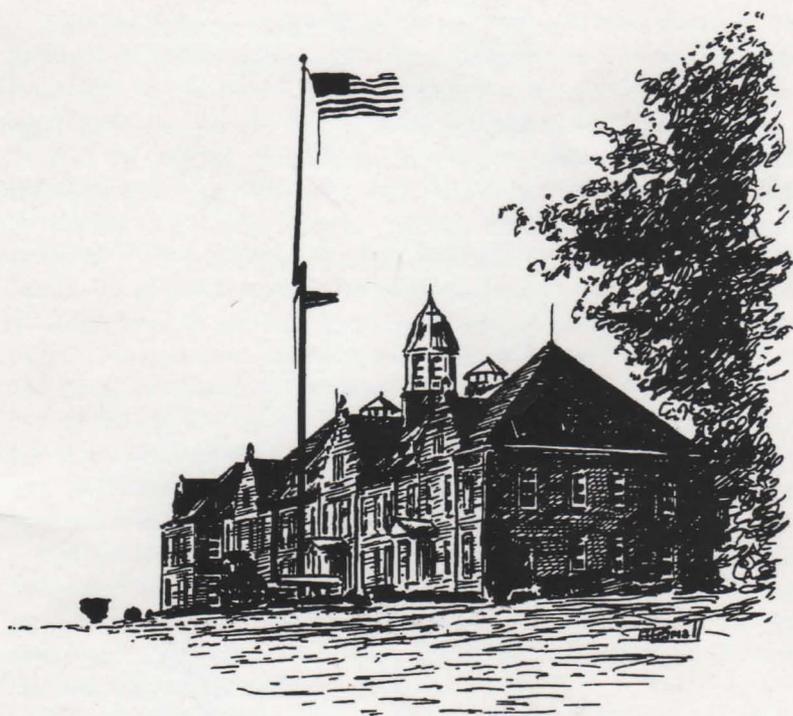


Naval War College

Newport, Rhode Island



GRADUATION EXERCISE
9 NOVEMBER 2001



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

Student Procession

Academic Procession

Arrival of Official Party*

National Anthem*

Invocation*

Commander Timothy C. Demy, CHC, U.S. Navy

Welcome

Rear Admiral Rodney P. Rempt, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College

Graduation Address

The Honorable Jack Reed
United States Senator

Presentation of Diplomas

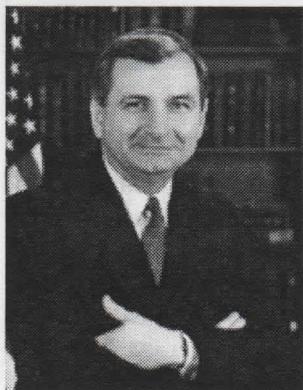
Remarks

Rear Admiral Rodney P. Rempt, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College

Benediction*

Commander Timothy C. Demy, CHC, U.S. Navy

***Guests please stand**



THE HONORABLE JACK REED UNITED STATES SENATOR

Jack Reed is the 47th United States Senator from Rhode Island. Elected to the Senate in 1996, Reed, who succeeded Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), previously served three terms as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Rhode Island's 2nd Congressional District. Reed has been a leader in the House and the Senate on education, health care and campaign finance reform, promoting and strengthening Rhode Island's economy and on defense, international affairs, child care and gun control issues.

Reed was born in 1949 in Providence, Rhode Island and since 1950 has resided in Cranston, Rhode Island. After graduating from LaSalle Academy in Providence, he attended the United States Military Academy at West Point where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1971. Following his graduation from West Point and receiving an active duty commission in the United States Army, Reed attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University where he received a Masters of Public Policy. Reed, an Army Ranger and a paratrooper, served in the 82nd Airborne Division as an Infantry Platoon leader, a Company Commander and a Battalion Staff Officer. He returned to West Point in 1978 as an Associate Professor in the Department of Social Sciences.

Reed resigned from the Army as a Captain in 1979 and enrolled in Harvard Law School. In 1982, he graduated from Harvard and served a year as an associate with the Washington, D.C. law firm of Sutherland, Asbill, and Brennan. In 1983, he returned to Rhode Island and joined Edwards and Angell, a Providence law firm. Reed was elected to the Rhode Island State Senate in 1984 and served for three terms. In 1990, Reed was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In his first term in Congress, Reed was described by the Boston Globe as "a relentless advocate for his home state." During the Rhode Island's credit union and banking crisis, he helped secure \$180 million in federal loan guarantees to pay off depositors and he won support for federal funding for the design and construction of a project to upgrade the state's freight rail system. During the next six years Reed became a leader on a number of issues including education and health care. In 1996, when Senator Pell announced his retirement, Reed campaigned for and was elected to the United States Senate.

Reed is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. He is the senior Democratic member of the Joint Economic Committee.

Democratic Leader Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD) appointed Reed to serve as Eastern Regional Chair of the Democratic Policy Committee and he was appointed by Minority Whip Harry Reid (D-NV) to serve as a Deputy Whip.

**REAR ADMIRAL RODNEY P. REMPT, U.S. NAVY
PRESIDENT, NAVAL WAR COLLEGE**



Rear Admiral Rempt was raised in the Los Angeles suburb of Van Nuys and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy with the Class of 1966. He holds Masters Degrees in Systems Analysis from Stanford University and in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College. Initial assignments at sea included deployments to Vietnam aboard USS COONTZ (DLG-9) and USS

SOMERS (DDG-34). His first sea command was USS ANTELOPE (PG 86), one of four missile-armed patrol gunboats homeported in Naples, Italy.

Rear Admiral Rempt commanded USS CALLAGHAN (DDG 994) during two WESTPAC/Indian Ocean deployments, and the USS BUNKER HILL (CG 52) homeported in Yokosuka, Japan. While on BUNKER HILL, Rear Admiral Rempt served for 18 months as the Anti-Air Warfare Commander (AAWC) for SEVENTH Fleet.

Duties ashore included three years in the Weapon Prototyping office of the Naval Sea Systems Command as the initial project officer for the MK 41 Vertical Launch system, on the CNO's Staff as Program Coordinator for the AEGIS Weapon System, as the Director of the PCO/PXO department at the Surface Warfare Officers Schools Command in Newport and as the Director, Anti-Air Warfare Requirements Division (OP-75) on the CNO's staff. Rear Admiral Rempt also worked in the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) where he initiated the development of Naval Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (TBMD) and then continued those efforts as Director, Theater Air Defense (N865) on the CNO's staff.

In July 1996 Rear Admiral Rempt assumed duties as Program Executive Officer, Theater Air Defense (PEO TAD), additionally serving as the U.S. Steering Committee Member for the NATO Seasparrow and Rolling Airframe Missile multi national programs. In May 1998 Rear Admiral Rempt was assigned as the first Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Theater Combat Systems where he was the principle advisor on the introduction of Naval TBMD and the development of advanced shipboard combat systems. In June 2000, Rear Admiral Rempt was assigned as the first Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Missile Defense. In September of that year, Rear Admiral Rempt additionally relieved as Director, Surface Warfare (N76), responsible for all Surface Warfare people initiatives, ship programs and combat systems. He assumed duties as the 48th President of the Naval War College on 22 August 2001.

His personal awards include the Legion of Merit (Third award), the Meritorious Service Medal (Third award), and the Navy Commendation Medal (Third award with Combat "V"). Rear Admiral Rempt and his wife Pam reside on Coasters Harbor Island in Newport, Rhode Island, and when possible, visit Big Sky, Montana.

COLLEGE OF NAVAL WARFARE

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Allmon, U.S. Army
Commander Matthew S. Beaver, U.S. Navy
Colonel Barry B. Bizzell, U.S. Marine Corps
Commander Stephen G. Brennan, U.S. Navy
Commander Ellen S. Bristow, U.S. Navy
Commander Douglas R. Burton, U.S. Navy
Commander Matthew J. Carter, U.S. Navy
Commander Michael J. Coury, U.S. Navy
Commander Stewart G. Elliott, U.S. Navy
Commander Larry N. Flint, U.S. Navy
Commander Dennis M. Galicki, U.S. Navy
Captain Michael C. Geron, U.S. Navy
Commander Frank L. Gunsallus III, U.S. Navy
Captain Melanie M. Johnson, U.S. Naval Reserve
Commander Stephen J. Kenny, Royal Navy
Commander James R. Knapp, U.S. Navy
Commander Joseph W. Lisenby, Jr., U.S. Navy
Commander Sara M. Marks, NC, U.S. Navy
Commander Larry A. Martin, U.S. Navy
Commander Joseph A. McBrearty, U.S. Navy
Captain Scot A. Miller, U.S. Navy
Captain James E. Pillsbury, U.S. Navy
Commander Loyd E. Pyle, Jr., U.S. Navy
Captain James P. Ransom III, U.S. Navy
Commander Curt W. Steigers, U.S. Navy
Captain Mark A. Vance, U.S. Navy
Commander Gary K. Waring, U.S. Navy

COLLEGE OF NAVAL COMMAND AND STAFF

Lieutenant Commander Michael D. Biddle, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Louis T. Cannon, Jr., U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Davey W. Chavarría, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Stephen J. Coughlin, U.S. Navy
Major Joel R. Cross, U.S. Army
Major Kent C. Curtsinger, U.S. Army
Lieutenant Commander Stephen W. Dennis, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Lawrence R. diRusso, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Gregory T. Eaton, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Scott A. Edwards, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Newman J. Evans III, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Gregory J. Fick, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander David K. Flick, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Jason A. Gilbert, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Scott C. Gover, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Glenn E. Groesch, U.S. Navy
Major Jeffrey A. Hagan, U.S. Marine Corps
Lieutenant Commander Robert T. Hennessy, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Patrick N. Huete, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Richard J. Krystof, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander John Malfitano, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander David B. Marquand, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Kenneth J. Mckown, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Barry L. Miller, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander William C. Minter, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Robert K. Morrison III, U.S. Navy
Commander Gerald W. Norbut, SC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Craig E. Palmer, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Curtis K. Phillips, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Curtis D. Plunk, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Michael C. Schroeder, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Paul S. Son, MSC, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander James A. Steadman, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher P. Thomas, U.S. Navy
Commander Robert T. Trafton, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Karen A. Tsiantas, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Daniel E. Voth, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Edward S. Wagner, Jr., U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Douglas M. Warren, U.S. Naval Reserve
Lieutenant Commander Edward J. Whalen, U.S. Navy
Lieutenant Commander Christopher K. Wheeler, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Steven J. Wieman, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Eric S. Wiese, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Pat L. Williams, U.S. Navy

Lieutenant Commander Cynthia M. Womble, U.S. Navy





**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."