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1947, Medal of Honor recipient and a POW in Vietnam for more than seven years.

**Admiral James D. Watkins**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1949, former Chief of Naval Operations; former Secretary of Energy in the senior Bush administration.

**Captain James A. Lovell**, USN (Ret.), Class of 1952, former astronaut who piloted Gemini 7, commanded Gemini 12, orbited the moon on Apollo 8 and commanded the heroic Apollo 13 mission.

**2002 Honorees:**

**Vice Adm. Charles S. Minter, Jr., USN (Ret.)**, a 1937 graduate of the Naval Academy, served as the Commandant of Midshipmen (1961-63) and then as Superintendent of the Academy (1964-65).

**The Honorable James E. Carter**, Class of 1947, 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.)**, graduated first in the Class of 1953 and later served as the Navy's 23rd Chief of Naval Operations.

**Col. John W. Ripley, USMC (Ret.)**, Class of 1962 was awarded the Navy Cross and one of his Purple Hearts for his service in Dong Ha, Vietnam. He also has been president of two schools, Southern Virginia College in Buena Vista and Hargrave Military Academy in Chatham, Va.

**2003 Honorees:**

**Ambassador William H. G. FitzGerald**, Class of 1931, former Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland; founder and chairman of the board of the North American Housing Corporation; creator of the W.H.G. FitzGerald Scholarship Fund that provides USNA scholars an opportunity to attend Oxford University for two years of study.

**Rear Admiral Eugene B. Fluckey, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1935, World War II submariner, Medal of Honor recipient, famed author for his narrative aboard the USS BARB called Thunder Below! and a long-time supporter of athletic excellence at USNA.

**Rear Admiral Robert W. McNitt, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1938, highly decorated submariner awarded for valorous duty during five successful submarine war patrols during World War II, former Superintendent of the Naval Post Graduate School, former USNA Dean of Admissions, and acclaimed author on the definitive history Sailing at the U.S. Naval Academy.

**Vice Admiral William D. Houser, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1942, 35-year naval career as a naval aviator, veteran of World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam War; former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare) and staunch supporter in memorializing the Battle of Midway and preserving the Midway Islands.

**2004 Honorees:**

**Lieutenant General Victor H. Krulak, USMC (Ret.)**, Class of 1934, 35-year career in the Marine Corps, served in World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam; during the 1960s, served as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, and made more than 50 trips to the Vietnam Theater.

**Vice Admiral Gerald E. Miller, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1942, career included command of 14 sea commands, including special task forces and the U.S. Second and Sixth Fleets. Lead change in process of targeting nation's strategic nuclear weapons, and updating Navy personnel administration.

**Admiral James F. Calvert, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1943, submariner who made nine war patrols; served as commissioning commanding officer of the first ship in history to reach the surface at the North Pole; served as the 46th Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he developed and installed the Majors Program.

**Lieutenant General Charles G. Cooper, USMC (Ret.)**, Class of 1950, served in Korea at the height of the Chinese Spring Offensive; severely injured in 1951 and told that he would probably never walk again; went on to command two infantry battalions; 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 1957, the 52nd Superintendent of the Naval Academy who lead a fundamental overhaul of the academic curriculum; served as president and CEO of the George C. Marshall Foundation, and president and CEO of the Naval Academy Alumni Association from 1996-2000.

**2005 Honorees:**

**Captain Slade Cutter, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1935, an undefeated heavyweight intercollegiate boxing champion and All-American football place kicker and tackle at the Academy; commanded two submarines during WWII and awarded four Navy Crosses, two Silver Stars and one Bronze Star; 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, played central role in conception, development, production and operational support of POLARIS, POSEIDON and TRIDENT fleet ballistic missile systems; charter member of the Robert Means Thompson Society; life member of the President's Circle donor society.

**Admiral Ronald J. Hays, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1950, 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); commander of all Pacific forces; chairman of the USS MIS-SOURI Memorial Association.

**Mr. H. Ross Perot**, Class of 1953, philanthropist, humanitarian, national political figure and a continuing major contributor to the Naval Academy; president of the Class of 1953 and active member of the committee that developed the USNA Honor Concept.

**2006 Honorees:**

**Captain Thomas J. Hudner, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1947, a recipient of the Medal of Honor, Captain Hudner is best-known for his historic attempted rescue of Ensign Jesse Brown (the first African American Naval Aviator) behind enemy lines during the historic battle near the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. Hudner served the Navy for 30 years with a tour aboard USS Kitty Hawk as Executive Officer, and with the Bureau of Weapons, the Joint Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

**Admiral Kinnaird R. McKee, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1951, Admiral McKee had a distinguished career in the submarine service, and in 1975 was named Superintendent of the Naval Academy. During his tenure as Superintendent, McKee was responsible for the successful transition of bringing women into the Brigade of Midshipmen.

**General Robert T. Herres, USAF (Ret.)**, Class of 1954, General Herres has led a distinguished military and civilian career. After graduating from the Academy, Herres joined the then-young Air Force, serving a prominent career in which he served as Commander of NORAD, the North American Aerospace Defense Command and the first Commander of the U. S. Space Command.

**Admiral Charles R. Larson, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1958, Admiral Larson led a 40-year distinguished military career, which included tours as the 51st and 55th Superintendent of the Naval Academy. As a Flag Officer for 20 years, Admiral Larson served in nine assignments both ashore and afloat. Prior to his last tour as Superintendent in the late 1990s, Larson served as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command.

**2007 Honorees:**

**Rear Admiral Maurice H. Rindskopf, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1938, exhibited exemplary leadership as a submariner in the Pacific during WW II. His eleven consecutive war patrols in the fleet submarine USS DRUM (SS 228) resulted in the sinking of 15 enemy ships and damaging 11 more. He was awarded the Navy Cross, Silver Star, Bronze Star with Combat "V," and a Letter of Commendation with Ribbon and Combat "V" for his wartime service.

**Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1948, is renowned throughout the Navy and the nation for his leadership in war and peace. From the decks of the USS Essex (CV-9) and USS Valley Forge (CV-45), he accumulated 146 combat missions over Korea and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 10 air medals, and three Navy Commendation Medals with Combat "V." During the Vietnam War, Hayward flew 36 missions, receiving the Legion of Merit and three air medals. He served as Commander in Chief, U.S. Seventh Fleet and U. S. Pacific Fleet. He also served as Chief of Naval Operations.

**Mr. Ralph Hooper**, Class of 1951, is a highly respected philanthropist who was a major factor in the establishment of the Naval Academy Museum Ship Gallery and is credited for helping to establish one of the finest ship model displays in the world. He served aboard the cruiser USS Des Moines (CA-134), the submarine USS Grampus (SS-207), and as an aide to Admiral Frank Watkins who was the Commander, Submarine Forces, Atlantic.

**Admiral Leighton W. Smith, Jr., USN (Ret.)**, Class of 1962, a renowned combat aviator, his military career spanned nearly 35 years, during which he received two Distinguished Flying Crosses and 29 air medals flying combat missions in Vietnam. He is noted for his ability to deal with rapidly changing and complex political and military issues at the highest levels of government, culminating in his tour as Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces Europe/Allied Forces Southern Europe when he commanded the 34 nation NATO Implementation Forces in Bosnia.



# CHET GLADCHUK

## Director of Athletics

In his six years at the Naval Academy, Director of Athletics Chet Gladchuk has overseen a renaissance of Navy athletics. His administrative leadership in a number of areas has helped lead the program to one of the most successful periods in school history.

Gladchuk's efforts have been recognized on a national level as well, as the Division IA Athletic Directors Association named him the 2005 Bobby Dodd Athletic Director of the Year. The award is presented in recognition of an athletic director's support and commitment toward the successful advancement of the department, most specifically in the sport of football. Additionally, he was recognized by the Secretary of the Navy for his contributions and service to the Navy and the Naval Academy with the Superior Public Service Award to the Department of the Navy.

Last year, the Navy football team posted a 9-4 record, won the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy for a school-record fourth-consecutive year and participated in a bowl game for a record fourth-straight year.

The football team isn't the only successful squad at the Naval Academy, as Navy athletic teams have won better than 60 percent of their contests during Gladchuk's tenure and close to 70 percent over the last two years.

Gladchuk has been able to parlay Navy's athletic success into an exclusive television deal with College Sports Television that has significantly increased Navy's television exposure. CSTV, the first 24-hour college sports network, televises 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 Midshipmen men's and women's athletic events, original programming and documentaries centered on the storied Navy athletic program. The long-term multi-media agreement includes internet streaming, broadband and video-on-demand rights and high definition rights. 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 has also added radio giants WBAL (1090 AM) in Baltimore and Washington Post Radio (1500 AM and 107.7 FM) and WFED (1050 AM) in Washington D.C./Northern Virginia to Navy's radio network.

WBAL Radio, which is also the home of the Ravens, 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 other station in the state.

Washington Post Radio, which is also the home of the Washington Nationals, is a 50,000-watt station that will air a minimum of 10 regular-season football games, while WFED (1050 AM) in Northern Virginia will broadcast all 12 regular-season football games.

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. Recent head coaching hires such as Bill Roberts in men's swimming, John Morrison in women's swimming, Paul Kostacopoulos in baseball and the all-time winningest women's lacrosse coach in NCAA history, Cindy Timchal, has advanced those programs into the national limelight.

In Gladchuk's tenure at the Naval Academy, he has seen 35 different teams win conference titles, while 23 teams have advanced to NCAA post-season play.

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. Over the past four years, an average of 1,800 midshipmen have given up their leave time to travel to Navy's bowl game.

Gladchuk has embraced the local community and alumni base, and is an often-requested speaker. His regular 'Ask the AD' column on [navysports.com](http://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 a \$42 million renovation of 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 rest-room 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. The NAAA was awarded the Green Star award by Annapolis Mayor Ellen Moyer for commitment to the environment dur-

### 2006-07 Navy Athletics: A Season to Remember

Overall Record  
297-156-3 (.655)

N-Star Record vs. Army  
15-7 (.682)

Overall Record vs. Army  
20-12 (.625)

19 All-Americans

Six Academic  
All-Americans

12 Conference  
Athletes of the Year

Seven Conference  
Championships

#### National Honors

Football-Qualified for a fourth-straight bowl game. No. 1 in graduation rate

Women's Soccer-Finished 19th in the country. Advanced to the second round of the NCAA Tournament for the first time in school history

Water Polo-Advanced to the NCAA Final Four

Squash-Finished the year ranked 10th in the country

Wrestling-Finished 18th at the NCAA Championship

Rifle-Finished fifth at the NCAA Championship

Men's Lacrosse-Participated in the NCAA Championship for the fourth-consecutive year

Tennis-Participated in the NCAA Tournament for the first time since 1999

This Is Navy Football

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**Gladchuk, seen here with former Superintendent Vice Admiral Rodney Rempt, was named the 2005 Bobby Dodd Athletic Director of the Year.**

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ing the ongoing renovation of Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. Gladchuk and the NAAA have also teamed up with the Naval Academy Foundation to raise over \$75 million in private giving for facilities such as the Brigade Sports Complex, Max Bishop Stadium (baseball), varsity squash courts, various team locker rooms and a number of practice facilities.

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, Notre Dame and Army at M&T Bank Stadium in Baltimore to promote Navy football in the community, negotiating the extension of the Navy-Notre Dame football game television contract with CBS through 2008 and negotiating bowl deals with the Houston, Emerald, Poinsettia and Meineke Car Care Bowls. Additionally, he is in negotiations with a number of other bowls for future considerations.

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.

Before Houston, Gladchuk was the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, Intramurals and Recreation for seven years 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, a graduate of North Carolina.

## 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. Wheelchel '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, 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, broadcast appearances by Navy teams on television and radio, from dues and gifts from members of the association through corporate sponsorships and from interest on invested funds. All revenue received by the NAAA is committed to the support of the Academy's athletic programs.

The NAAA arranges the schedules for intercollegiate and club sports, 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, 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.

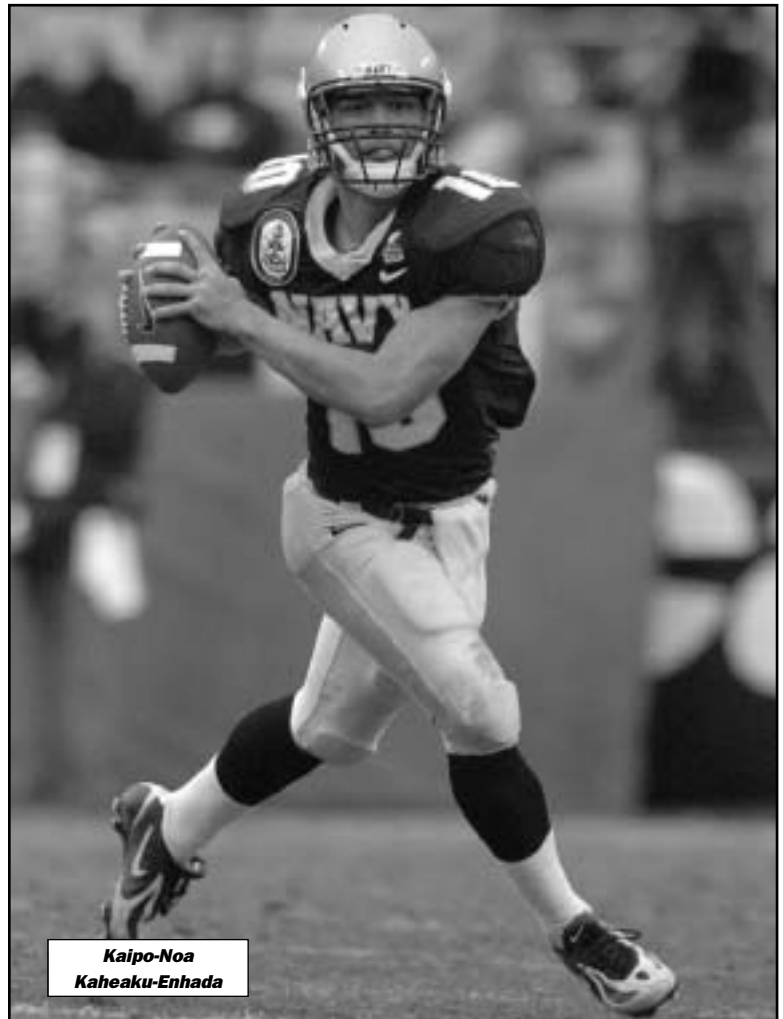
Membership in the NAAA can be obtained by joining our Blue & Gold Club. Currently there are 6,500 alumni, naval officers and friends of Navy athletics. The membership was opened to all interested parties in the early 1980s. The intention and mission of this vehicle for giving remains the same, as has 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 sup-

plemental resources necessary to assist our coaches and midshipmen to realistically pursue the highest level of success. 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, Naval Academy Golf Course and Brigade Sports Complex and has oversight for the event activities at 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; Rip Miller field, an all-purpose practice facility used by lacrosse and football; Farragut field, which is used by sprint football and women's lacrosse; Dewey Field, which is used as a practice field by men's and women's soccer and men's lacrosse and Hubbard Hall for men's and women's crew. In the spring of 2008, Wesley Brown Field House will open and will be the new home of track and field, sprint football, lacrosse and an indoor practice facility for varsity 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.



**Kaipo-Noa  
Kaheaku-Enhada**

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Naval AcademySeason  
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# NAAA EXECUTIVE ATHLETIC COUNCIL



**Eric Ruden**  
Deputy Director of Athletics



**Barbara Brozen**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Business Affairs



**Dave Davis**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Admissions/Academics/Compliance



**Allan Heinze**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Facilities



**Jon Starrett**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Corporate Sales



**Carl Tamulevich**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Scheduling & Team Support



**Tom Virgets**  
Senior Associate AD/  
Physical Mission



**Jason Boothe**  
Associate AD/  
Operations



**Mike Brass**  
Associate AD/  
Sports Performance



**Loretta Lamar**  
Senior Women's Administrator  
Associate AD/Compliance



**Matt Munnely**  
Associate AD/  
Ticket Operations/Summer Camps



**Scott Strasemeier**  
Associate AD/  
Sports Information



**Chauncey Winbush**  
Associate AD/  
Business Affairs



**Jon Brianas**  
Assistant AD/  
External Relations



**Carla Criste**  
Assistant AD



**Pat Phillips**  
Assistant AD/  
Administration



**Tom Schemmel**  
Assistant AD/  
Maintenance and Grounds



**Dr. Roger Little**  
NCAA Faculty  
Athletic Representative