

Naval War College

Newport, Rhode Island



GRADUATION EXERCISE
9 MARCH 2005



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

Music by Navy Band Northeast

Procession of Students

Procession of Faculty

Arrival of Official Party*

National Anthem*

Invocation*

Welcome

Rear Admiral Jacob L. Shuford, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College

Graduation Address

Vice Admiral John G. Cotton, U.S. Navy
Chief of Navy Reserve
Commander, Navy Reserve Force

Recognition of Honor Graduates

Presentation of Diplomas

Charge to Graduates

Rear Admiral Jacob L. Shuford, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College

Benediction*

*Guests please stand



Vice Admiral John G. Cotton, U.S. Navy
Chief of Navy Reserve
Commander, Navy Reserve Force

Vice Admiral Cotton graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June 1973 with a degree in Aerospace Engineering. Earning his wings in October 1974, he became a third generation pilot—his father was a Naval Aviator and his grandfather flew with the Lafayette Flying Corps in WWI. He was forward deployed to Japan, 1975–1978, flying the A-7 *Corsair II* with VA-93 aboard USS *Midway* (CV-41), and then served on the Commander Light Attack Wing

U.S. Pacific Fleet staff at NAS Lemoore, Calif., 1978–1980.

Becoming a commercial airline pilot, he affiliated with the Naval Reserve at NAF Washington, D.C., later flying with VA-2082, the A-7B augment unit at NAS New Orleans, 1981–1982, and then with the Navy's last RF-8G *Crusader* squadrons, VFP-306 and VFP-206, 1982–1987. Returning to VA-2082, he became CO in 1988.

In 1989, he joined VA-204 in New Orleans, completed FA-18 *Hornet* strike fighter and adversary pilot transition training in 1991, and commanded the VFA-204 "River Rattlers" from July 1993 to September 1994. The squadron received the 1993 CNO Safety "S" Award completing 13 years of major mishap free operations, the 1994 Battle "E" and F. Trubee Davison Award as the top reserve tailhook squadron, and a CNO Meritorious Unit Commendation.

From 1994–1996, he was CO NAS Keflavik 1066 at NAF Washington, and received the Rear Admiral Stanley David Griggs "Excellence in Leadership" Memorial Award. He was then CO Navy Command Center 106 at the Pentagon, and also served as an instructor at the Command Leadership School at NETC Newport, RI.

Vice Adm. Cotton's initial Flag assignment was Deputy Commander Naval Air Force U.S. Atlantic Fleet, 1997–1999. Recalled to active duty, he also served as Deputy Commander Joint Task Force Southwest Asia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, supporting Operations *Southern Watch* and *Desert Thunder*.

At the Pentagon in 1999–2000, he was again recalled to active duty as Deputy Chief of Naval Reserve N095B. He then served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations Warfare Requirements and Programs N6/N7R, and was a member of the SECDEF Reserve Forces Policy Board, 2000–2003.

Following nomination by the President and Senate confirmation, Vice Adm. Cotton took a leave of absence from American Airlines in October 2003 to return to active duty as Chief of Navy Reserve and Commander Navy Reserve Force.

Personal awards include the Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service, Meritorious Service, Navy Commendation, and Navy Achievement Medals. He has over 4200 hours of military flight time and is a graduate of Executive and Reserve Component programs at the Naval War College, Naval Postgraduate School, National Defense University, Army War College, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Rear Admiral Jacob Lawrence Shuford, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College**

Rear Admiral Jacob L. Shuford was commissioned in 1974, from the NROTC program at the University of South Carolina. His initial assignment was to USS *Blakley* (FF 1072) where he served in the operations department.

In 1979, following a tour as Operations and Plans Officer for the Commander, Naval Forces Korea, he was selected as an Olmsted Scholar and studied two years in France at the Paris Institute of Political Science. He also holds masters' degrees in Public Administration (Finance) from Harvard and in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College. After completing department head tours as Operations Officer in USS *Deyo* (DD 989) and in USS *Mahan* (DDG 42), he commanded USS *Aries* (PHM 5). His first tour in Washington included assignments to the Staff of the Chief of Naval Operations and Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

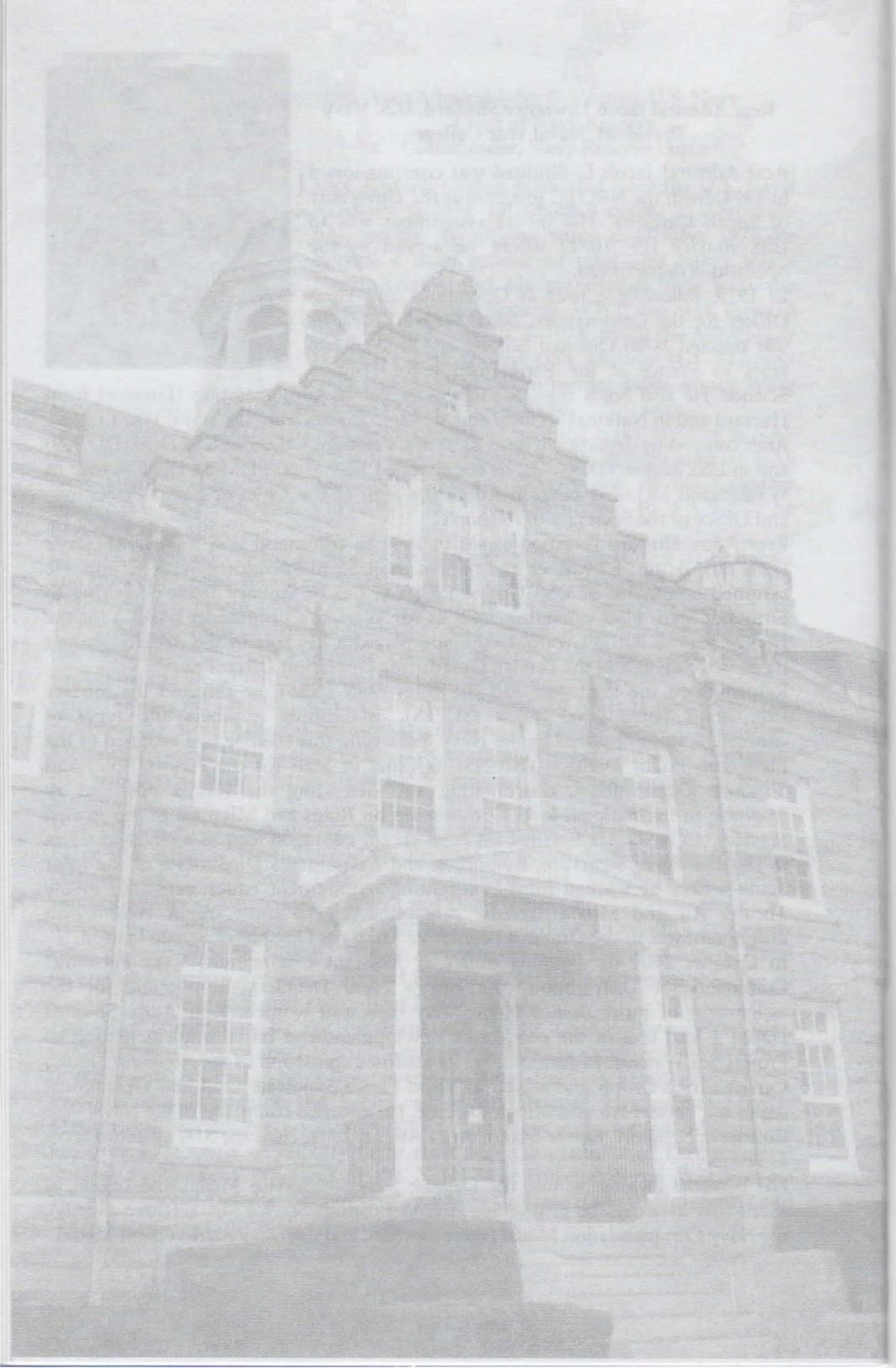
Rear Adm. Shuford returned to sea in 1992 to command USS *Rodney M. Davis* (FFG 60), Battle "E" winner and part of the USS *Independence* Battle Group. He assumed command of USS *Gettysburg* (CG 64) in January 1998, deploying to Fifth and Sixth Fleet operating areas as Air Warfare Commander (AWC) for the USS *Enterprise* Battle Group. *Gettysburg* played a key role in the Adriatic during the Kosovo crisis and the Persian Gulf during Operation *Desert Fox*.

Returning to the Pentagon and the Navy Staff (N86), he directed the Surface Combatant Force Level Study (SCFLS), establishing numbers and types of combatant ships required by the Navy. Following this task, he was assigned to the Plans and Policy Division (N3/N5) as Chief of Staff for the Navy's Roles and Missions Organization, coordinating and defending the Navy's positions in response to the national-level Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Services (CORM). He finished his most recent Pentagon tour as a Division Chief in J8—the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessments Directorate of the Joint Staff—where he worked Joint Warfighting requirement issues, primarily in the Theater Air and Missile Defense mission area. His most recent Washington assignment was to the Office of Legislative Affairs as Director of Senate Liaison.

In October 2001 he assumed duties as Assistant Commander Navy Personnel Command for Distribution (the Navy's Head Detailer). Responsible for the assignment of more than 370,000 Navy men and women, Rear Adm. Shuford played a lead role in the conceptual development and initial implementation of Project Sea Warrior. In August 2003 he assumed command of the *Abraham Lincoln* Carrier Strike Group and served as Third Fleet's Syndicate Lead and Operational Agent for Theater Air and Missile Defense. He assumed command of the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, on 12 August 2004. He is the 51st officer to serve as President.

His personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (five awards), the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (three awards), and the Navy Achievement Medal.





GRADUATES

COLLEGE OF NAVAL WARFARE

Commander John S. Banigan, U.S. Navy
Commander Patrick J. Bindl, U.S. Navy
Commander Marshall B. Brown, U.S. Navy
Commander Rey S. Consunji, U.S. Naval Reserve
Commander John R. Craig, U.S. Navy
Commander Bruce R. DeMello, U.S. Navy
Captain Robert T. Elder, U.S. Navy
Commander Scott F. Guimond, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Colonel John R. Hahn, U.S. Marine Corps
Captain Gregory A. Harris, MSC, U.S. Navy
Commander Mark A. Hubbard, U.S. Navy
Commander Donald S. Hughes, SC, U.S. Navy
Commander Mark T. Innes, U.S. Navy
Commander Scott K. Kelly, U.S. Navy
Captain Stephen H. Kirby, U.S. Navy
Commander Tony Kwon, U.S. Navy
Commander Rodney E. Malloy, U.S. Navy
Commander Bradley A. Martin, U.S. Navy
Commander Paul E. Matthews, U.S. Navy
Mrs. Deborah L. Mulkey, Department of the Army
Commander David A. Owen, U.S. Navy
Commander Kenneth M. Pascal, U.S. Navy
Mr. Michael D. Petersen, Department of the Air Force
Commander Steven L. Pettit, U.S. Navy
Mr. David J. Powers, U.S. Special Operations Command
Commander Todd W. Rader, U.S. Navy
Mr. Philip J. Schneider, Department of the Navy
Commander Vaughn L. Stocker, SC, U.S. Navy
Commander Charles D. Sykora, U.S. Navy
Commander James L. Vandiver, U.S. Navy
Commander Scott F. Walton, U.S. Naval Reserve
Commander Carl F. Weiss, SC, U.S. Navy
Mr. Stephen F. Wentworth, Office of the Secretary of Defense

COLLEGE OF NAVAL COMMAND AND STAFF

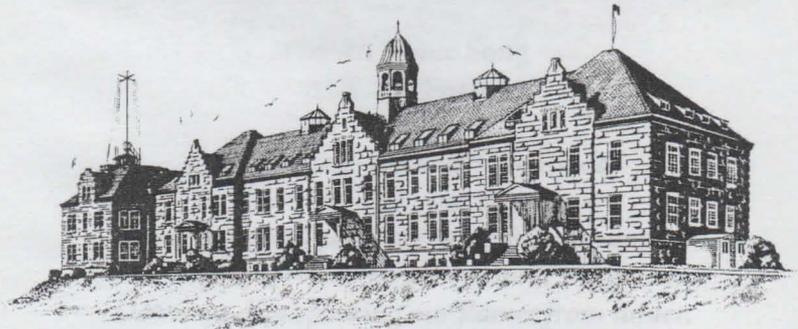
Lieutenant Commander Robert W. Aguilera, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Joseph C. Andreatti, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Vincent A. Augelli, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Eugene R. Bailey, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Sean R. Bailey, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Michael B. Beza, SC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher C. Bone, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Kevin M. Brand, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Putnam H. Browne, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander William A. Bulis, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Gerald J. Cavalieri, Jr., U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Joseph D. Coleman, MSC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander John P. Coles, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Shawn M. Cowan, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander George B. Doyon, Jr., U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Curtis B. Duncan, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Scott W. Edwards, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander James L. Fleming, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Mark S. Gilbert, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Peter F. Halvorsen, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Jaime A. Hernandez, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander John P. Hibbs, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Jeremy R. Hill, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Leonid L. Hmelevsky, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Jeffrey J. Hoppe, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Glenn R. Jamison, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Muhammad M. Khan, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Gary W. Lauck, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Derek J. Leney, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Timothy G. Leonard, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Dora U. Lockwood, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Barbara L. Lopez, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander David E. Lowe, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Mark W. McManus, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Kent R. Mathes, U.S. Navy
Major Paul A. Mele, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Commander Jeffrey A. Miller, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Abraham K. Mitchell, U.S. Navy
Ms. Cheryl L. Morrison, U.S. Special Operations Command
Lieutenant Commander Brett D. Moyes, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Mark A. Nicholson, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Erik R. Nilsson, U.S. Navy
Major Keith A. Pellegrini, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Commander Jimmy W. Pelton, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Phillip W. Poliquin, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Dennis A. Robertson, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Adam M. Samuels, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Matthew R. Sandberg, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Clifford D. Schmidt, MSC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Patrick N. Smith, SC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Russell J. Van Diepen, U.S. Navy
Major Lisa C. Vining, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Commander Cedric L. Walker, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Douglas H. Walker, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander William S. Walsh, U.S. Navy
Commander Jeffrey A. Ward, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Mark W. Weisgerber, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher C. Westphal, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher T. Wilson, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Jay D. Wylie, U.S. Navy

COLLEGE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Lieutenant George C. Borovina, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Thomas A. Bovee, JAGC, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Thomas P. Brown, U.S. Naval Reserve
Captain Neal G. Bundo, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Larry J. Carpenter, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Colonel Stanford Darroch, U.S. Army Reserve
Commander Wilson G. Knight, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Colonel Stanley E. Kristovich, U.S. Air Force
Colonel Hoon L. Rhee, U.S. Marine Corps
Mr. David Taylor, Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy
Yard, DC
Ms. Cynthia Westerbeke, Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, MD



Semper Paratus
(U.S. Coast Guard)

*We're always ready for the call,
We place our trust in Thee.
Through surf and storm and howling gale,
High shall our purpose be.
"Semper Paratus" is our guide,
Our fame and glory too.
To fight to save or fight to die,
Aye! Coast Guard we are for you!*

Marine Corps Hymn
(U.S. Marine Corps)

*From the Halls of Montezuma
To the Shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title
of United States Marine.*

The Air Force Song
(U.S. Air Force)

*Off we go into the wild blue yonder
Climbing high into the sun;
Here they come zooming to meet our thunder,
At'em boys, giv'er the gun! (Giv'er the gun!)
Down we dive spouting our flames from under,
Off with one hell-of-a roar!
We live in fame or go down in flame... Hey!
Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force!*

The Caissons Go Rolling Along
(U.S. Army)

*First to fight for the right
And to build the nation's might,
And the Army goes rolling along.
Proud of all we have done
Fighting till the battle's won,
And the Army goes rolling along.
Then it's Hi! Hi! Hey!
The Army's on its way.
Count off the cadence loud and strong.
For where'er we go, you will always know,
That the Army goes rolling along.*

Anchors Aweigh
(U.S. Navy)

*Anchors Aweigh, my boys,
Anchors Aweigh.
Farewell to foreign shores,
We sail at break of day-ay-ay-ay.
Through our last night on shore,
Drink to the foam,
Until we meet once more:
Here's wishing you a happy voyage home.*

National Anthem—Fourth Verse

*Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!*



**UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
COAT OF ARMS**

The wavy white and blue bars at the bottom of the shield represent water. The trident rising from it symbolizes mastery of naval activities. The three tines of the trident allude to an understanding of naval warfare at sea, in the air, and on land. The pilot wheel alludes to the mission of the Naval War College, education in naval warfare. The eight spokes refer to honor, duty, leadership, command, strategy, tactics, logistics, and weapons. The laurel wreath is for achievement of the mission. The motto is "Victory Through Sea Power."