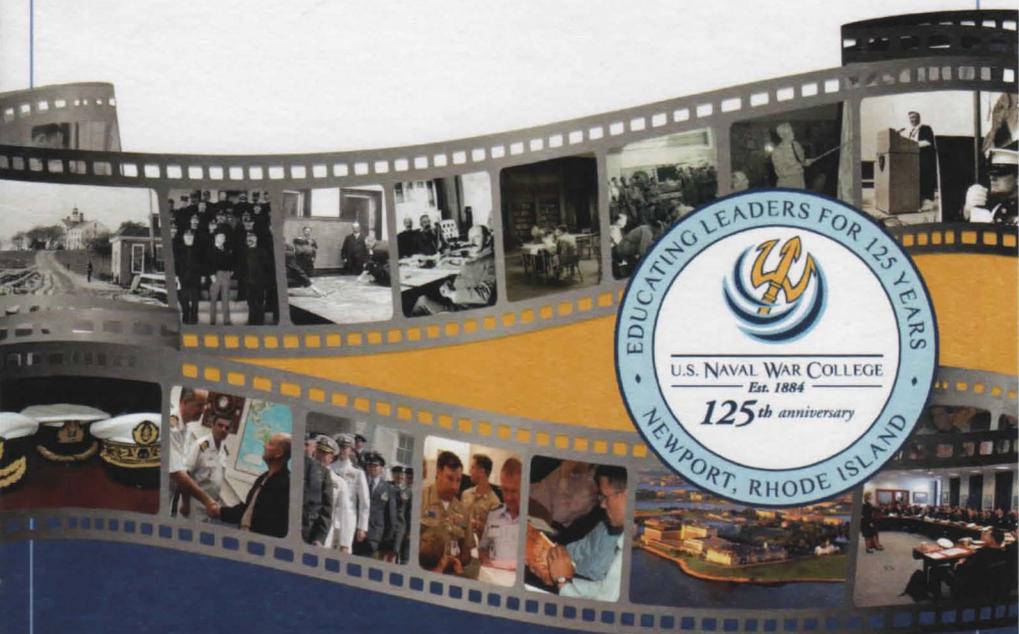




U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
Est. 1884
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

Graduation Ceremony

13 November 2009



Educating Leaders
for **125** Years



HISTORY OF THE U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Founded in Newport, Rhode Island, on October 6, 1884, the Naval War College is the oldest war college in the nation, and the first military service institution in the world to be designated a war college. Commodore Stephen B. Luce was the first president and organized the War College as "a place of original research on all questions relating to war and the statesmanship connected with war, or the prevention of war." These foundations were built upon by Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, second president of the College, who had originally been selected by Luce to initiate the course in Naval History. Of all the men who were to influence the institution in its early years, none was to have a more profound impact. Mahan's views deeply affected such leaders as Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt and through them and others helped shape the United States' destiny at the turn of the century. Mahan's writings, published as *The Influence of Seapower Upon History, 1660-1783*, gained him worldwide acclaim and established the Naval War College as an internationally respected institution.

Functioning continuously since 1884, except for brief periods during the Spanish-American War and World War I, the War College numbers among its graduates such distinguished naval officers as Admirals Sims, Spruance, King, Nimitz, and Halsey, in addition to many others who today are holding prominent military positions.

The work begun more than one hundred years ago by Luce and Mahan continues today. As graduates well know, the curriculum is both demanding and rewarding. For the military professional, the unique education provided by the Naval War College is unrivaled. In recognition of the academic rigor and educational excellence of its program, the Naval War College was accredited in 1991 by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges to award a Master of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies.

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION AND REGALIA

For centuries, institutions of higher learning have dignified their ceremonies with an academic procession, a custom descending from the clerical procession. The procession is led by a marshal, followed by the student body and the academicians or faculty, attired in the robes prescribed for their respective degrees. Distinguished visitors and delegates follow the faculty, and last in the procession comes the president of the institution.

Each member of an academic procession ordinarily wears a cap, gown, and hood. In the procession today military faculty will not wear academic gowns. The earliest illustration of gowns worn at Oxford University somewhat resembles cassocks worn by English teachers who found good use for the hood, or cowl, as protection against the weather. A uniform American system of academic heraldry displays the level of degree, the field of study in which it was earned, and the institution by which it was granted.

It is the hood which provides academic regalia its color and offers the most information about its wearer. The silk lining of the hood bears the color, or colors, of the degree-granting college or university; its velvet facing reveals the color assigned to each area of study. The Bachelor's gown is relatively simple, falling in straight lines from an elaborate yoke and having pointed sleeves. The Master's gown is slightly more elaborate and fastens about the wrist. The Doctor's gown is marked by velvet panels down the front and around the neck, as well as by three bars of the same material on the well-shaped sleeves. It is cut more fully and may be ornamented. The hood worn is three feet in length for Bachelors, three and one-half feet for Masters, and four feet for Doctorates, with velvet trimming of two, three, and five inches in width respectively.

The edging, or facing, velvet of academic hoods indicates the area of study. The principal scholarly fields seen in the procession today include:

<i>Philosophy</i>	<i>Dark Blue</i>
<i>Arts, Letters, Humanities</i>	<i>White</i>
<i>Business Administration</i>	<i>Light Brown</i>
<i>Economics</i>	<i>Copper</i>
<i>Engineering</i>	<i>Orange</i>
<i>Law</i>	<i>Purple</i>
<i>International Affairs/Public Administration</i>	<i>Peacock Blue</i>

The American mortarboard, derived from the soft Oxford cap, is black. Its tassel, for holders of the bachelor's and master's degree, is usually black, while gold tassels are worn by holders of doctoral degrees and heads of institutions. The tassel is worn on the right side of the cap by undergraduates, on the left by holders of bachelor's and higher degrees.

PROGRAM

Master of Ceremonies

Captain Sharon B. Campbell, U.S. Navy
Dean of Students

Procession of Students

Arrival of Official Party*

National Anthem*

Sung by Mrs. Julie Zecher

Invocation*

Introduction

Graduation Address

Donald W. Chisholm
Professor, Joint Military Operations

Presentation of Diplomas

Charge to Graduates

Rear Admiral James P. "Phil" Wisecup, U.S. Navy
President, U.S. Naval War College

Benediction*

*Guests please stand



Rear Admiral James P. "Phil" Wisecup President, U.S. Naval War College

Rear Admiral James 'Phil' Wisecup became the 52nd president of the U.S. Naval War College on Nov. 6, 2008. He most recently served as commander, Carrier Strike Group 7 (Ronald Reagan Strike Group), returning from deployment in October 2008.

A 1977 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Wisecup earned his master's degree in international relations from the University of Southern California, graduated from the Naval War College in 1998, and also earned a degree from the University of Strasbourg, France, as an Olmsted Scholar, in 1982.

At sea, he served as executive officer of USS Valley Forge (CG 50) during Operation *Desert Storm*. As commanding officer, USS Callaghan (DDG 994), he was awarded the Vice Admiral James Stockdale Award for Inspirational Leadership. He served as commander, Destroyer Squadron 21 during Operation *Enduring Freedom* after 9/11.

Ashore, Wisecup was assigned to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, served as force planner and ship scheduler for Commander, U.S. Naval Surface Forces, Pacific, and served as action officer for Navy Headquarters Plans/Policy Staff. He served as a fellow on the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group; director, White House Situation Room and commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea.

Wisecup's awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and various unit, service and campaign awards.



Donald W. Chisholm
Professor, Joint Military Operations
U.S. Naval War College

Donald Chisholm is Professor of Joint Military Operations at the Naval War College since 2000. Previously, he taught at the University of Illinois, Chicago; University of California, Los Angeles; The Ohio State University; and University of California, San Diego. He earned his A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. in political science at the University of California, Berkeley. His research has addressed planning and executing joint military operations;

cognitive and organizational limits on rationality; organizational failure and reliability; and privatization of public activities. He is the author of two books: *Coordination Without Hierarchy: Informal Structures in Multi-Organizational Systems* (1989); and *Waiting for Dead Men's Shoes: Origins and Development of the U.S. Navy's Officer Personnel System, 1793-1941* (2001), which received the 2001 RADM Samuel Eliot Morison Award for Distinguished Contribution to Naval Literature. He has published in *Joint Force Quarterly*, *Parameters*, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, and the *Naval War College Review*.



Ambassador Mary Ann Peters (ret.)
Provost, U.S. Naval War College

Ambassador Peters became the fourth Provost of the Naval War College on 18 September 2008. Previously, she held the position of Dean of Academics of the College of International and Security Studies at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Prior to becoming the Dean of the College, Ambassador Peters served as Associate Director for International Liaison at the Marshall Center.

Before joining the Marshall Center in 2003, Ambassador Peters spent more than 30 years as a career diplomat with the U.S. Department of State. From 2000 to 2003 Ambassador Peters served as the U.S. Ambassador to Bangladesh, leading the Mission's efforts in support of the war on terrorism and other key U.S. foreign policy goals. She received a Presidential Meritorious Service Award in 2003 for her work in Bangladesh. Prior to her posting in Dhaka, Ambassador Peters was the Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, responsible for the management of the Embassy and supervision of the six U.S. Consulates General in Canada.

From 1995 to 1997, Ambassador Peters served in the White House as Director for European and Canadian Affairs at the National Security Council. Among other portfolios in this position, Ambassador Peters worked on the diplomatic and security aspects of the search for peace in Northern Ireland. From 1993 to 1994, Ambassador Peters served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State with oversight responsibility for U.S. relations with 19 Western European countries and Canada. In this capacity she acted as the U.S. Chair of the U.S.-Canada military coordination body, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense.

A senior diplomat, fluent in six foreign languages, Ambassador Peters has also served in Sofia, Bulgaria, as Deputy Chief of Mission; in Moscow as Economic Counselor; and in Mandalay, Burma, as Principal Officer. Prior to her assignment in Moscow, she studied Russian at the U.S. Army Russian Institute in Garmisch, Germany. From 1988 to 1990, Ambassador Peters was the Deputy Director of the Office of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh Affairs in the U.S. State Department. She began her career as a Vice-Consul in Frankfurt in 1975.

Ambassador Peters holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Santa Clara University and a Masters in International Studies from the School of Advanced International Studies at The Johns Hopkins University. Her formal education also included course work in Paris, France, and Bologna, Italy.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS



COLLEGE OF NAVAL WARFARE

Commander Jeffrey A. Bennett II, U.S. Navy
Commander Peter R. Berning, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Matt L. Boren, U.S. Navy
Commander Chadwick B. Bryant, U.S. Navy
Captain Jason B. Burke, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Jerrod E. Devine, U.S. Navy
Commander Michael L. Douglas, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Mark M. Estes, U.S. Navy
Commander Scott A. Giles, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Colonel Dimitri Henry, U.S. Marine Corps
Lieutenant Commander Brian P. Hogan, U.S. Navy
Commander Steven Hull, U.S. Navy
Commander Bryan L. Johnson, U.S. Navy
Commander William E. Johnson, U.S. Navy
Commander John G. Kurtz, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Kenneth C. Nielsen III, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Colonel Christopher J. Parkhurst, U.S. Marine Corps
Commander David T. Peterson, U.S. Navy
Commander James R. Raimondo, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Bartley A. Randall, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Brian Rasmussen, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher A. Reaghard, U.S. Navy
Colonel Douglas C. Robertson, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Commander Mikael A. Rockstad, U.S. Navy
Commander Michael J. Rodman, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Juan J. Rodriguez, U.S. Navy
Commander Jason R. J. Testa, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Matthew J. Thrasher, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander John M. Yakubisin, U.S. Navy



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