



THE U.S. 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.

NAVAL ACADEMY LEADERSHIP



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



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

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.

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. 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 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 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, life-long 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 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 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.



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.

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 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 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 arti-

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.**

facts 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. 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.



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 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



Cmdr. Willie McCool, a 1982 Navy men's cross country team captain, was one of seven NASA astronauts who perished in the space shuttle Columbia tragedy.

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-



James E. Carter, Class of 1947 and 39th President of the United States, is the only Naval Academy graduate to serve as Commander-in-

Chief of our Armed Forces.

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

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.

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.

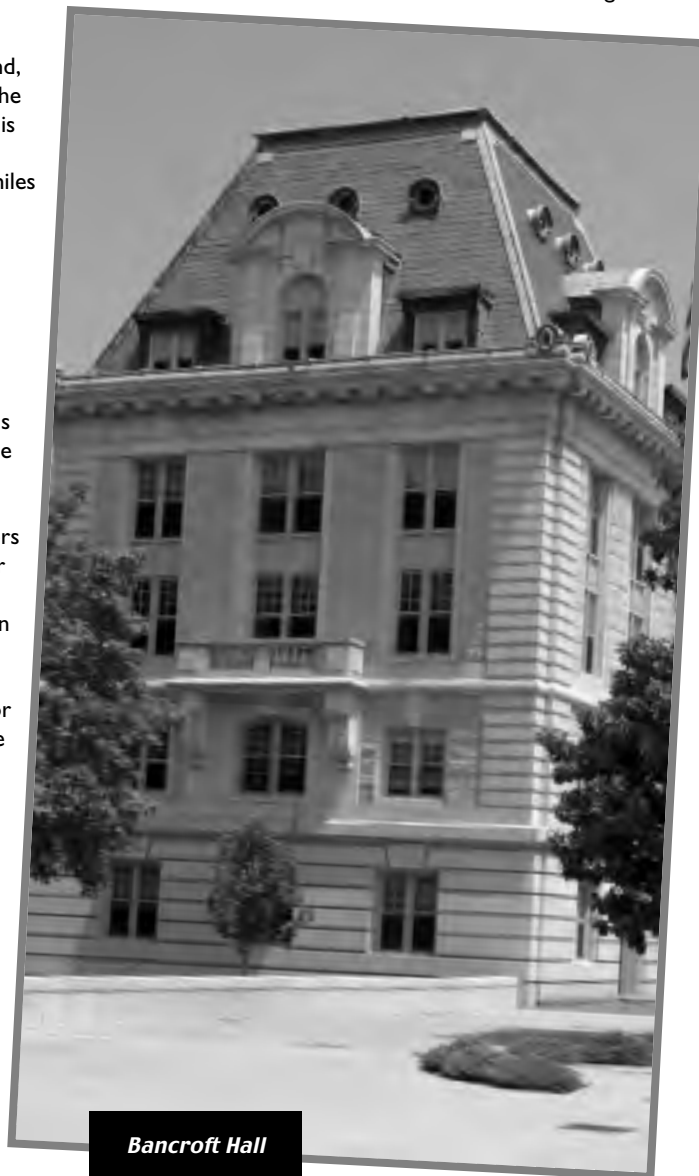
Bill XXXI and XXXII are the current mascots. They are taken care of by 15 goathandlers made up of five midshipmen from the first, second and third classes. The goathandlers undergo rigorous training prior to handling Bill on the field.

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 winners
- * 52 Astronauts
- * 39 Rhodes Scholars
- * 15 Marshall Scholars
- * 84 Olmsted Scholars
- * 23 Fitzgerald Scholars
- * 766 Burke Scholars



Bancroft Hall

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.

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.

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.

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.



NICKNAME

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

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.



Jack Stephens Field

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.

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.

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."

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.



Tecumseh


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.

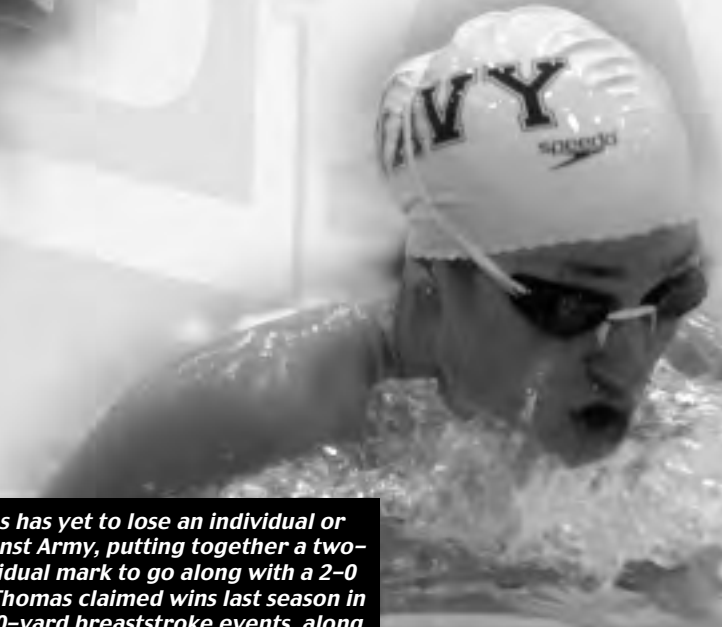
2004-05 Record Against Army14-16-1 (.468)
2004-05 N-Star Record Against Army12-9-1 (.568)
Eight-Year Record Against Army166-80-5 (.671)
Eight-Year N-Star Record Against Army.120-49-5 (.704)



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.

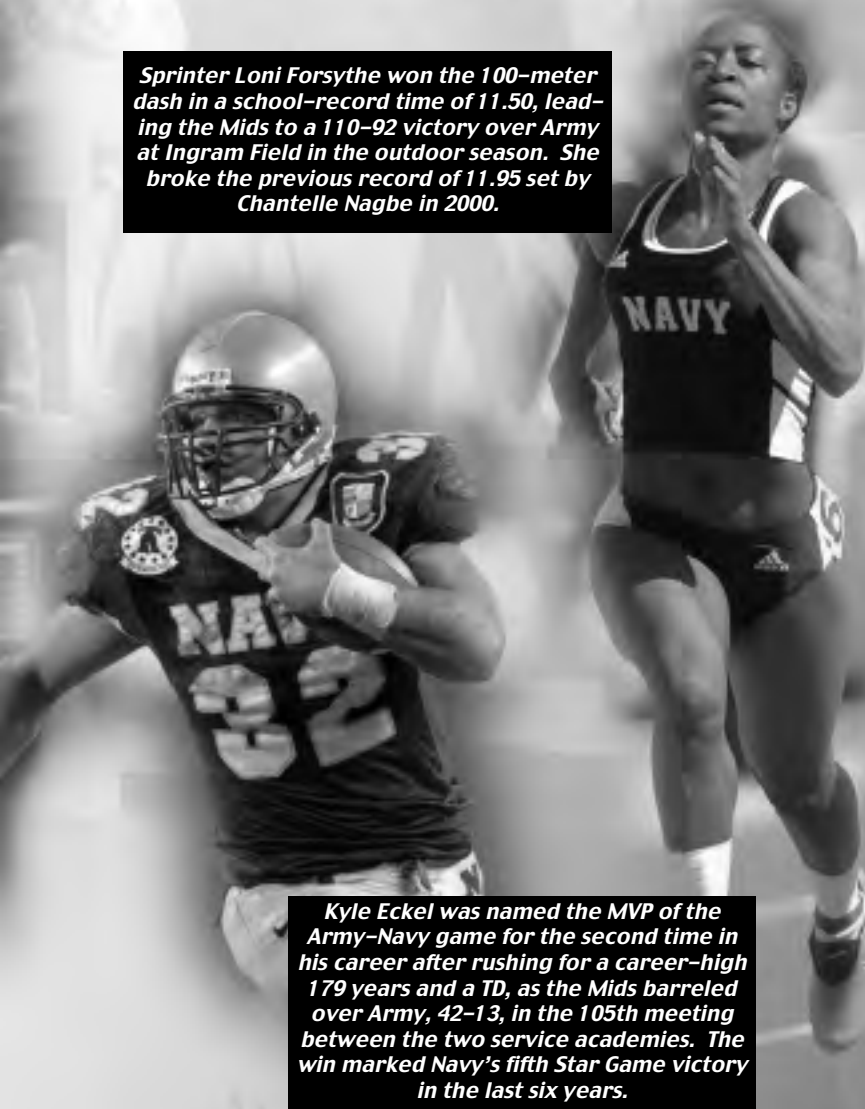


Aubra Thomas has yet to lose an individual or relay race against Army, putting together a two-year 6-0 individual mark to go along with a 2-0 relay record. Thomas claimed wins last season in the 100 and 200-yard breaststroke events, along with the 200-yard individual medley. The victory over Army extended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

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.



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.

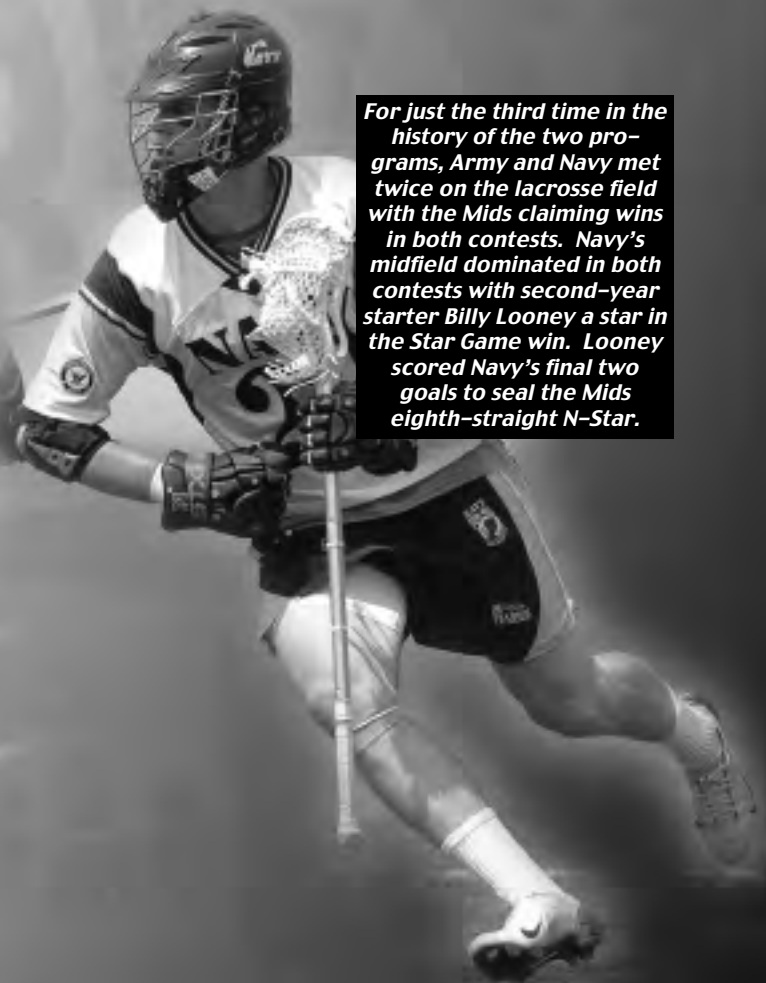
The Naval Academy Athletic Association works with local schools to expose youth to the Midshipmen, with the hope of providing a lasting impression.

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.



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.



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. Marys 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'sfour 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'sfour locations in the Annapolis area

RECOMMENDED HOTELS

- | | |
|---|--|
| Sheraton Hotel
173 Jennifer Rd.
(410) 266-3131 | Historic Inns of Annapolis
58 State Circle
(410) 263-2641 |
| Loews Annapolis Hotel
126 West St.
(410) 263-7777 | O Callaghan Hotel
174 West Street
(410) 263-7700 |
| Hampton Inn BWI
829 Elkridge Landing Road
Linthicum, MD
(410) 850-0600 | Annapolis Residence Inn by
Marriott
170 Admiral Cochrane Drive
(410) 573-0300 |
| Country Inn and Suites
2600 Housley Rd.
(410) 571-6700 | |

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



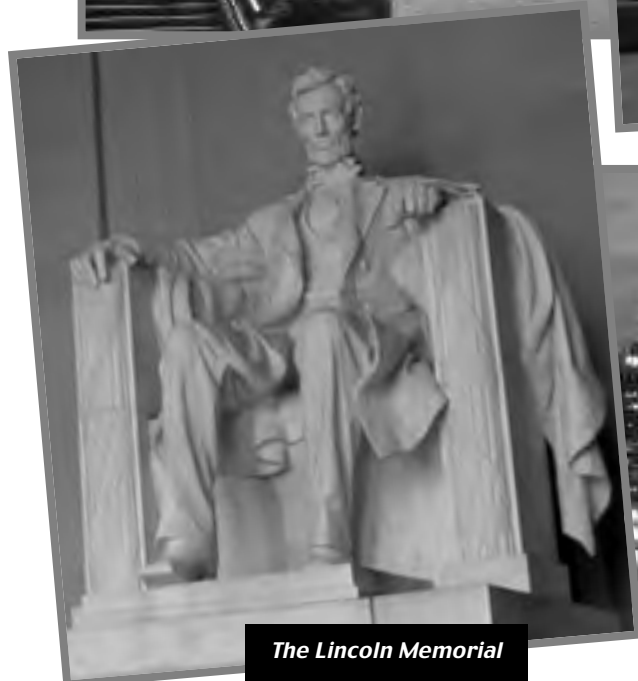
The White House



Baltimore's Inner Harbor



The Lincoln Memorial



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.



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 pow-

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

erful 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.

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 interest-

ed 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.



Jon Birsner

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NCAA Faculty
Athletic Representative



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Deputy Director of
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SPORTS INFORMATION

The 2006 Navy Lacrosse Media Guide was prepared to assist the media in its coverage of Navy lacrosse. The Sports Information Office is available to aid members of the media in their efforts to cover Navy lacrosse. Additional information can be obtained through the Sports Information Office, which is located on the second floor of Ricketts Hall.

WORKING PRESS

Admittance to the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium press boxes is limited to the WORKING PRESS ONLY.

PRESS CREDENTIAL

All requests for working press, photo and broadcast credentials for Navy home games should be made in writing on company letterhead. Please allow ample time for credentials to be mailed to you.

Credentials not mailed can be picked up an hour prior to game time at the Will Call Window.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Still and newsreel photographers with hand-held equipment may work the sideline on either side of each team. Credentials are normally issued to photographers representing daily newspapers, wire services, magazines and television stations or networks.

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 team and individual statistics will be available at the conclusion of the game. There will be a fax service available upon conclusion of the game at Ricketts Hall. Arrangements for such should be made prior to the game.

POSTGAME INTERVIEWS

Navy head coach Richie Meade and Navy players will be available for interviews following the conclusion of the game. Media wishing to interview specific players should contact lacrosse SID Stacie Michaud prior to the end of the game.

INTERVIEW POLICY

All interviews with Navy head coach Richie Meade and Navy lacrosse players should be arranged through the Navy Sports Information Office. Media should allow 24 hours advance notice for all interviews.

NAVY SPORTS INFORMATION

The Navy Sports Information Office is located on the second floor of Ricketts Hall. Entrance can be made through the double doors at the center of Ricketts Hall opposite Lejeune Hall.

TICKET INFORMATION

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

NAVYSPORTS.COM

The Navy lacrosse team and all 30 of Navy's sports can be followed on the internet at www.navysports.com. Updated releases, bios and information will be continually placed on the Navy home page.



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WBAL-TV Channel 11 (NBC)

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WBFF-TV Channel 45 (FOX)

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WJZ-TV Channel 13 (CBS)

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WRC-TV Channel 4 (NBC)

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WTTG-TV Channel 5 (FOX)

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WJLA-TV Channel 7 (ABC)

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WUSA-TV Channel 9 (CBS)

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The Washington Post

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WBAL Radio - 1090 AM

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WNAV Radio - 1430 AM

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WJFK Radio - 1300 AM

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SportsTalk 980 (WTEM)

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WTOP Radio - 1500 AM

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