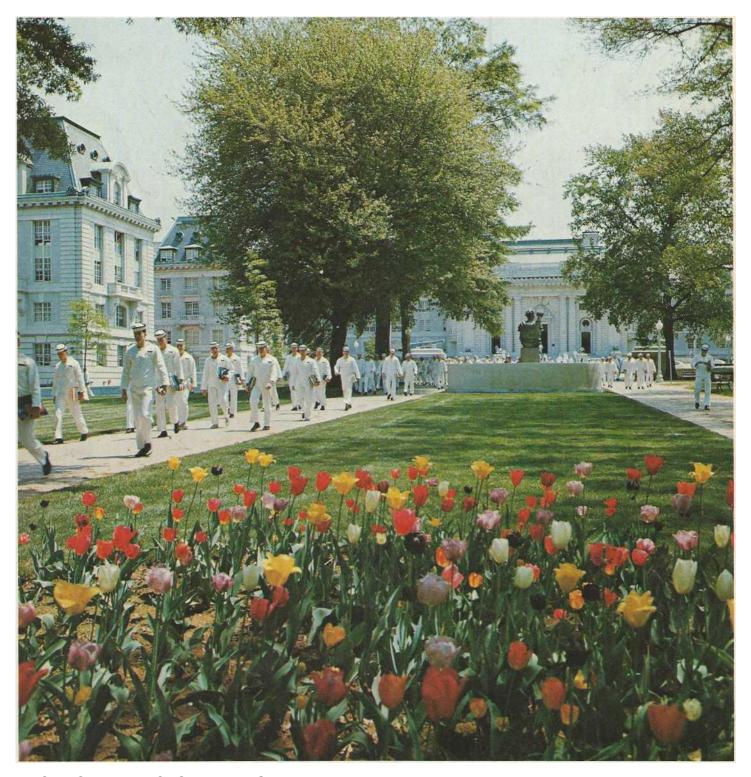
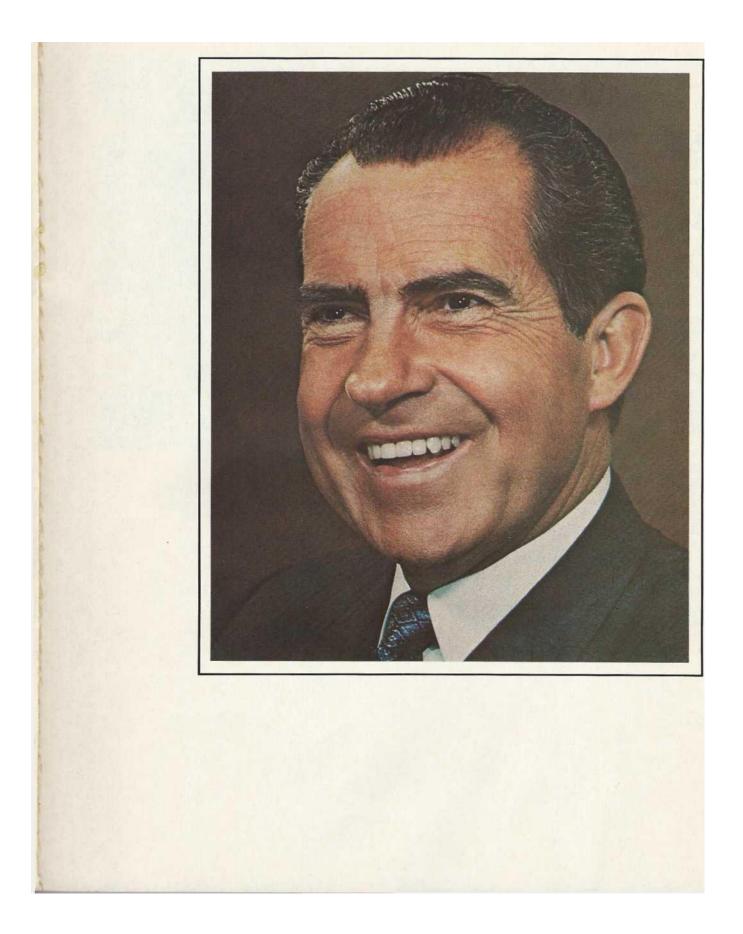
ANNAPOLIS



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PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES **RICHARD NIXON**



Rear Admiral James Calvert, U.S. Navy

Youngest Admiral to become Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy in its 123-year history...

A highly-decorated submarine officer who attracted world-wide attention in February, 1959, as commanding officer of the nuclear-powered submarine USS SKATE, the first submarine to break through the Arctic ice and surface at the North Pole.

Author, graduate of the National War College, recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Oberlin College, which heattended beforeentering theAcademy... This is Rear Admiral James Calvert, USN, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the Naval Academy's Class of 1943. At the age of 47, he assumed command in July, 1968, as 46th Superintendent of the Naval Academy. While Admiral Calvert commanded the SKATE, she established an Atlantic crossing record for submarines and another mark for endurance submerged.

Rear Admiral Calvert has written three books: SUR-FACE AT THE POLE, the story of the SKATE's polar adventures; THE NAVAL PROFESSION, a succinct description of the naval officer's life, and A PROMISE TO OUR COUNTRY, a book of guidance and hope tailored for youngsters.

> As a submariner during World War II, he participated in nine patrols in the Pacific, earning a number of combat decorations. He was thrice awarded the Legion of Merit while commanding the SKATE. A fourth was awarded for subsequent service as Director of the Politico-Military Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. This assignment followed his promotion to Rear Admiral in July 1965.

> Rear Admiral Calvert came to the Academy after serving as commander of the Mediterranean-based Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla Eight.

He is married to the former Margaretta Harrison Battle of Philadelphia.





OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21402

This is the first edition of the unofficial Guide and Directory to the U.S. Naval Academy. We nave given Military Publishers, Inc., permission to produce the booklet in the hope that it will Drove a valuable aid to new members of the faculty and staff.

Material in the guide is designed to acquaint newcomers with facilities and services available to them.

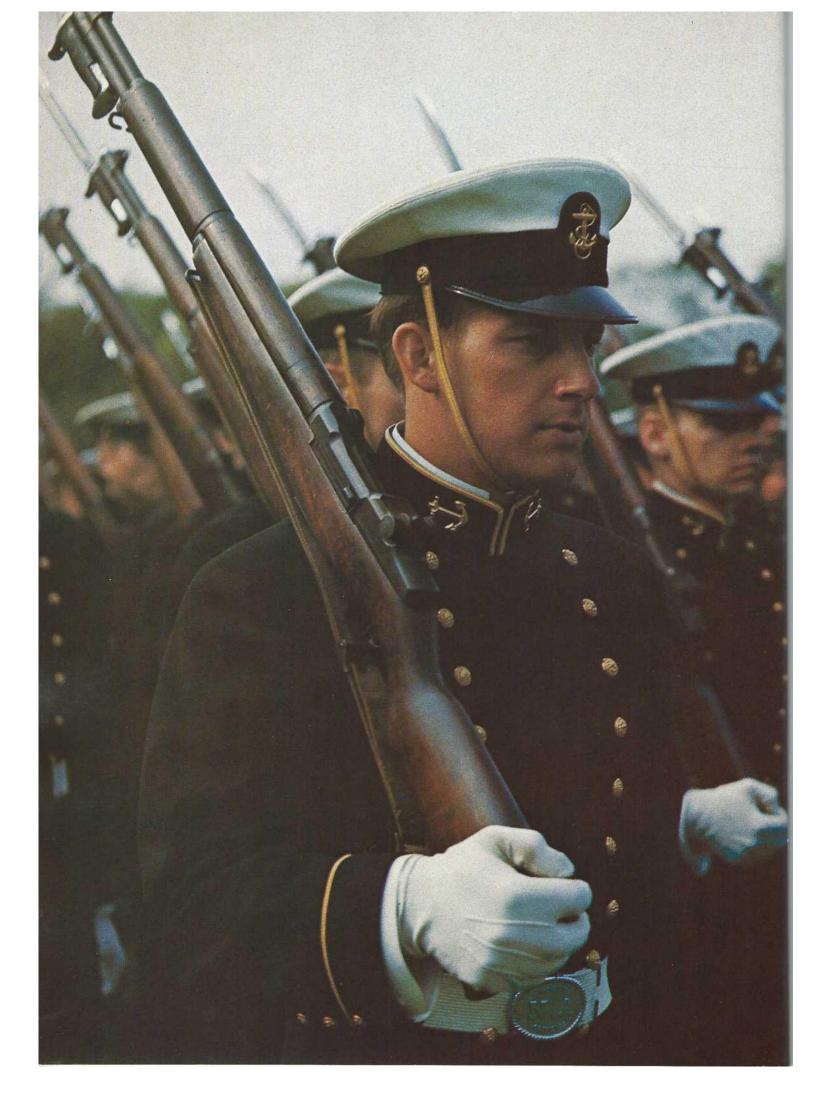
In my opinion, service at the Naval Academy today is one of the most interesting and challeng- ng experiences open to military and civilian alike.

You will be contributing to the education and training of midshipmen here at the Navy's undergraduate college. You will learn that these future officers and leaders are an extraordinarily fine group of young men. You will be able to observe or participate in many of the colorful ceremonies and events which maintain the Annapolis tradition. You will be working in beautiful and Historic surroundings so famous that over a million tourists visit us each year.

My congratulations and best wishes to each of you who are joining us. Welcome to the United States Naval Academy and Annapolis.

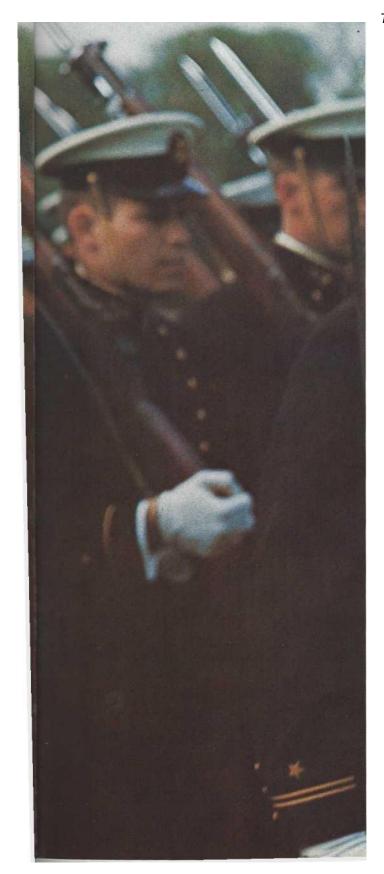
James Calumit

JAMES CALVERT Superintendent Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy



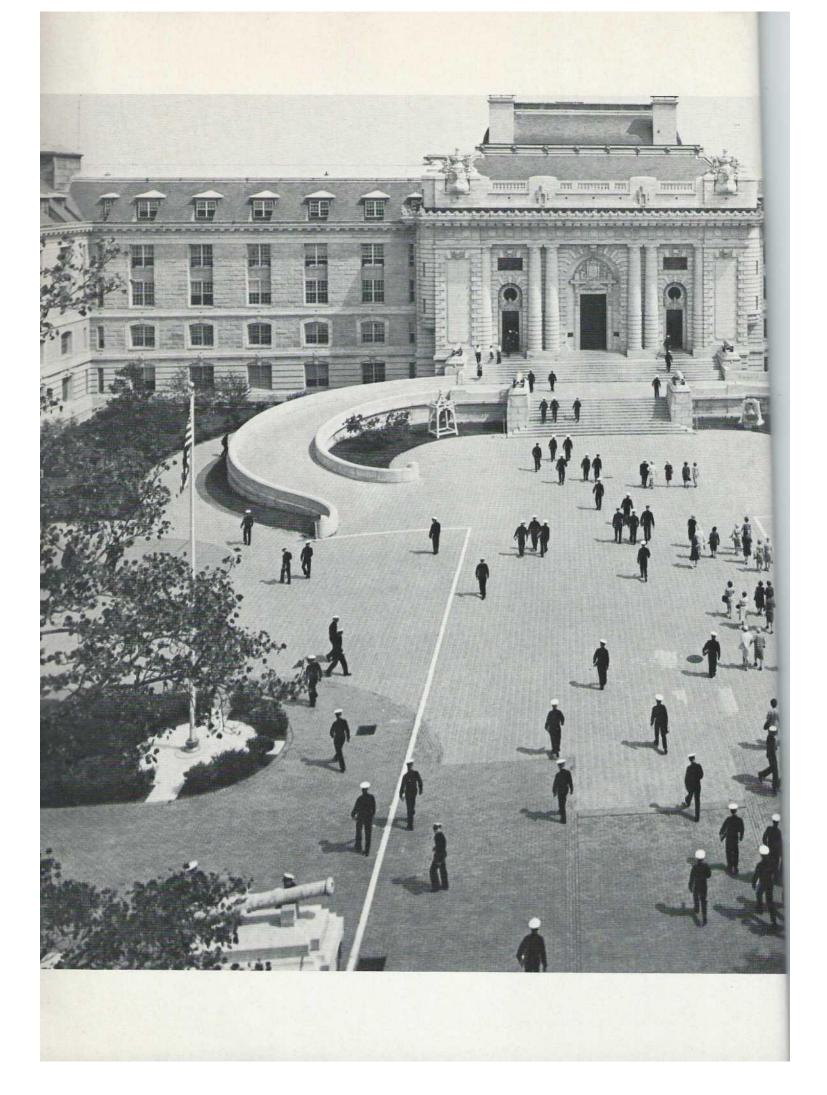
To develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government.



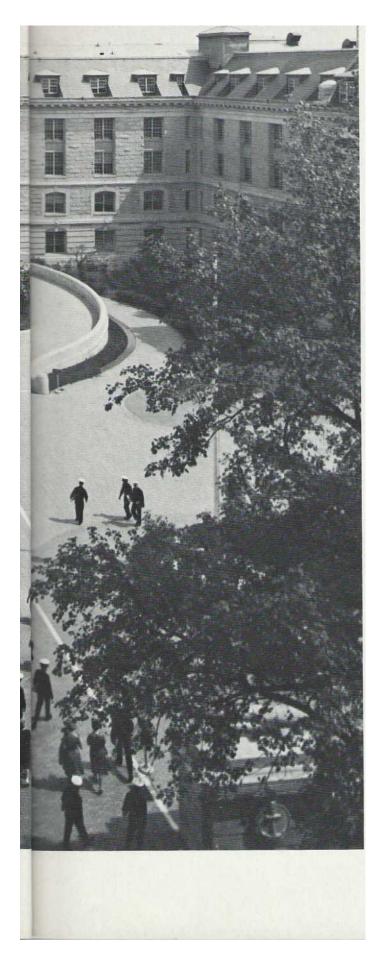


The Mission of the United States Naval Academy





UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY



of the A 1845 ha develop U.S. Na The r "...to d mentally highest

he United States Naval Academy is the undergraduate college of the United States Navy. The sole objective of the Academy since its inception in 1845 has been the education and development of career officers for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

The mission of the Naval Academy "...to develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically...to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government"...is accomplished in surroundings steeped

in tradition, regimentation and strict discipline. It continues to fulfill this mission, but in such a manner so as not to frustrate the individuality of each man.

Individuality cannot be surpressed...the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the United States, need the ideas, the individual creativity, initiative, and the purity of individual thought of each man to best meet the challenges of the ' future.

John Paul Jones, who has been referred to as "The Father of the United States Navy," stated the philosophy which later bred the idea for the Naval Academy, when he wrote:

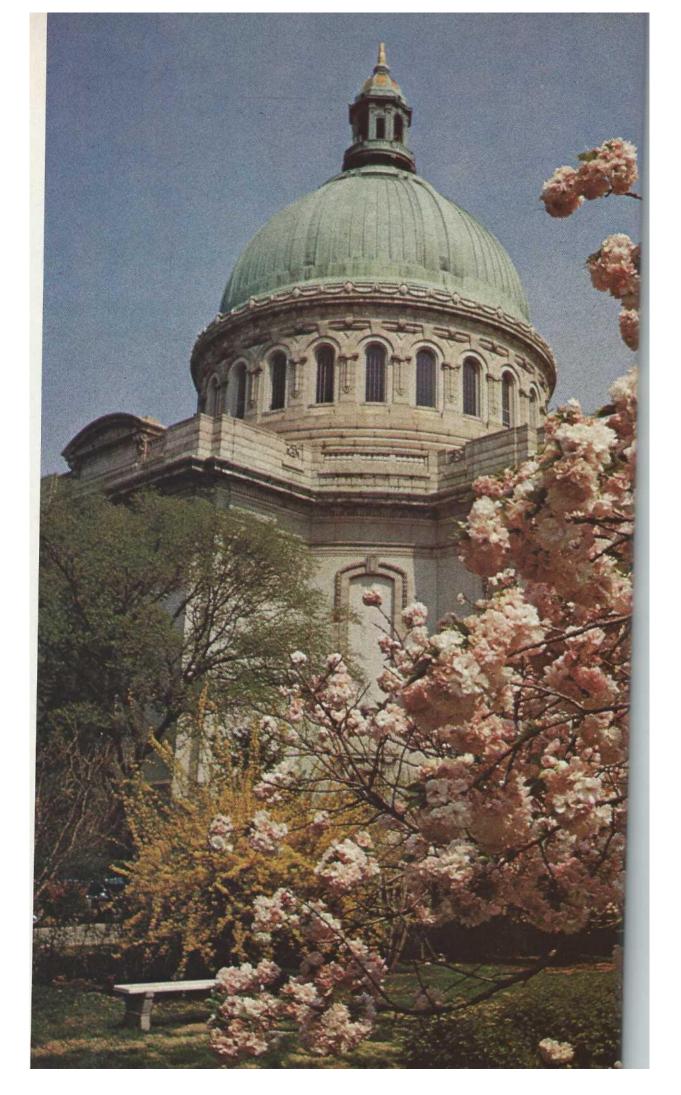
"It is by no means enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentlemen of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy and the nicest sense of personal honor.

"He should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness and charity."

These words, which were never more true than today, have been an inspiration both to the midshipmen and the men who have trained and educated them since the Academy was first established in 1845.

During its 124-year history, the Academy has changed considerably, both in physical profile and in its approach to training and education. Throughout the changes, however, runs the thread of purpose and principle that has tied together years of success in producing dedicated and devoted naval officers.

As the Nation's responsibilities and need for seapower have grown through the years, the Navy has increased greatly in size and complexity. Keeping pace, in peace and war, from sail to steam, and into the nuclear age, the Naval Academy has responded to every challenge, expanding its facilities and revising its curriculum as neces-



:'ov de the timely, second-to-none, leadership " the American Navy.

.a Academy was opened at Fort Severn in Ants the Naval School on October 10, 1845, by :-ab e George Bancroft, distinguished historian :=:or. and Secretary of the Navy in President =0 net. The first Superintendent of the Naval : --napoliswas Commander Franklin Buchanan, consisted of four officers and three civilian rs nitially, the course was five years-the first at Annapolis and the intervening three at sea. ∎e'inner of today's Academic Board first met at School in 1845. In 1850, the Naval School at s was designated the U.S. Naval Academy. The . sitors was established at this time, along with : onal 4.0 grading system. In 1851, the Secretary approved a recommendation of the Academic at [;]our consecutive years of instruction be given = .a Academy, with summer training at sea re- -e training formerly given during the three years ~".us. today's basic four-year curriculum first t at the Naval Academy over 100 years ago, long : oecame general practice in American under- i education.

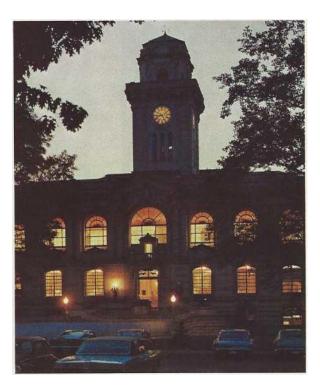
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its history, the Academy was unique in - educational experience in that it was one of the t.tions offering a sophisticated undergraduate

- technical education. In 1879, this excellence tgnized by the Paris Exposition in the form of a :e for "The Best System of Education in the tates."

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1917 was graduated three months early and the 1918 was graduated in June of 1917. The three-'~e remained in effect until 1921. In addition, five naval reserve officers, each group consisting 500 men, received their training at the Academy, en. the two World Wars, the curriculum and the equipment were modernized to keep pace with : advances in the Naval profession. In 1930, the cademy was accredited by the Association of



American Universities, 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. Award of the degree to all living graduates was authorized in 1939. The Middle 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. In addition, 3,000 reserve officers and reserve midshipmen were trained at the Academy during the war.

The advances in science and technology during the past few years has caused a revolutionary change in the Navy and the Academy's curriculum. These changes began in 1959 when incoming midshipmen were permitted to validate previous college-level work. In addition to validation, there was a broadening of course offerings and qualified midshipmen were encouraged to carry more than the minimum number of courses.

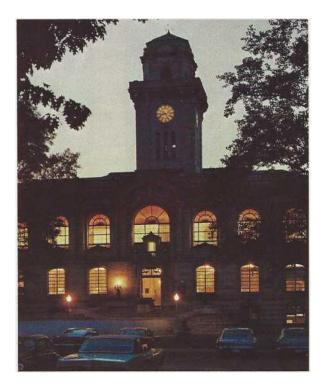
Another big step came in 1963 with the appointment of a civilian Academic Dean (pro tern); the initiation of the Trident Scholar Program, under which a number of exceptional students were permitted to pursue independent research during the First Class (senior) year. Also in 1963, the traditional 4.0 based marking system was con-

sary to provide the timely, second-to-none, leadership expected of the American Navy.

The Naval Academy was opened at Fort Severn in Annapolis as the Naval School on October 10, 1845, by the Honorable George Bancroft, distinguished historian and educator, and Secretary of the Navy in President Polk's cabinet. The first Superintendent of the Naval School at Annapolis was Commander Franklin Buchanan. His faculty consisted of four officers and three civilian professors. Initially, the course was five years-the first and last at Annapolis and the intervening three at sea. The forerunner of today's Academic Board first met at the Naval School in 1845. In 1850, the Naval School at Annapolis was designated the U.S. Naval Academy. The Board of Visitors was established at this time, along with the traditional 4.0 grading system. In 1851, the Secretary of the Navy approved a recommendation of the Academic Board that four consecutive years of instruction be given at the Naval Academy, with summer training at sea replacing the training formerly given during the three years at sea. Thus, today's basic four-year curriculum first appeared at the Naval Academy over 100 years ago, long before it became general practice in American undergraduate education.

During the Civil War, the Naval Academy was moved to Newport, R.I. in 1865, it was re-established at Annapolis under the Vice Admiral David D. Porter. During these early years of its history, the Academy was unique in American educational experience in that it was one of the few institutions offering a sophisticated undergraduate course in technical education. In 1879, this excellence was recognized by the Paris Exposition in the form of a certificate for "The Best System of Education in the United States."

The Class of 1898 had the most unglamorous graduation ceremony on record. While lunching in the messhall one day, the first classmen were handed their diplomas and sent to the fleet for duty in the Spanish-American War. With the entry of the United States into World War I, courses were shortened and recitations increased. The Class of 1917 was graduated three months early and the Class of 1918 was graduated in June of 1917. The three- year course remained in effect until 1921. In addition, five groups of naval reserve officers, each group consisting of about 500 men, received their training at the Academy. Between the two World Wars, the curriculum and the training equipment were modernized to keep pace with the rapid advances in the Naval profession. In 1930, the Naval Academy was accredited by the Association of

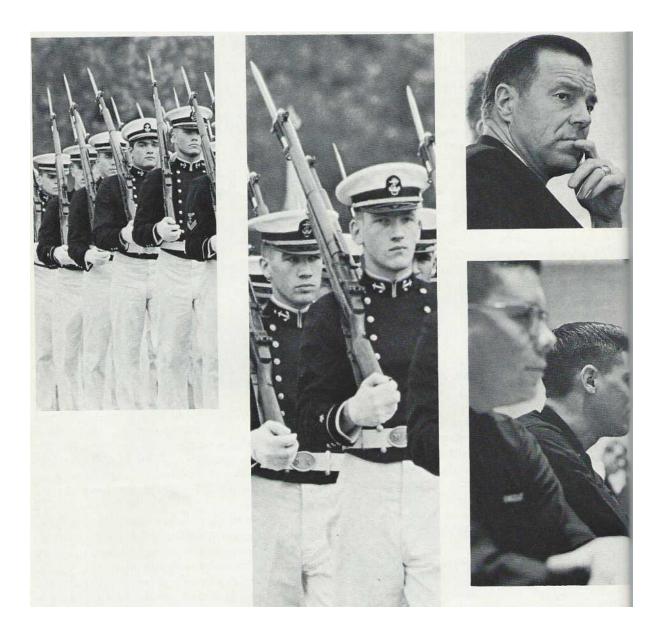


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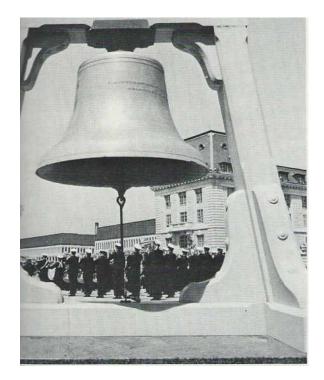


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Many midshipmen, through validation and overloads, vere able to achieve majors. Additional changes which vere introduced with the 1969-70 academic year will now equire every midshipman to complete a major.

Changes in the physical plant of the Naval Academy ilso have taken the pace set by the advances in the arts ind sciences. The buildings of the modern Naval Academy vere constructed shortly after the turn of the century ind were designed by architect Ernest Flagg.

World War II. In 1959, fifty three acres were gained by filling in Dewey Basin and extending Farragut Field. This effort, along with numerous other land additions, has swelled Fort Severn's original 10 acres to 302 acres. Other building construction has added two new wings to Bancroft Hall, a new Brigade Library and Assembly Hall, and a complete

Most significant changes have been effected ation of the six wings in Bancroft Hall. In 1957, the

Field House was completed and in 1959 the Navy-Marine Memorial Stadium, built entirely with privately donated funds, was dedicated.

Currently underway is a five-year, \$73 million dollar construction and rehabilitation program. Two key structures in this plan, the science building, Michelson Hall, and the mathematics building, Chauvenet Hall, were completed in the summer of 1960. An engineering building and laboratory complex, a 750,000 volume library, and a 2,500 seat multipurpose auditorium are included in the building plans. Also included are extensive improvements in the facilities and educational services for student and faculty research, computer-aided education, and a closed circuit educational television system. All academic areas will be air conditioned.

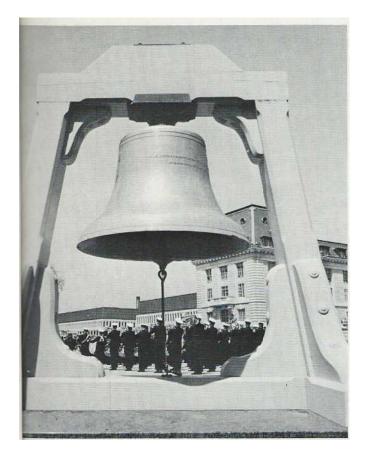
The Naval Academy has graduated many young men who have gone on to fame and glory, not only in the Naval Service, but in service to their country in other fields. The first American scientist selected for the Nobel Prize was a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Midshipmen Albert A. Michelson graduated from the Academy in 1873, and stayed on to teach physics and chemistry. He also set up, on the Old North Seawall, an apparatus for measuring the speed of light, and was the first man to accomplish this effectively.

Dr. Michelson continued his brilliant scientific work after leaving the Navy and in 1907, he was awarded the Nobel Prize. Albert Einstein once noted that inspiration for his theory of relativity came directly from Michaelson's work.

The area used by Dr. Michelson for his experiments at the Academy is presently occupied by the Plaza in front of the newScience Building, appropriately named Michelson Hall.

Other distinguished graduates of the Naval Academy include Alfred Mahan and an uninterrupted succession of distinguished naval leaders going back through peace and war for over 100 years. Mahan's profound writings on seapower and its influence on history is still the world standard in its field. Naval leaders such as Admiral Dewey, Sims, King, Nimitz, Halsey, Burke and Rickover need no introduction. Neither do astronauts Shephard, Schirra, Lovell, Stafford and Anders.



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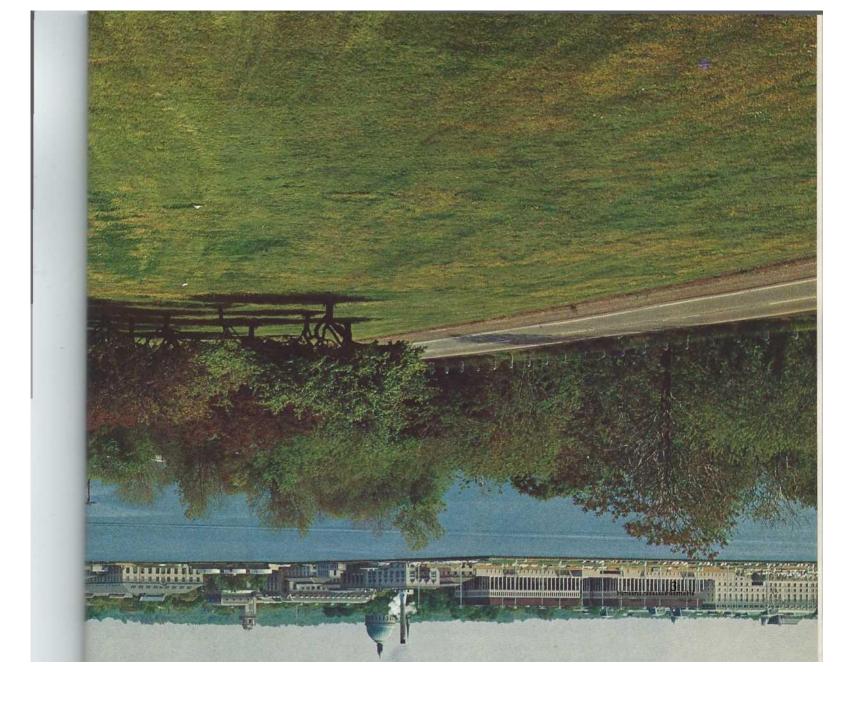
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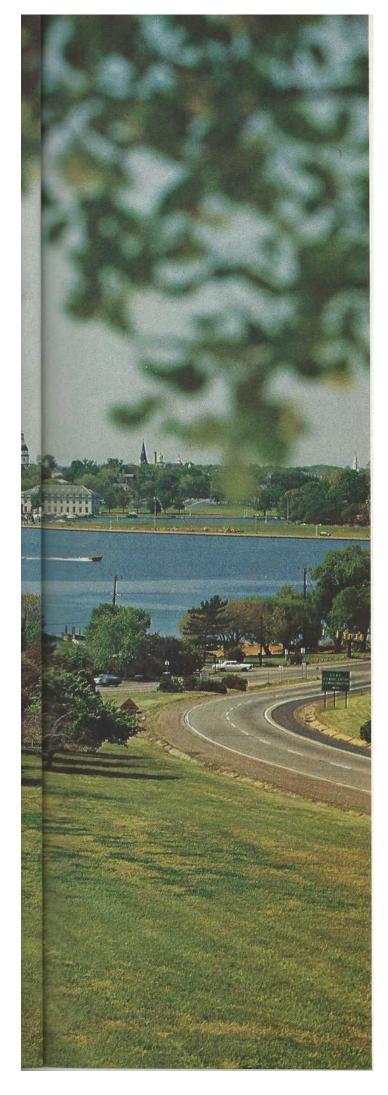
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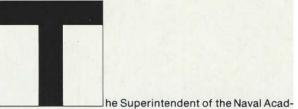






ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY direction and administration of the Academy. He operates under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in turn has delegated administrative control of the Academy to the Chief of Naval Personnel.

The Superintendent, who is usually a flag officer in the Navy, has five principal assistants: The Commandant of



emy is charged with the overall responsibility for the Midshipmen, Academic Dean, Director of Athletics, Chief of Staff and Aide, Dean of Admissions, and the Director of Recruitment and Candidate Guidance.

In addition to the advice and counsel of his assistants, the Superintendent is aided in the administration of the Academy by the Board of Visitors.

The Board of Visitors is composed of the Chairman of the U.S. Senate and House Armed Services Committees, three other members of the Senate appointed by the Vice President of the United States, four members of the U.S. House of Representatives appointed by the speaker, and six outstanding civilians appointed by the President of the United States.

The Board visits the Academy at least once a year to inquire into the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods and other appropriate matters. After each visit, the Board reports its views and recommendations directly to the President of the United States.

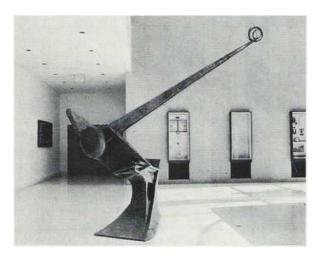
The Academic Advisory Board, whose members are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, is made up of distinguished members of the educational community, business leaders and selected naval officers. As its name implies, this board concerns itself primarily with academic matters and makes its comments and recommendations to the Superintendent.

The Academic Board, which makes major academic decisions, is composed of the Superintendent, the Commandant, the Academic Dean, and three naval officers of the rank of Captain (normally academic department heads). The Dean of Admissions serves as Secretary. The Commandant of Midshipmen is a line officer qualified for command at sea. He commands the 4,200 man Brigade of Midshipmen and directs its military-professional training. This aspect of the midshipmen's training includes certain courses offered during the academic

year, as well as summer operational training away from the Academy with Fleet units.

The general administration of the entire Brigade is under the Commandant's guidance, assisted by the officers in the Executive Department and midshipman officers.

Also serving as assistant are the heads of the Executive, Physical Education, Medical, Dental, and Midshipman



Supply Departments. The head of the Naval Science Department, who reports to the Academic Dean for certain academic matters, also is responsible to the Commandant for certain professional training conducted in his department.

The current Commandant of Midshipmen is Rear Admiral Lawrence Heyworth, Jr., one of only 19 naval officers qualified as both a submariner and an aviator. He became commandant in August 1967.

Admiral Heyworth, a 1943 graduate of the Academy, was executive assistant and senior aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, before coming to Annapolis.

During World War II, he served in the submarine USS Finback, which made nine war patrols and was credited with sinking 100,000 tons of enemy shipping. After the War, he completed flight training in Pensacola and won the distinction of wearing Navy Wings of Gold along with dolphins of the submarine service.

After a tour in the carrier USS Sicily, Admiral Heyworth was assigned to the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md.,

in July, 1950, to undergo test pilot training. He was graduated first in his class and remained at the Test Center until 1952. Several years later he returned to the Center as a Test Pilot and during this tour became the first Navy pilot to enter the Double Supersonic Club by



. ng more than twice the speed of sound.
 Admiral Heyworth was the first commanding officer of ~e
 USS America, one of the newest attack aircraft car-

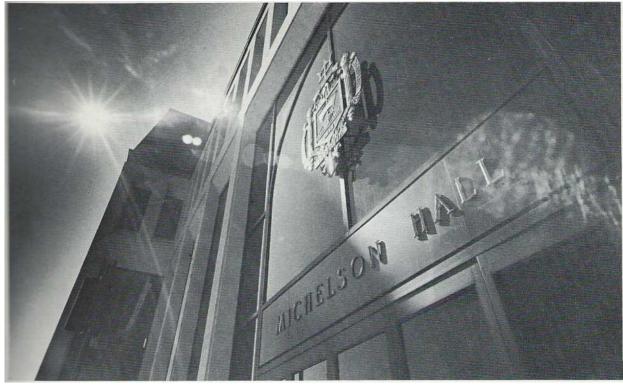
* ers. His combat decorations include the Bronze Star

* :h Combat "V", a Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze

tension voltage dividers and telemetering.

He also was active in team research in investigative medicines at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Wood, Wisconsin, adapting electronic devices to medical research.

The author of numerous articles in scientific journals,



award; Navy Letter of Commendation with combat . and the American Defense Medal with Bronze Star, -e is married to the former Jean Holloway, daughter of -cmiral James L. Holloway, Jr., USN, (Ret.), a former S-oerintendent of the Naval Academy. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Heyworth are the parents of three children.

The Academic Dean is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in all matters relating to the academic zrogram and faculty. He manages the academic program with the assistance of the heads of the seven academic departments: Engineering; English, History, and Governnent; Mathematics; Modern Languages; Naval Science; Science; and Weapons.

Also under the Dean's charge are the Scheduling Office, brary, Academic Computer Center; Instructional Media and Educational TV. His two principal officer assistants are the Assistant Dean for Faculty and the Assistant Dean *or Midshipmen.

Dr. A. Bernard Drought, the only civilian dean at a servce academy, was appointed Academic Dean of the Naval Academy in July, 1964, following a one year pro tempore appointment. He formerly had been Dean of the College of Engineering at Marquette University.

A 1935 graduate of Milwaukee State Teachers College, Dean Drought earned a master of arts degree from Northwestern University in 1942. He holds both master and doctor of science degrees from Harvard University.

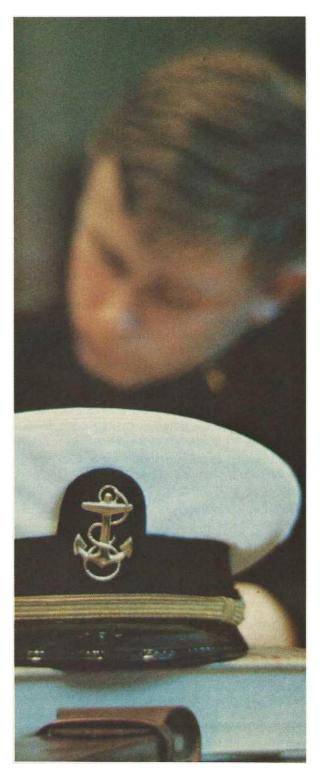
Dean Drought was an instructor in the Milwaukee Public School system from 1937 to 1942 and as a naval officer, was a radar instructor in 1944-45. The following two years he was a Teaching Fellow in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Harvard University. He joined the faculty of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Marquette as an assistant professor in 1949. He was named Head of the College of Engineering in 1957. He also was Director of the Evening Division of Marquette for five years and has lectured in the Marquette University Medical School, Department of Physiology.

His research experience includes the study of high

Dean Drought is a member of such professional organizations as American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education and the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers.

When Commander Buchanan, first Superintendent of the Naval Academy, included three civilian teachers among his seven-man faculty, he founded a policy which has borne the test of more than a century. Today the Naval Academy faculty, which has grown to more than 600, is still an integrated group of officers and civilians in approximate equal numbers. The officers, rotated at intervals of about three years, provide a continuing input of new ideas and experience from the Fleet. The civilians provide a core of professional scholarship and teach experience as well as continuity to the Academy's educa tional program.

Well over 100 different colleges and universities in Americas, Western Europe, and the Far East are rep⁻? sented in the background of the Academy's faculty. Mos officer faculty members are Naval or Marine officers but all



the Armed Forces and the State Department =- represented. Foreign officers also serve with the facto through exchange programs, instructing in their na: < languages and providing midshipmen with an early sight into the international aspects

of naval life.

Officers and civilian members of the faculty are assicr ed to academic departments in accordance with their r dividual backgrounds and talents. For example, the Nad Science and Weapons Departments are staffed large* by officers, whereas civilian members of the faculty doni nate in the English, History, and Government Departmer and the Modern Languages Department.

Members of the Naval Academy faculty participate » local and national meetings of education and profs# sional societies. As scholars and researchers, they c tribute to the advancement of knowledge in their di plines. Their work is carried out both at home and abr Some of the current research projects include an inv gation of the way a jet of fluid behaves when control by a nearby "resonant" cavity; in the field of chemis medical research —"Sulphur Containing Ring Derivati-e of Phenothiazine as Antimalarals"; and a naval scienJ professor is studying "Chemical Discontinuity Reseat in the Deep Ocean."

The Chief of Staff and Aide to the Superintenderi serves as his chief executive assistant. He coordinates activities of public works, supply, industrial relation! security and plans, public affairs, personnel, legal affatS: and the Academy museum.

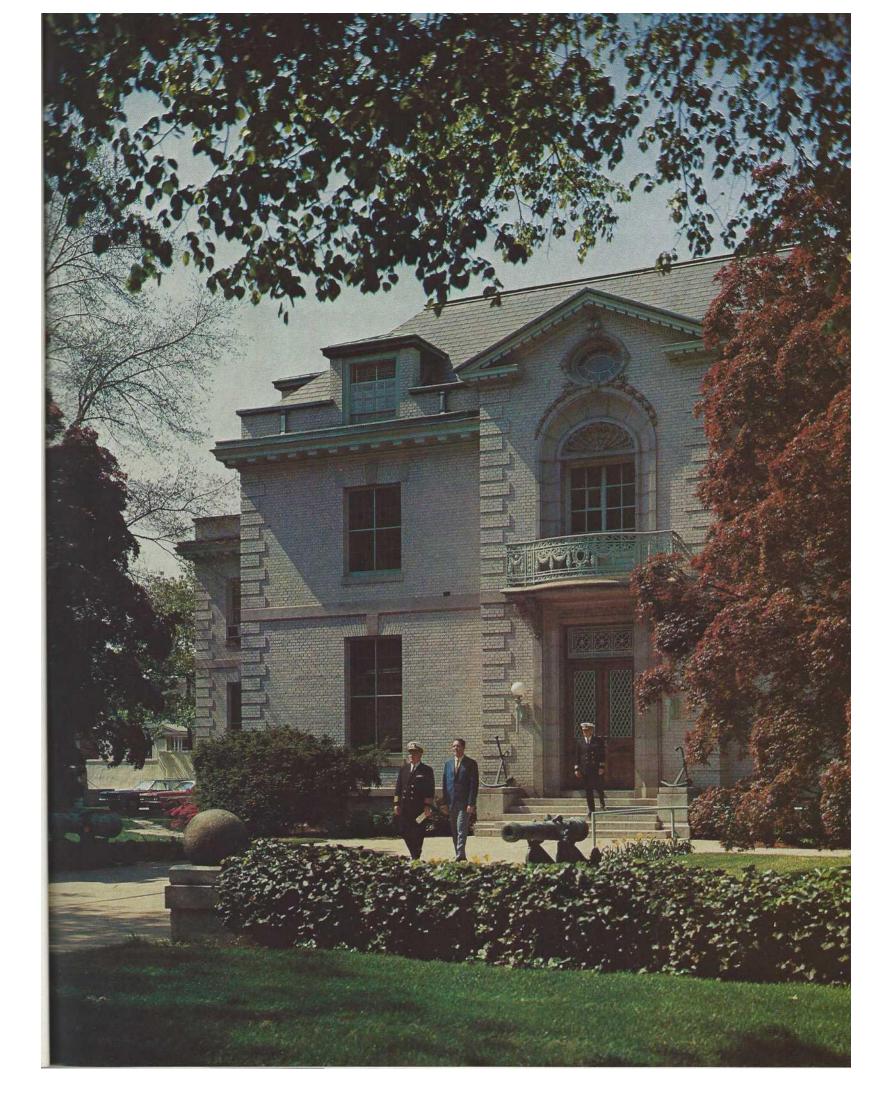
The Dean of Admissions coordinates the activities F the Registrar, the Statistical Evaluation Officer, and mH Publications Officer.

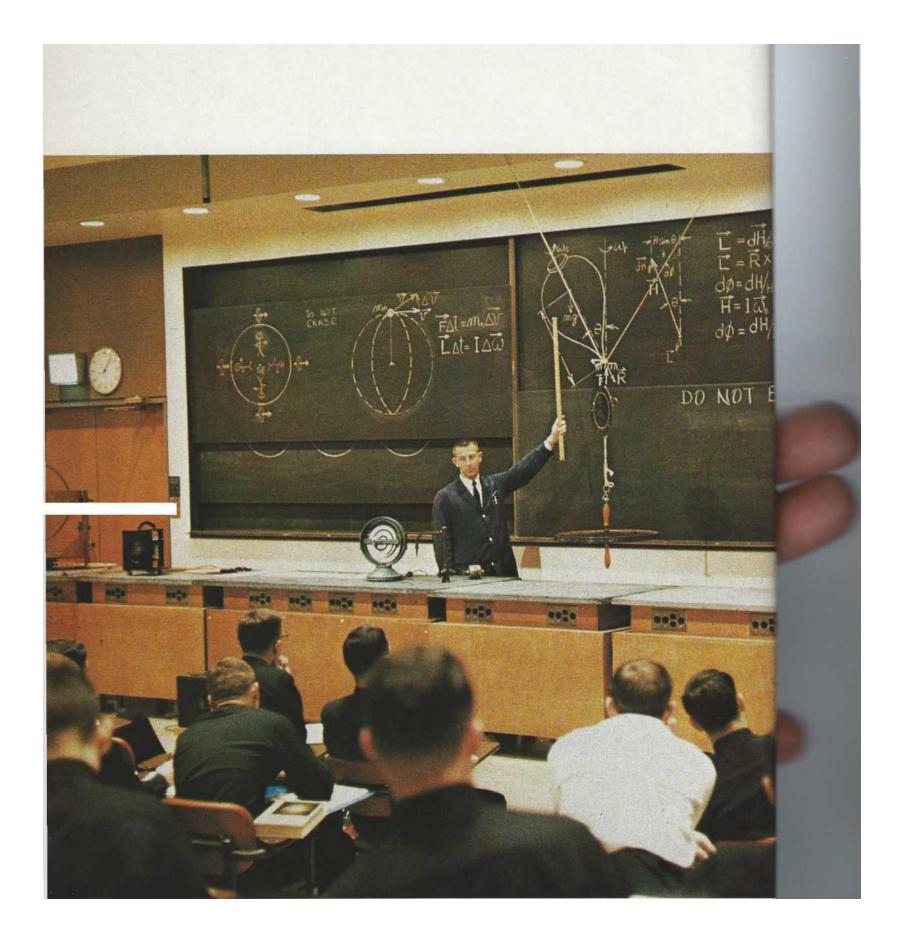
The Director of Recruitment and Candidate Guidano is in charge of the nation-wide Blue and Gold (recrtl; ing) Program and directs all aspects of the Naval Acaftd emy Information Program.

The Director of Athletics at the Naval Academy earns a dual responsibility. As head of the Physical Educat 3 Department, he is responsible to the Commandant developing each midshipman's skill, strength, endurardfl competitive spirit and useful habit of physical fitnea

An equally important task assigned to the Director®







Athletics is that of heading the Naval Academy Athletic Association. This non-profit organization, founded in 1891, provides for, and manages the intercollegiate sports program for the midshipmen. The NAAA funds the varsity intercollegiate athletic program entirely from nonappropriated funds.

ADVANCED STUDY FOR STAFF

A Master's Degree program is available to all personnel who are assigned to the Naval Academy. These extension courses are offered at the Academy by the George Washington University and The American University. Master of Science degrees may be earned in Industrial Personnel Management, Public Personnel Management ' and Systems Management, from the George Washington University.

The entire curriculum for these areas can be taken at the Naval Academy. The work for areas of concentration such as Management Engineering, Automatic Data Processing, and Controllership is offered in part at the Academy and in part at George Washington University.

Prospective candidates for the M.S. degree in these programs can begin during the fall, spring or summer terms, but they should apply for admission to candidacy even before enrolling in courses. It is possible to complete the program in two academic years plus usually two summers, depending upon the program selected, the number of courses taken during each semester, and the number of prerequisite courses assigned.

To obtain the degree within a normal tour, each candidate usually takes two courses each semester during the academic year and courses during each of two summers. A total of 36 semester hours, six of which may be a thesis, is required for the master's degree. Passing a comprehensive examination is also required.

Officers, enlisted men and civilians at the Naval Academy or in the immediate environs may enroll in individual extension courses whether they are degree candidates or not. A baccalaureate degree is not required for enrollment in individual, non-degree program, courses. For more information, contact Senior Professor William Jeffries.

The American University offers a graduate degree program, in the School of Public Administration for a Masters Degree in the Technology of Management. Four or five courses are offered each term. Courses are generally in the two areas of Operations Research and Computer Applications. The classes meet in the evenings similar to the manner of the George Washington University courses. For more information contact Senior Professor

Gregory Mann, Naval Science Department.

George Washington University also offers a Master of Science degree in various engineering fields. All classes are conducted at the Naval Academy. For further information contact, Mr. Culver Rausch, Naval Ship Research and Development Center, ext. 8464.

The Academy's Modern Languages Department offers special courses in each of several languages during the year for faculty and their adult dependents, on a space available basis.

The Engineering Department provides midshipmen with a course of study designed to give them an understanding of basic engineering concepts, to teach them to approach problems in an orderly and analytical manner, and to develop naval officers who will use this knowledge as a basis for sound professional judgment and decisions. The Department provides the theoretical and practical engineering knowledge required of all midshipmen to pursue a successful naval career as well as the opportunity for interested midshipmen to undertake additional studies in depth in the fields of Aerospace, Mechanical, and Naval Engineering. All midshipmen receive two engineering courses and additional elective courses are offered. Professional applications of engineering are stressed during summer at-sea training.

Teaching facilities, other than standard classrooms, include several special-purpose rooms. Fourdesign rooms are used for drawing and design courses. Eight lecture rooms, seating from 30 to 200 men each, have a total capacity of 680. A computer-aided instruction room with 10 remote terminals provides time-sharing with remote computer facilities. Model rooms displaying cutaways of current Navy ships and aircraft, include cutaways of power plants, engines, and equipment. Models of ships and power plants of historical interest are also featured. The English, History, and Government Department educates the midshipman as a discriminating individual with an understanding of history, government, economics, and literature, and develops in him a mature ability to read with comprehension and appreciation, to write with clarity and style, and to speak with conviction and poise. The Department offers 77 electives, which also- includes 24 semester hours of courses required of every midshipman.

The English, History, and Government Department occupies Maury Hall adjacent to the Naval Academy Library. In addition to the usual recitation rooms, there are rooms with motion-picture, slide, micro-film, and tape-recording equipment to give midshipmen an opportunity to view



events of historical and educational note and hear readings of great literature. There are also nearby auditoriums available for presentations to large groups.

The Mathematics Department has a threefold mission, namely, (1) to teach mathematics as a basic science, (2) to provide midshipmen with a knowledge of fundamental mathematical concepts, and (3) to develop a facility for the use of mathematics in solving practical problems arising in other departments.

The basic and elective courses are planned in such a manner as to be of the greatest possible assistance to the midshipmen in their

work throughout the professional departments. Development of an analytic approach to problems and an understanding of basic principles involved is stressed throughout the courses taught.

The Modern Languages Department assists the midshipmen to develop proficiency inanyofseven languages,

and to gain significant knowledge of the related foreign areas, peoples, and cultures.

The Modern Languages Department sponsors Interdisciplinary Major programs in area language studies as follows:

European Studies with French, German, or Italian; Latin-American Studies with Spanish or Portuguese; Soviet Studies with Russian;

and Far Eastern Studies with Chinese.

The Department is equipped with a tape-recording studio, high-speed tape duplicators, extensive tape libraries, and language laboratory facilities. Tapes for all lessons in the basic and intermediate courses are supplied to midshipmen, and some 900 tape recorder-playback units are loaned for use in individual midshipmen's rooms in Bancroft Hall.

The Naval Science Department provides midshipmen with the fundamental concepts and principles of naval science and with the professional naval knowledge necessary to establish a sound basis for future growth as naval officers. Academic studies encompass leadership and management, meteorology and oceanography, navigation,

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naval operations and operations analysis.

Practical applications of all aspects of shipboard operations including leadership, seamanship, shiphandling, communications, and shipboard organization are presented throughout the four years both in the classrooms and afloat on board the Academy's yard patrol craft. The midshipmen is thus developed professionally for service as a career naval officer through both classroom study and practical experience.

The Naval Science Department is located in Luce Hall,

named for Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, founder and first President of the Naval War College. In addition to classrooms, Luce Hall contains a large Navigation Plotting Room, a Planetarium, four fully equipped Combat Information Center (CIC) Training Rooms, and a new Environmental Science Laboratory. The Plotting Room seats 500 at plotting desks for navigation practical work and for examinations.

The Environmental Science Laboratory, established in 1967, is used in support of the oceanography major program. Additionally, one of the Academy's yard patrol craft has been instrumented for use in obtaining oceanographic data.

The planetarium is used in teaching astronomy, aerospace environment, and celestial navigation. It is possible here to simulate the sky as it would appear from any point on earth, at any time of day or night. The complete sequence of events leading to the determination of position at sea by use of the stars, sun, moon, and planets can be portrayed with this device.

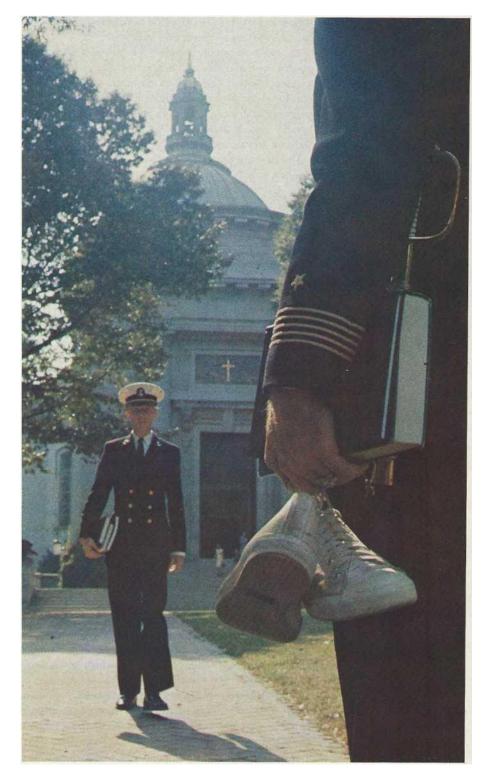
During the winter months, instruction in tactical doctrine and procedures is carried out in the CIC Training Rooms. Advanced tactical procedures in anti-submarine and anti-airwarfare situations are covered. Full-scale fleet tactical exercises, simulated in the CIC's to evoke command decisions, include voice radio communications, radar presentations, air raids, and tactical plots.

Instruction in shipboard operations and evolutions is conducted on board the Academy's yard patrol craft, commonly called YP's. These 80-foot diesel-powered ships are exceptionally well equipped to provide training and instruction in seamanship, navigation, communications, and tactics.

As plebes, the midshipmen perform the functions of helmsman, lookout, signalman, and telephone talker. During Second Class summer the midshipmen again have the opportunity to polish their classroom knowledge with a fourweek period aboard the YP's

Midshipmen participate in increasingly complex evolutions aboard the YP's during Second Class and First Class Years. A final advanced exercise, headed by First Classmen in command and control positions, completes the afloat training program.

The Science Department teaches basic concepts and theories, together with appropriate applications, of the physical, life, and earth sciences. A study of science fundamentals is pursued throughout the curriculum. While a familiarity with present-day devices is a necessity, even more important is an understanding of the



fundamental principles to which past, present, and future devices owe, or will owe, their existence.

Excellent laboratory facilities are provided for student course work and research in chemistry, physics, biology, and electrical and electronics engineering. Most courses require midshipmen to participate in a minimum of two hours of laboratory work each week. Classroom instruction is also supplemented by periodic demonstration lectures and testing.

The Science Department moved into its beautiful new science building, Michelson Hall, during the summer of 1968. On the first and second floors are 50 classrooms with a total of 1400 seats for basic groups of 18, 24, 32 and 40 students.

Each classroom embodies the latest features in classroom design and provides a TV monitor, a remote terminal outlet for computer operations, and facilities and utilities for classroom demonstrations and for the use of all types of audio and visual teaching aids.

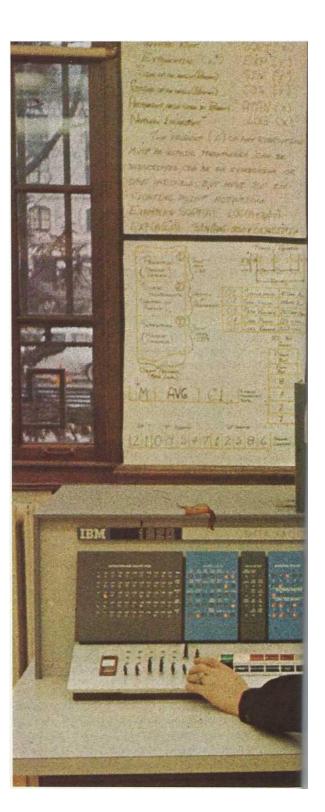
A combination demonstration table and sink, equipped with water, gas, and variable voltage d-c electrical services, is installed in each chemistry and physics classroom. Five lecture rooms, all specially designed and equipped for science demonstrations, are also available. The two smallest lecture rooms have a seating capacity of 82, and the others seat 150, 200, and 430 persons. Each of these rooms is equipped with arrays of TV monitors, TV camera outlets, provisions for front and rear audiovisual projection, and a full range of water, gas, compressed air, and a-c and d-c electrical services. Nearly 100 laboratories and supporting shops occupy the ground floor.

One and two-man offices for the entire 115-man Science Department faculty, as well as conference rooms and separate administrative areas for each of the three disciplines within the department, are located on the third floor of Michelson Hall.

The Weapons Department provides midshipmen with a professional understanding of Naval Shipboard Weapons Systems and with a supplementary engineering background essential to an understanding of the principles that underlie all modern Naval Weapons Systems, and to provide a major program of study in Systems Engineering.

Laboratories are established to cover Analog and Systems Simulation, Explosives, Automatic Control Systems, Digital Technologies, Special and Classroom studies.

The Naval Academy Alumni Association, Inc., is a



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private organization of men who have attended the Academy...graduates, non-graduate, active duty officers, retired officers, and resigned alumni.

The mission of the Alumni association is to serve and support the United States, the Naval Service and the Naval Academy. The members of the association carry the story of the Academy to all corners of the free world. They seek out, encourage and assist outstanding young men to pursue careers in the Navy and Marine Corps through the Naval Academy.

In addition to their selective recruiting, the members sponsor activities which perpetuate the history, tradition and growth of the Naval Academy. Membership in the association also serves as a bond of the alumni in continuing their support of the highest ideals of command, citizenship and government.

National headquarters for the association is Alumni House, formerly Ogle Hall of pre-Revolutionary War fame. Files on all ex-plebes, dating from 1845 through the classes now enrolled, are maintained at Alumni House. Other functions of the Association include publication of the annual "Register of Alumni" and the monthly alumni magazine "Shipmate," assistance to class and chapter organizations and support to many activities at the Academy throughout the year.

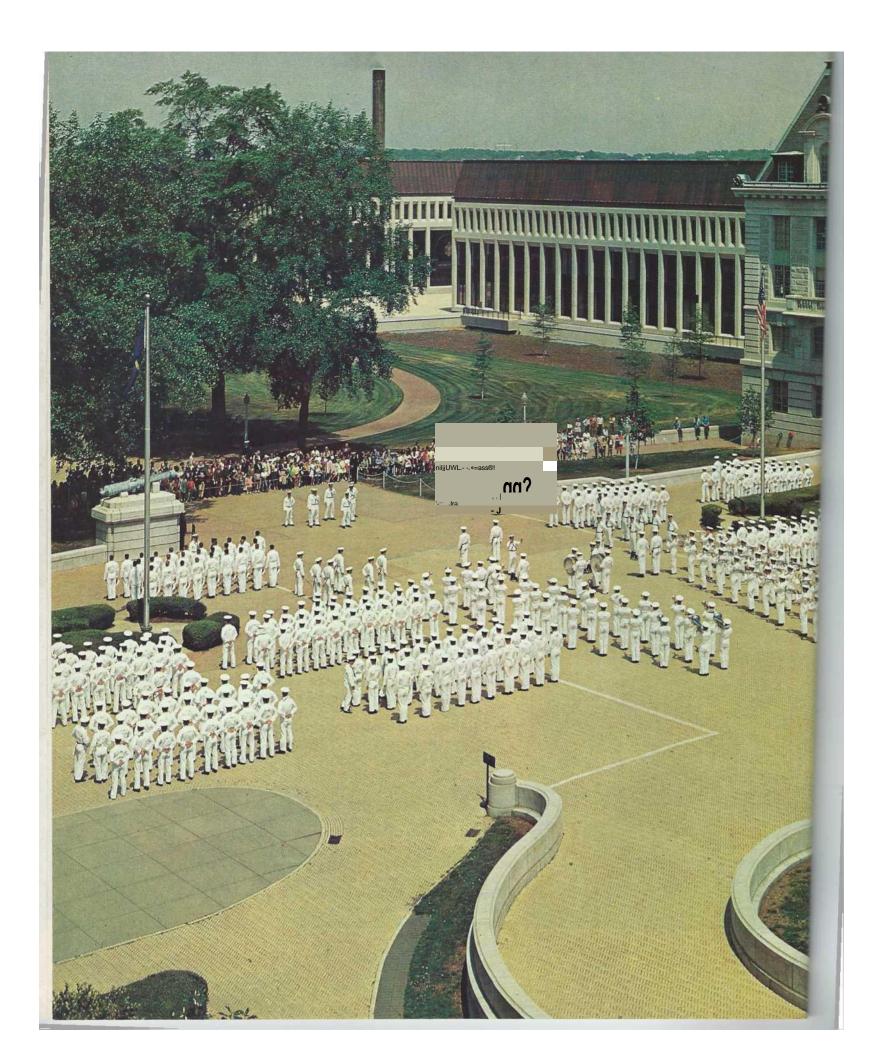
The facilities of Alumni House are available to all regular members of the Naval Academy Alumni Association and to all commissioned officers and civilian instructors while so serving at the Naval Academy and local naval activities.

The U.S. Naval Institute is a voluntary, private, nonprofit organization established for "the advancement of professional, literary, and scientific knowledge in the Navy." It was formed in 1873 and today it numbers more than 56,000 members.

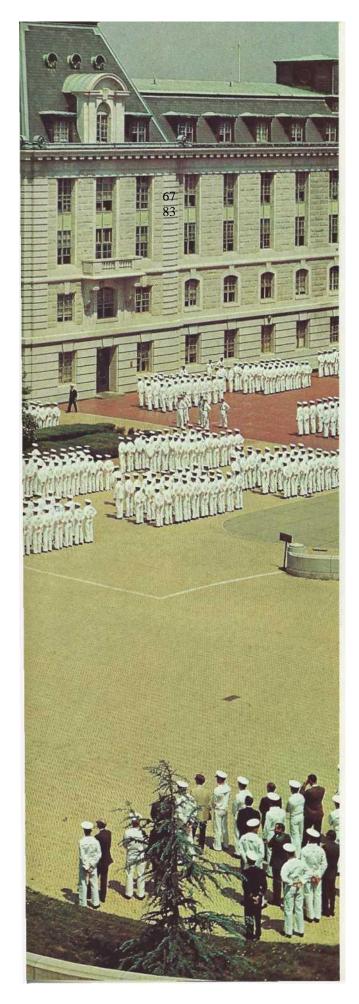
The Institute's professional journal "The United States Naval Institute Proceedings," is sent to each member monthly. The "Proceedings" is one of the most widely quoted and reprinted journals in the United States.

Membership in the U.S. Naval Institute is open to officers and enlisted personnel from all branches of the Armed Services of the United States, distinguished officers from friendly foreign navies, and United States citizens who are interested in American seapower.

The editorial offices of the Institute are in the Museum Building at the Academy. In addition to its monthly magazine, the Institute publishes a large variety of books, including works on naval history, biographies of naval heroes, as well as texts on professional naval subjects.



MIDSHIPMAN'S LIFE



Almighty Father, whose way is in the sea, whose paths are in the great waters, whose command is over all and whose love never faileth: Let me be aware of Thy presence and obedient to Thy will. Keep me true to my best self, guarding me against dishonesty in purpose and in deed, and helping me so to live that I can stand unashamed and unafraid before my shipmates. my loved ones, and Thee. Protect those in whose love I live. Give me the will to do the work of a man and to accept my share of responsibilities with a strong heart and a cheerful mind. Make me considerate of those intrusted to my leadership and faithful to the duties my country has intrusted to me. Let my uniform remind me daily of the traditions of the Service of which I am a part. If I am inclined to doubt, steady my faith; if I am tempted, make me strong to resist; if I should miss the mark, give me courage to try again. Guide me with the light of truth and keep before me the life of Him by whose example and help I trust to obtain the answer to my prayer, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. WILLIAM N. THOMAS Rear Admiral, (CHC) USN Ret. Senior Chaplain to the Brigade of Midshipmen 1933-45



IDSHIPMAN, USN. It sounds good. It feels good. You feel you belong. But it is only the beginning. This is different from anything you've ever experienced. In a period of less than 24

hours, the embryonic midshipmen sheds all vestages of civilian life. They are kept sufficiently occupied that even their thinking time is not their own.

But it all has a purpose. A very serious, meaningful, and lasting purpose. The Naval Academy cannot just produce well educated college graduates. It must produce naval officers. A very important ingredient in producing naval officers is the development of leadership ability, motivation, moral strength, and physical skills and stamina. Plebe year is tough! Tough by design. It is the initial stages in the development of traits required of a naval officer to think and act instinctively, quickly, and correctly. This mental and physical pressure placed on the plebe requires him to stand on his own two feet, to produce under pressure, to respond promptly and intelligently to orders, and finally, to measure up to the highest standards of character, honor, and morality. **The Honor Concept.**Theyoung plebe isconfronted with a myriad of problems, policies, details, and a new way of life. One concept that is presented to each midshipman, which he must accept, is the Honor Concept. The Naval Academy Honor Concept, broad and general in nature, is based on the belief that each midshipman must, based on guidelines or principles, learn to make his own decisions about what to do or say in any situation.

The Honor Concept at the Naval Academy is all encompassing, rather than specific and detailed in nature. The principles of the Honor Concept are:

...a midshipman will not lie, cheat, or steal, nor will he mislead or deceive anyone as to known facts. A midshipman will be truthful, trustworthy, honest and forthright at all times and under ail circumstances.

...a midshipman should neither permit nor accept anything which is not just, right, and true. He should do the right thing because it is right, not because of fear of punishment.

...every midshipman is presumed to be honorable at all times and to possess moral integrity in the fullest sense and will be treated accordingly, unless he proves otherwise by his words or actions.

A midshipman's conduct is, at all times, based on the above principles. The Honor Concept is a way of life rather than a set of regulations for which violators will be punished. Since the Honor Concept is a concept —with broad and

general guidelines or principles rather than a code of

specifics —an individually moral responsibility becomes the personal obligation of every midshipman. Each midshipman, therefore, must know and understand the need .for the Honor Concept, its principles, and its application. Then, in the situations which he encounters daily, he should, by conscious deliberation or by force of habit, make the decisions or take the actions that are consistent with Honor Concept principles.

The Honor Concept is administered through a Midshipmen Honor Organization of elected

officials from each class who are charged with both Brigade indoctrination and the processing of honor violations. Emphasis is on indoctrination, with a minimum of one seminar or discussion per month conducted by honor representatives in each company. Violators of the Concept, if found guilty by the Midshipmen Honor Organization and so

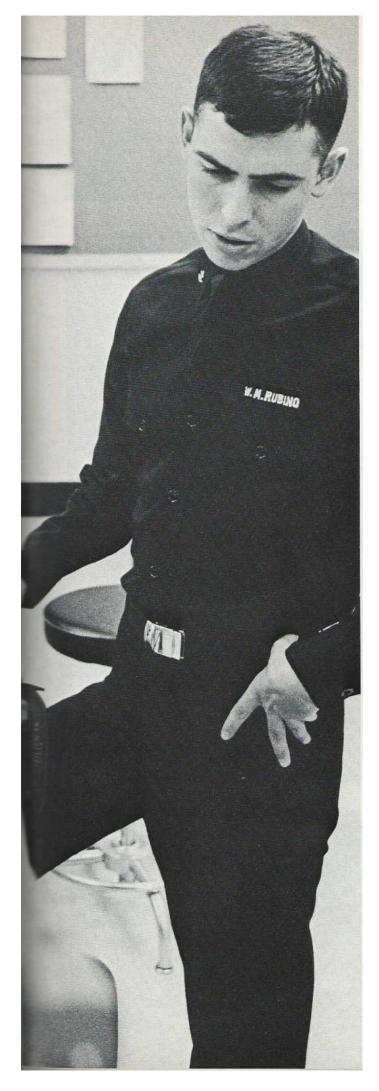


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reported to the Commandant of Midshipmen, maybe recommended for separation from the Naval Academy.

A dishonorable act must not be excused because of "classmate or unit loyalty." A midshipman observing another in a dishonorable act may report the incident



to the Midshipmen Honor Organization directly, or he may prefer to reaffirm his observations and gain the offender's viewpoint through personal questioning prior to reporting him, or choose to caution the offender personally. A midshipman who observes an honor offense and does not take any actions, has not been dishonorable and committed an honor violation himself, but he has failed in his responsibility to the Honor Concept and to the Brigade.

From his first day at the Academy, until the end of his plebe year, the new midshipman undergoes an intensive and unabated program of military training and indoctrination. Physical and mental demands upon him and his time seem never ending.

The indoctrination program for the plebes is administered by the Midshipmen first class, assisted by theSecond Classmen and closely supervised by the Commandant and the officers in the executive department.

The Naval Academy has a much broader mission than other colleges or universities. Its military and professional programs set it apart. Although some form of military training is conducted at many American schools of higher education, the rigorous challenges of a plebe indoctrination system are unique to the Armed Services Academies. However traumatic, the first day of plebe summer is one that most midshipmen will remember for many years. But the first day soon melts into weeks and months. The new midshipman is too busy assimilating basic skills in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery. His pride and company spirit are boosted through infantry drill, small arms training, sailing navy yawls and cruising in yard patrol craft.

His competitive spirit and desire to win are developed in various activities, such as boxing, dress parades, seamanship and talent shows.

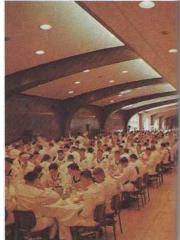
In late August, plebe summer completion is highlighted by Parents' Weekend, during which times the parents may visit the academy and witness their son's progress. The arrival of the upperclassmen in September heralds the beginning of the academic year. For the young plebe, he embarks on a long, four year course of study and hard work. And of course, plebe indoctrination continues. Military training and administration of the 4,200 man Brigade of midshipmen is accomplished by forming two regiments, each divided into three battalions. Each of the battalions are divided into six companies, which is the basic unit for numerous competitive activities during the year. Midshipmen of all four classes are assigned to each basic military unit.

Each of these military units, from the Brigade down to











the 36 companies, and their subordinate platoons, is under the command of a First Classman. He is assisted by his midshipman staff and assistants. Midshipmen are selected for command and staff assignments by the officers of the Executive Department in recognition of the midshipmen's leadership and officer-like qualities.

September also brings the excitement of football and other fall sports. During the football season, selected units of the Brigade travel to away games. The entire Brigade goes to home games, and to the Academy's favorite, the seasonending Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

Christmas brings a two week leave. Leave provides the first chance plebes have had to visit their homes since entry in June, as well as a welcome break in the academic routine for all midshipmen. Classes resume in early January, followed by semester-ending examinations, late in the month. This is followed by a three day period of leave and the start of the second semester. A final three days of leavebreak theacademicroutineduring thespring. The approaching end of plebe year brings mixed emotions. A feeling of relief that it is almost over is surely one. At the same time there are welldeserved feelings of confidence and pride that the test has not proven too great. Mystery is turning to mastery.

Graduation is at once both the high point and the ending of June Week. It is also the time decreed by tradition that the plebes must place a cap on the very top of the tall polished granite spire of the Herndon Monument. This they do with a vengeance. The resulting spirited once-a-year activity at the monument provides a memorable sight for spectators.

Third Class Year.-With the placing of the cap, the intensive first year of indoctrination is ended, and the new Third Classmen get ready to depart on two months of at- sea training with the Fleet, accompanied by midshipmen of the First Class. Sea training is followed by 30 days of well-earned leave.

A new concept in the sea training of Third Classmen was introduced this year. Third Classmen now go to sea with First Classmen and officer instructors from the Naval Academy. From 8 to 3 each working day, the Third Classmen receive classroom type instruction in engineering, deck seamanship, weapons and operations. Instruction includes lectures, on the job training and practical application of skills. At the end of the six-week cruise, the Third Classmen receive a comprehensive examination. With the completion of at-sea training and summer leave, Third Classmen return to the Academy and begin their second academic year. Militarily, a Third Classman finds himself somewhat in between. He is too senior to be subject to plebe indoctrination and too junior to assist. Thus, although the new year brings him more responsibilities in infantry drills and in watch standing, the lessened emphasis on indoctrination leaves him more time for

' sports and other extracurricular activities. It's a welcome change.

Following the completion of academic study for Third Class Year, and their second June Week, the Third Classmen become Second Classmen and begin an interesting summer of professional studies, training and indoctrination, and 30 days of leave.

Second Class Year. During a fast-moving summer, the Class undertakes professional studies at the Academy, completes operational familiarization and flight instruction in naval training aircraft at naval air stations in Florida. He also receives introductory submarine training at the Navy's submarine base in New London, Connecticut. Thirty days of summer leave provide a welcome change of pace. Summer training ends with amphibious training at the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Base at Little Creek (Norfolk), Virginia.

As the Second Class midshipmen return to the Academy to begin their third academic year, still more military responsibilities are realized. Second Class Midshipmen officers are selected and trained to direct the Brigade during periodic absences of the First Class. They are assigned more demanding watches. An important role in the indoctrination of the new Fourth Class is undertaken by the Second Class. In addition to contributing to the development of the Fourth Classmen, this responsibility makes a vital contribution to the Second Classman's growth as a leader. There is little time for watching the calendar. And, before long, another June Week has come and passed and First Class Year is underway.

First Class Year. During his last summer as a midshipman, the new midshipmen First Class again participates in atsea training. He stands the watches and performs the duties of a young naval officer and is exposed to the social courtesies, amenities, and customs of wardroom life aboard ship. Work in navigation, watchstanding on the bridge, in Combat Information Center, and in the engineering spaces, and lectures and studies provide the background used to complete his "Functional Training Log," and "Training Syllabus" for First Classmen.

Normally, midshipmen train at-sea in foreign waters and thus are able to enjoy visits to a number of foreign ports. Training units have visited such places as Japan, Hong Kong, and Hawaii in the Pacific, Rio de Janeiro in South America, Naples, Athens, and Gibralter in the Mediterranean, and Oslo, Portsmouth, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, and Kiel in Northern Europe.

The important responsibility assigned the First Class for directing the Brigade has been noted. Midshipmen officers lead the Brigade in parades, ceremonies, and at daily formations. They are responsible for the conduct, military smartness, and competitive records of their units. They are in charge of the midshipman watch organization in Bancroft Hall. Selection of three sets of midshipman officers during the year increases the individual opportunity for this valuable leadership experience. The third or final set of "stripers" is selected by the Commandant from the most capable midshipmen in the first two. In attempting to carry out these demanding responsibilities, the First Class midshipman finds himself calling upon all the indoctrination and leadership principles he has accumulated during his first three years. Thus, following this final year of practical experience, graduation finds him well-prepared to assume his leadership responsibilities in the Fleetasanewlycommissionedofficer. Physical Education. In supporting the mission of the Naval Academy, the program of the Physical Education Department makes a vital contribution to the physical development of midshipmen. The program continues throughout the four years. All midshipmen participate. The program's aims for each midshipman are to develop skill, strength, confidence, teamwork, endurance, agility, and competitive spirit; to develop useful habits of physical fitness; to develop the capability to train and instruct others; and to develop the knowledge and capability to withstand physical hardship. Equally important, the program aims to be enjoyable, to provide a "release" from the academic routine, to develop a lasting appreciation for sports in general, and to develop individual skills "carrvover" in sports forenjoymentaftergraduation. Things get off to a fast start in plebe summer. Preliminary testing of posture, swimming capability, and general athletic ability is followed by indoctrination drills in boxing, wrestling, lacrosse, fencing, soccer, gymnastics, crew, golf, tennis, squash rackets, volleyball, and track. The pace continues during the first academic vear. More-advanced instruction is given in badminton, soccer, swimming, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, golf, tennis, and volleyball. In addition, midshipmen are introduced to basketball, handball, and bowling, and are tested in applied strength, agility, swimming, boxing, wrestling and gymnastics.

The final three years follow up basic instruction and physical tests of the first year with increasingly advanced instruction and more-demanding tests. Personal conditioning, athletic administration, and hand-to-hand combat are added to the area of instruction.

Medical And Dental Care. The finest medical and dental

care is provided midshipmen by the Navy. Facilities in Bancroft Hall are extensive and up-to-date. Daily sick calls and periodic physical and dental examinations help keep the Brigade in excellent health. If hospitalization is necessary, there are the more-complete facilities of the U.S. Naval Hospital located at the Academy as well as those of the nearby U.S. Naval Hospital at the world- famous National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. **Legal Assistance.** Midshipmen are provided professional legal advice and assistance for problems of a personal nature by the Legal Assistance Officer in his individual capacity as a lawyer. The Legal Assistance Office is located in the Administration Building.

Bancroft Hall All of the basic facilities needed for daily living and many for recreation are found in Bancroft Hall. Press shops provide rapid service on midshipman uniforms which the tailor shops keep fitted and repaired. Barber shops manage nearly 4,000 haircuts every week. The Midshipmen's Store provides daily necessities and the place to buy an occasional gift. There are Chaplains' offices with small adjoining Protestant and Catholic Chapels.

The entire Brigade dines together in the spacious and modern midshipmen's mess hall. Here, midshipmen demonstrate their enthusiasm for the appetizing, freshly prepared meals by taking a 4000-calorie daily diet in stride.

Laundry and drycleaning services are provided. There is a cobbler shop, a post office, a library, an assembly hall, a bookstore, and the midshipmen's radio station. For recreation, there are bowling alleys, squash courts, recreation rooms, clubrooms, a photo laboratory, and a band room. And there is a language laboratory. On weekends, Memorial Hall and Smoke Hall provide attractive settings for dancing, and the Steerage, or soda fountain, offers an area where midshipmen may relax with their dates.

Religious Activities. It is no mere coincidence that the beautiful dome of the Chapel at the U.S. Naval Academy, rises above, and dominates, all other buildings in the Yard. Nor is it by chance that the Chapel was placed centrally in planning the buildings as they now stand. This is fitting, since our country was founded on religious principles, cherished by all faiths, which are the foundations of our ideals of freedom and responsibility.

The present Chapel was completed in 1908. An addition was dedicated in 1940, increasing the seating capacity











to 2,500 and changing the basic design of the Chapel from that of the Greek Cross to that of the Roman Cross. The much smaller St. Andrew's Chapel is located directly beneath the Main Chapel.

Because we are "one nation, under God," it is most appropriate that the midshipmen who will some day become the leaders of our Navy should regularly attend Divine Worship Services. Thus, all midshipmen of the Roman Catholic faith attend Mass in the Chapel. Midshipmen of the various Protestant denominations attend the Protestant Chapel Service or the church of their choice in the city of Annapolis. The Protestant Service features an outstanding guest preacher each month. Midshipmen of the Jewish and Greek Orthodox faiths attend synagogue or church in Annapolis.

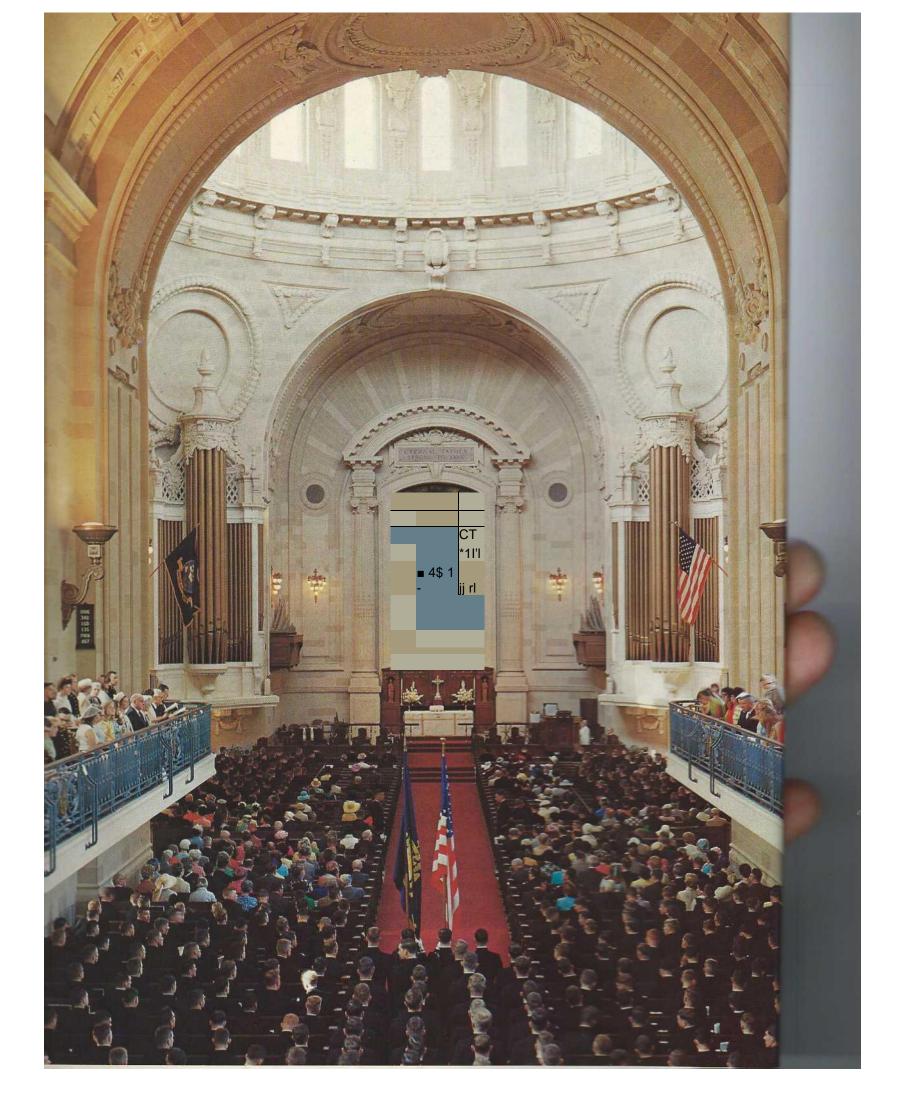
During the half hour preceding the 11:00 Morning Worship, the Naval Academy Band gives a concert in front of the Chapel. As time for services draws near, the Brigade of Midshipmen marches to Chapel to the music of the band, to be greeted and reviewed by the Superintendent and his official party on the Chapel steps.

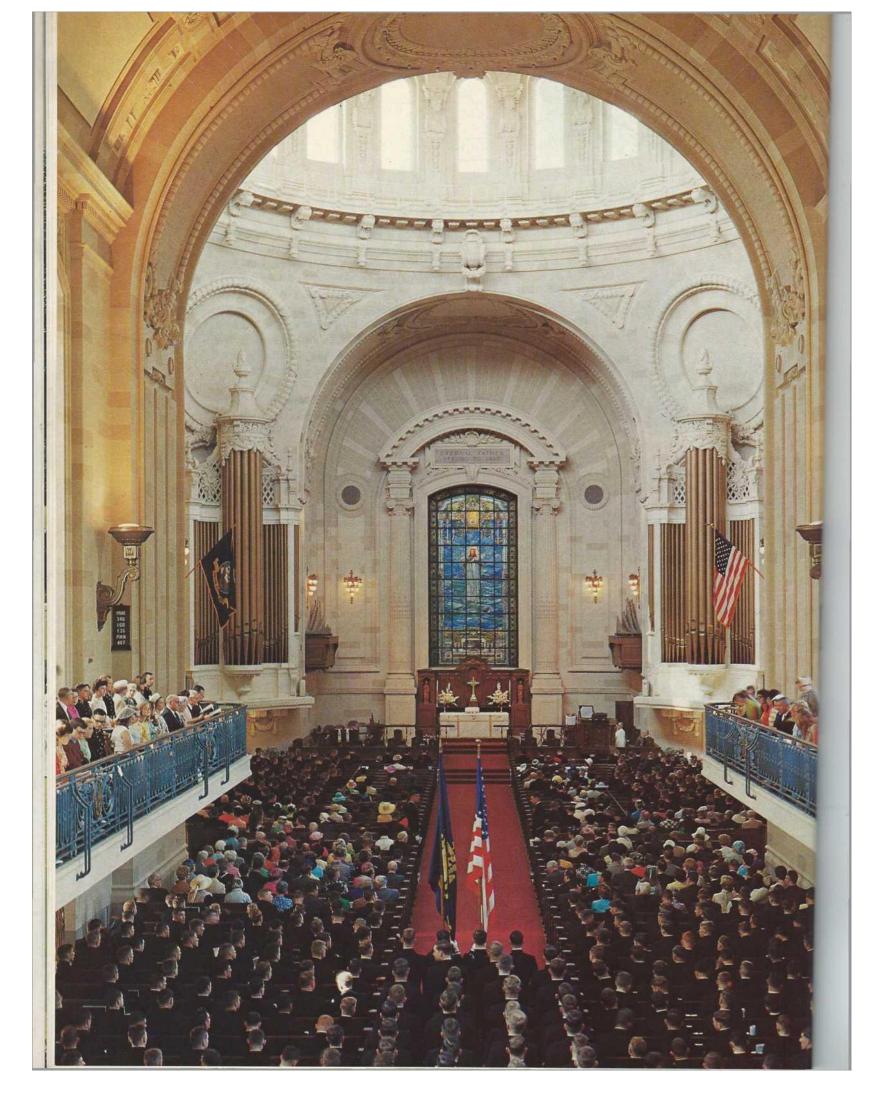
The Services, both Catholic and Protestant, are enhanced by the stately beauty of the Chapel. The Protestant worship service is inter-denominational, having gradually evolved from the time of the Academy's founding into its present form. Both services begin with the parading of the Ensign and the Brigade Flag to the altar where they are dipped to the Cross, signifying our allegiance to God. This is followed by the choir marching to the chancel.

In the Protestant Service, the Chapel Choir is joined by the Antiphonal Choir in the balcony. These combined choirs number approximately 300 midshipmen. The prayers, responses, and creeds are those used by Christians through the ages, but there are special Naval and Naval Academy prayers including the Midshipmen's Prayer.

Sunday Catholic Mass is said in the Main Chapel at 8:30 a.m., with High Mass on the first Sunday of every month. A choir of approximately 150 midshipmen sings at the Sunday Mass.

Protestant Holy Communion services are held periodically during the week at 6:20 a.m. and on Sunday morning at 9 a.m. in St. Andrew's Chapel. At 5 p.m. on Sunday evening, a brief informal service is conducted with midshipmen participating. The Naval Academy Christian Association meets on the first and third Sunday evenings of the month in Bancroft Hall. Lectures by prominent figures in the world of sports, the arts, politics, and business are followed by discussions. A Bible discussion





group meets weekly and there is a Sunday School for children of civilian and military personnel taught by midshipmen. At Christmas time the Protestant Choir is joined by the Hood College Girls' Choir and professional soloists in presenting Handel's "Messiah." A Chapel Fine Arts Series offers outstanding concerts and stage productions.

For Catholic midshipmen, Mass is said daily in Bancroft Hall, Monday through Saturday. Confessions are heard daily before Mass and on Saturday afternoon and evening. The Newman Club meets on the second and fourth Sundays to discuss various dogmas of faith and aspects of the Church in the modern world. Guest speakers are featured. An annual Lay Retreat is sponsored by the Club.

Protestant and Catholic services are held each Sunday at the Naval Academy Hospital, and patients are visited periodically.

Chaplains are always available for counseling at their offices in the Chapel and in Bancroft Hall. They welcome the opportunity to meet with parents and join them in the hope that the faith of their sons will grow and flourish during their years at the Naval Academy.

THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Through athletics, the Naval Academy fulfills its responsibility to develop midshipmen physically-one third of its three-pronged mission. Few institutions in the Nation offer a more all-encompassing athletic program. Twenty-one varsity and 23 intramural sports challenge every talent and interest. All midshipmen participate, either at the varsity or intramural level. The varsity program is conducted by the Athletic Department, while the Physical Education Department conducts the intramural program.

Excellent facilities support the athletic program. A large and modern field house accommodates both athlete and spectator for varsity basketball, wrestling, and track. The one-eighth mile dirt track surrounds a large open area containing a full-sized baseball infield. Other field house facilities includesquash courtsandamulti-purpose gymnasium.

Swimming pools, boxing rings, fencing and wrestling lofts, rifle and pistol ranges, and handball and badminton courts complete the indoor facilities.

Outside, there are more than 100 acres of lighted playing fields, an 18 hole golf course, tennis courts and a baseball field.

Home football and lacrosse games are played in the Academy's nearby Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, with seating for 28,000 spectators. Dedicated in 1959, this beautiful memorial was built entirely with private funds donated primarily by officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Midshipmen meet topflight competition in 21 varsity sports from football to fencing, swimming to sailing, and soccer to squash.

Navy meets its most time-honored opponent, Army, in 17 different engagements each year. Other top-level competition is regularly provided by such opponents as Notre Dame in football, Princeton in basketball, Columbia and New York University in fencing, Penn State in gymnastics, Johns Hopkins and Maryland in lacrosse, Lehigh in wrestling, Harvard in squash, and Yale in swimming. In addition to a busy home schedule, Navy teams travel regularly along the Eastern seaboard and, on occasion, nationally, in search of competition. Within recent years the football team has competed in such far-flung cities as San Francisco, Dallas, Boston, Denver, Detroit and Atlanta, to name just a few.

Win or lose (but usually winning), the midshipmen give a spirited account of themselves. Navy teams and athletes regularly earn their share of Eastern, National, and All-American honors.

The Naval Academy offers midshipmen the opportunity to compete in the following varsity sports: baseball, basketball, crew (heavyweight and lightweight), cross country, fencing, football (varsity and lightweight), golf, gymnastics, lacrosse, pistol, rifle, sailing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track (indoor and outdoor) and wrestling.

Fall Sports. Navy football needs little introduction. The Army-Navy game, the Navy's John Cartwrights, Rob Taylors, Roger Staubachs, Joe Bellinos, Slade Cutters and other great players have helped spread the Spirit of the Naval Academy to every corner of the land. In addition to Army, a challenging 10 game schedule features such fine teams as Notre Dame, Penn State, Syracuse, Texas, Miami, and the Air Force Academy.

Football is not restricted to the varsity level. Spots are also open on Navy's lightweight team, a perennial contender for the Eastern championship, the junior varsity squad, or the plebe eleven.

Cross country, sailing, and soccer share the autumn spotlight with football. National Collegiate Champions in 1964, Navy's soccer team received five consecutive bids to the Collegiate tournament from 1963-67.



Winter Sports. The tempo heats up as the arrival of winter drives the athletic program indoors. Here, midshipmen direct their energies to nine different sports.

Competing primarily in the East, Navy basketball teams have given an excellent account of themselves over the years. The fencing, rifle, pistol, and squash clubs are consistently in the running for National Honors.

Wrestling, long a favorite at the Academy, saw Navy take the Eastern title in 1968. Gymnastics, swimming, and track complete the busy winter sports picture.

Spring Sports. The familiar—baseball, tennis, golf, track — and the unusual —lacrosse, sailing, and crew, blend to produce a well-balanced spring program.

Navy competes in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which includes the Ivy League schools and Army. The netters and golfers are also active in Eastern circuits. The midshipmen's ambitious rowing program includes three shellsvarsity, junior varsity and plebe, both heavyweight and lightweight. Navy's crew last competed in the Olympic Games in 1960. The midshipmen were gold medal winners for the United States in 1952.

Lacrosse —a highly popular spring sport—takes its roots from the rugged game originated by the American Indians. Navy won or shared eight consecutive National titles in lacrosse from 1960-67.

THE INTRAMURAL SPORTS PROGRAM

Midshipmen not on varsity teams are required to participate in intramural sports. Thus, every midshipman at the Academy has the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of competitive athletics at a level appropriate to his athletic ability.

• The intramural sports program is under the supervision of the Physical Education Department. Competition is organized at the battalion and company levels, and trophies are awarded to championship teams. Intramural sports include:

Basketball	Handball	Tennis
Boxing	Lacrosse	Touch football
Crew	Rugby	Track
Cross country	Soccer	Volley ball
Fencing	Softball-fast	Water polo
Field ball	Softball —slow	Weight lifting
Football	Squash	Wrestling
Gymnastics	Swimming	

THE NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Naval Academy Athletic Association is a non-profit organization charged by the Superintendent with the responsibility for providing and administering the intercollegiate sports program for the midshipmen. It is he. quartered at the Naval Adademy. The Association : charges its responsibility without the use of appropria funds.

The Association arranges the varsity schedules, p vides coaching staffs and equipment, and maintain: central office to handle the administrative details of athletic program.

The Naval Academy, a member of the Eastern Colle Athletic Conference (ECAC) and the National Colleg Athletic Association (NCAA), is represented in and c: forms





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THE EXTRACURRICULAR PROGRAM

Life at the Academy offers midshipmen a wide-ranc choice of over 60 different extracurricular activitil Weekend dances and other social activities head 1 popularity list for many. Musically, there are the G Club, the Antiphonal Choir, the Protestant and Cathc Chapel Choirs, the Drum and Bugle Corps, the Cone Band, five separate combos, which provide a lively var- of music for informal dances and other social even and the NA-10, the midshipmen's everpopular dar band.

Members of the Brigade publish the Lucky Bag, t yearbook for each class; the Trident Magazine, a liter and professional publication; the Log, a less serious a more typical campus magazine; the Trident Calenc embellished by photographs and cartoons; and Re Points a pocket-size guide to Academy and Navy orga zation, lore, and customs for the new plebes.

Dramatic activities include the Masqueraders and : Musical Clubs Show and their supporting groups: T Stage, Property and Make-Up, and Juice (electric Gangs. Other interests find expression through sin organizations as the Photographic Club, the Amate Radio Club, the Scuba Club, the Art and Printing Cl. the Brigade Activities Committee, the Public Relatio Committee, Radio Station WRNV, and the Gun Club.

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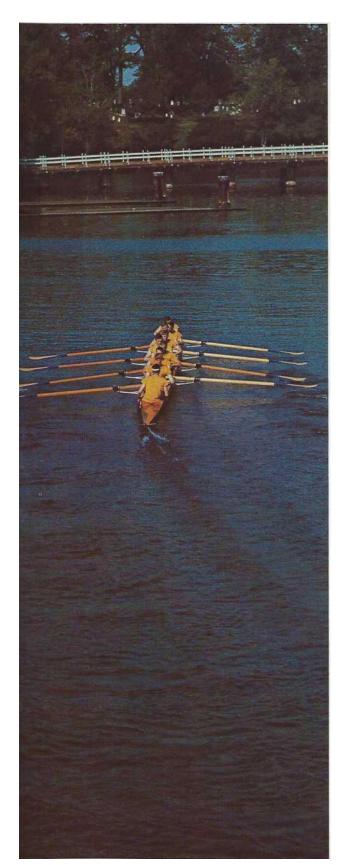
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instruction to ocean racing, and from leisurely afternoon cruising to the keen competition of high-performance Skipjack dinghies.

Skills and knowledge of seamanship and the sea gained under sail are the same basic skills and knowledge used by seamen for centuries. They are as relevant in bringing a ship safely home to port today as they ever were. Thus, by developing better seamen, the Academy's sailing program contributes to the development of better naval officers.

Sailing is easily the most popular extracurricular activity at the Academy, with almost 1,000 midshipmen engaged in competitive or recreational sailing. And, judging by the look of things along the seawall on weekends, sailing is equally popular with drags (dates).

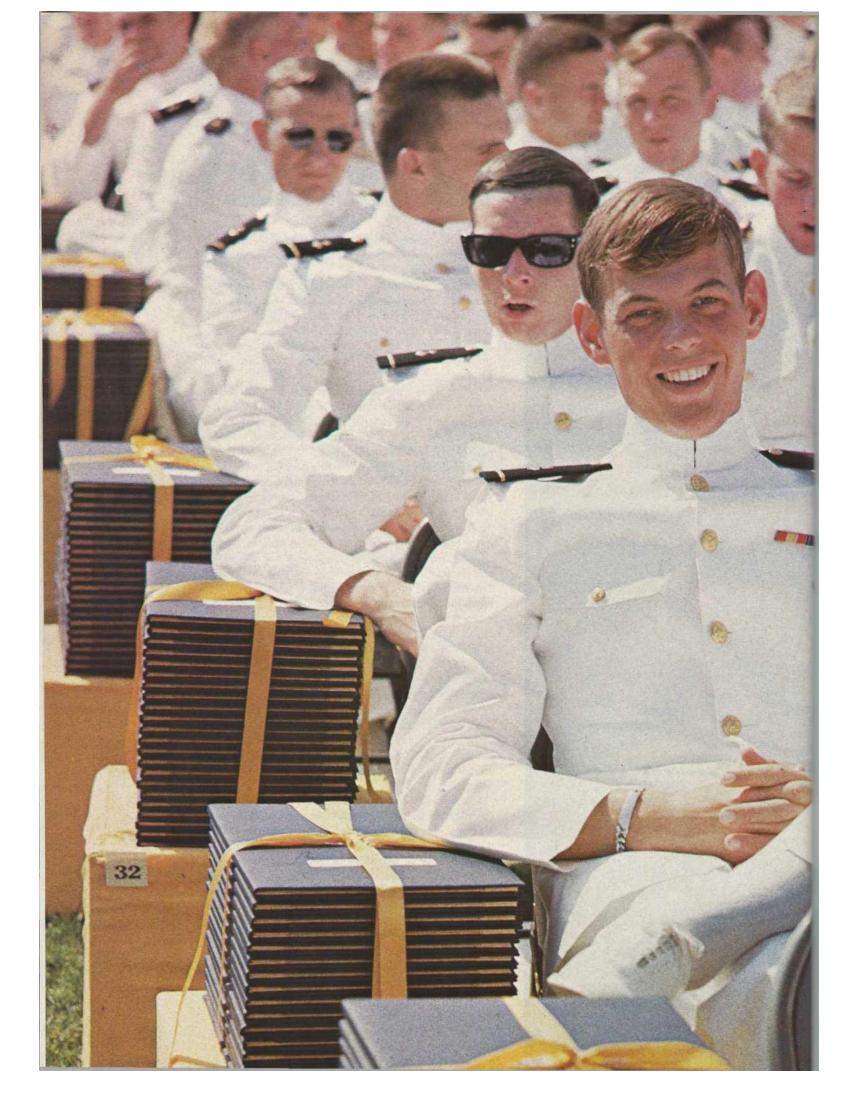
The Academy has one of the finest sailing fleets in the world as well as some of the best known ocean racers. The fleet ranges from the 73 foot ketch, Jubilee III, through the 50-foot yawls, Annie D and Gypsy, to 12-foot interclub dinghies. Recently, three new standouts have been added to the ocean racing fleet: JUBILEE III, an aluminum ketch; ONDINE, renamed SEVERN STAR, winner of many of the top distance races, and the renowned yawl, MARADEA. Two Finns and four Flying Dutchmen provide an apportunity for Olympic-type competition.

The Naval Science Department conducts basic training in sail during Plebe Summer, using the Academy's Fleet of thirty 26-foot knock-abouts and twelve 44-foot Luders yawls. After Plebe Summer all sailing is voluntary, eithar varsity or extracurricular.

Twenty six Skipjacks and five 30-foot Shields sloops are available to members of the Varsity Sailing Team...which races in intercollegiate competition from coast to coast. Other races during the academic year include open competition in the Chesapeake Yacht Racing Association aboard the Shields sloops, Luders yawls, and the larger yachts.

The Academy sponsors numerous intercollegiate and Bay regattas. Both the McMillan Cup and John F. Kennedy Memorial Regattas are hosted by the Academy. During the summer, the larger yachts are sailed in the open sea in such races as the Bermuda and Annapolis-Newport ocean races. Other races include the Gibson Island Yacht Squadron race to Cape May, the Chesapeake Lightship Race, the Cape May to Newport Race, the Marblehead- Halifax Race, and the Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro Race. Midshipmen skipper the yachts in Bay races and crew in ocean races.

Intercollegiate sailing is conducted by the Physical Education Department. Other sailing beyond the primary





stage is administered by the Naval Academy Sailing Squadron, an organization of officers, faculty, and other devotees of sailing. Besides being highly popular, Squadronarranged weekend sailing trips give midshipmen a chance to carry the spirit of the Navy to nearby ports.

The Naval Academy's YP Squadron is organized formidshipmen who desire more extensive training afloat than is offered by summer at-sea training, and the Naval Science Department's curriculum. The Squadron consists of seven Yard Patrol craft assigned one to each of the six battalions with the seventh assigned as flagship of the entire Squadron.

The organization and practices of the YP Squadron are very similar to those of Fleet destroyer squadrons on duty around the world. The "officers" are midshipmen First Class selected annually in recognition of their ability to fulfill command positions. The Squadron Commodore is responsible for the overall performance and excellence of the Squadron, including the coordination of training, proficiency competition, inspections, and cruises. Assisting him are a Chief Staff Officer, two Division Commanders, and an Administration Officer. Completing the staff is an Engineering Officer who supervises training in engineering and insures that engineering equipment is operated and maintained properly. Each Yard Patrol craft is commanded by a First Classman who is assisted by a 20-man crew composed of midshipmen from all classes.

Training is serious business during the week. Crews get underway on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. Mondaysand Wednesdays are reserved forclassroom drills and instruction. In addition to daily training sessions, weekend cruises are conducted to Washington, D.C., Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, and to various Chesapeake Bay ports.

Competition between YP's for the "Battle Efficiency Pannant" is keen. The crew adjudged most proficient overall in tactics, deck seamanship, piloting, communications, and engineering is the winner.

JUNE WEEK

The six days of parades, athletic events, colorful ceremonies, formal dances and receptions opens with a dress parade on historic Worden Field. First of three, this parade is dedicated to the faculty and staff.

Following the parade, selected plebes from each of the 36 companies attempt to climb Herndon Monument. This event marks the transition to upper class standing for the plebes. Tradition has it that whoever places his hat at the top of the 20 foot high obelisk will be the first Admiral from his class.

A highlight of June Week, for the more than 40,000 visitors, is the Color Parade. Each year, intra-Brigade competition is conducted to determine which of the 36

companies stands highest overall. The color company is selected 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 newly selected one.

The biggest social event of June Week is the Ring Dance for the junior class. A strictly formal affair, the dance is held by the Reflection Pool. It is at this dance that the midshipmen receive their class rings.

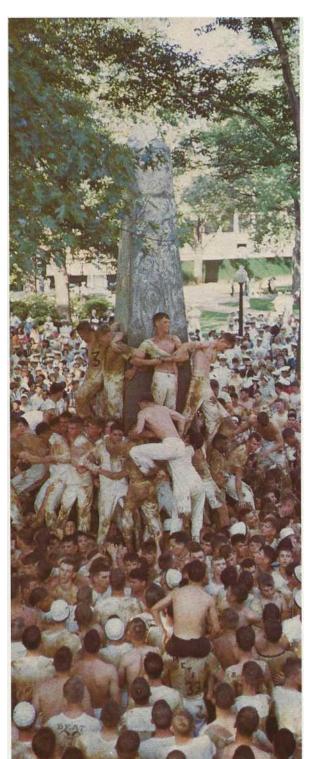
Preceding the dance, a dinner is held for the some 900 couples in the Midshipmen's Dining Hall. During the dinner, the "drag" strings the midshipman's ring around her neck on a blue and gold ribbon. Later, at the dance, the young lady dips the ring in a binnacle containing waters from the Seven Seas, symbolizing the travel that lies ahead for her midshipman as a Naval Officer. The couple then enters a large replica of the class ring where the girl places **37** the ring on her midshipman's finger and the ceremony is sealed with a kiss.

The week passes quickly. For the First Class there is the Superintendent's garden party and reception and Baccalaureate Service on Sunday in the Chapel. Athletic, academic and professional awards are presented in the Field House. The evening before graduation, all hands attend the Farewell Ball.

Finally, on the morning of Graduation Day, friends and relativies gather with the Midshipmen at the Navy-Marine Corps Stadium. The main speaker may be the President, a high ranking naval officer, or a distinguished government official. After the diplomas are presented, the graduates sing "Navy Blue and Gold" and the oath of office is administered.

The Senior man on the new First Class leads three cheers for "Those about to leave us," and the graduates, led by the honor graduate, reply with three cheers for "Those we leave behind us." On the last "hooray" of this cheer, the graduates toss their midshipman caps into the air, to be recovered by spectators as mementoes of the occasion. According to tradition, the honor of pinning the Ensign's shoulder-boards is shared by his mother and his June Week drag. It's official now, Ensign, USN.





THE CURRICULUM

The Academy enjoys an outstanding reputation for excellence in American undergraduate education. Today the rapid of science and the shifting tides of internationa affairs challenge that excellence as never before. The Academy's modern and dynamic academic program is tailored to meet this challenge.

The primary purpose of the curriculum is to provide the Navy with the best-educated officers possible. This requires education in breadth as well as in depth. In the course of their studies, all midshipmen acquire a basic understanding of the humanities and social sciences, as well as science and technology.

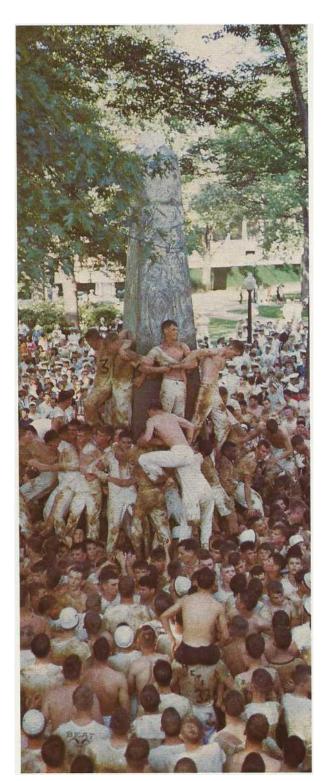
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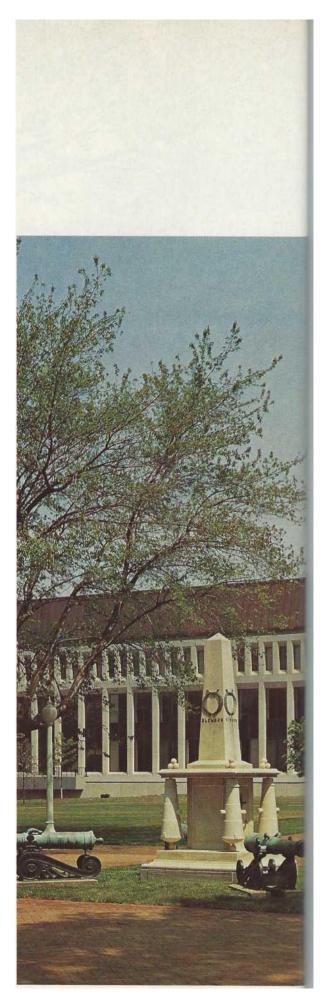
Chapel. The most imposing building in the Yard, and one of the great chapels in our country, is the one at the Naval Academy, with its copper covered dome towering 192 feet. Designed by Ernest Flagg, the cornerstone was laid in June 1904 by Admiral Dewey. The chapel also houses the Crypt of John Paul Jones.

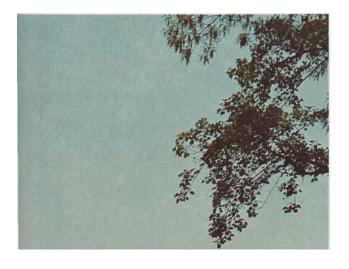
Originally buried in Paris in 1792, his body was located by the American ambassador to France in 1905 and the following year, it was brought to the Naval Academy and placed in the beautiful shrine of Grand Antique des Pyrenees marble. The crypt was sculptored by Sylvain Salieres and completed in 1913. It is a fitting resting place for a gallant officer who gave our Navy its earliest traditions of heroism and victory. The crypt is open from 0900 to 1650 daily except Sunday when the hours are 1200 to 1650.

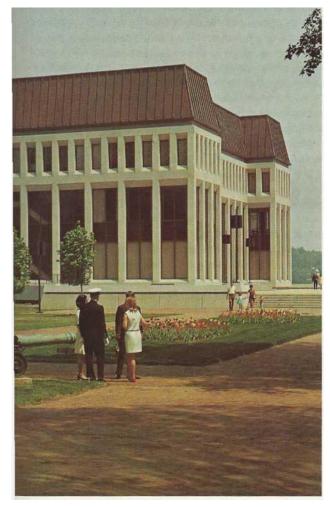
Bancroft Hall. This building, "home" for the entire brigade of 4,200 midshipmen, is so large it can only be seen in its entirety from the air. Bancroft Hall has 1,873 midshipmen's rooms, almost five miles of corridors and about 33 acres of floor space. It is the largest single dormitory in the United States. The midshipmen's mess hall, which is also under the roof of Bancroft Hall, is the largest dining area in the world...some 65,000 square feet. Each day midshipmen consume 4,000 quarts of milk and 1,500 loaves of bread. Feeding the midshipmen fora week requires 18,000 pounds of potatoes, 12,000 pounds of meat, 1,250 gallons of ice cream, 10,000 pounds of fresh and frozen vegetables and 7,500 pounds of fresh and frozen fruit. If pies are the dessert, it will take 700 of them. And it takes 500 gallons of iced tea to quench their thirst at a meal. Surprisingly, the grocery bill amounts to only slightly more than \$9 per man each week.

Administration Building. This houses the offices of the Superintendent and certain members of his staff, including the Chief of Staff, the Dean of Admissions and the Academic Dean. This building is not open to visitors. Ricketts Hall. Named for Admiral Claude V. Ricketts, this modern barracks building was completed in 1966 and houses the 400 enlisted men attached to administrative and service departments at the Academy. Prior to completion of Ricketts Hall, the enlisted men lived aboard a barracks ship anchored at the Academy's waterfront. The bell from one of those ships...the Reina Mercedes...hangs in the entrance to Ricketts Hall.

Academic Buildings. The offices of the various academic departments, classrooms and laboratories are lo-







cated in these buildings. The twin towers of **Chauvenet** and **Michelson** Halls house the Mathematics and Science Departments, respectively. The first tower is named after Professor William Chauvenet, one of the original seven faculty members when the Academy was founded in 1845. The second honors Albert A. Michelson, an alumnus and Nobel Prize Winner.

Isherwood, Griffen and **Melville** Halls are the homes for the Engineering Department's classrooms and laboratories. Maury Hall is named for the distinguished oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury and houses the English. History and Government Department.

Mahan Hall is named for the famed naval historian, Alfred Thayer Mahan. It contains a library and auditorium. **Dalgren** Hall is named for Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, who invented the large rifled naval guns which bear his name.

Dahlgren Hall contains displays of naval weapons of all periods and is used for many midshipmen dances and other social functions.

Ward Hall houses the Weapons Department offices and classrooms. **Luce** Hall is the home of the Naval Science Department. The Modern Languages Department is housed in a building by the same name.

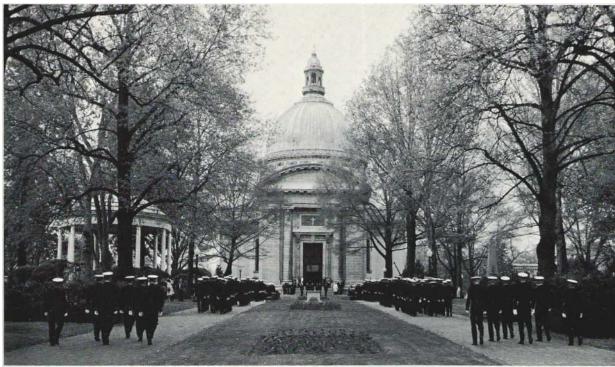
Macdonough Hall is a three-story building used for sports activities. Named for Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the trophy room in this hall displays intercollegiate and intramural athletic trophies, dominated, of course, by the trophies awarded to Navy in Army-Navy contests.

Many of the offices providing logistic and administrative services at the Academy are located in **Halligan** Hall. Another impressive building, completed in 1957, is the 80,000 square foot **Field House**, used for drill and physical training.

Many offices of the Physical Education Department are in this building, which also boasts of squash and tennis courts, a full-sized baseball infield, a 6,000 seat capacity basketball court, and dormitory facilities for visiting athletic teams.

Museum. The Naval Academy Museum contains artifacts of some of the most glorious episodes in our Nation's history. Its collection of more than 50,000 individual items is also an important reference source for the teaching of naval history.

Most of the Museum's valuable collections are located within the Museum, but other items of interest are located in the Chapel, Memorial Hall, the Library, and in other buildings throughout the Academy. It also has some of the finest ship models of the world, including many



from the famous Rogers Collection and a superb collection of 13 maritime paintings by Edward Moran. Also in the Museum is one of the largest collections relating to the life and work 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 literally thousands of other historic items relating to the Navy and the Naval Academy.

Museum items in Bancroft Hall include 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!"; the original marble bust of John Paul Jones by Jean Antonine Haudon; and fine portraits of distinguished naval officers.

In the Chapel Crypt is John Paul Jones' commission as a captain, signed by John Hancock, his membership certificate in the Society of the Cincinnati, signed by George Washington, and the dress sword presented to him by King Louis XVI. The library also has a number of ship models from the Rogers Collection and numerous historic flags, including the only known captured British Royal Standard.

Worden Field is the scene of the weekly dress parades during the Fall and Spring. It is named for Commodore John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor during the Civil War.

Among the many monuments in the Yard is the Herndon Monument, which is quite significant to all plebes. It is dedicated to Commander William L. Herndon. The -rosisaito Monument was given to the Academy by the •'amily of a former Japanese Ambassador to the United States as an expression of gratitude.

Perhaps the most well known of all monuments in the Yard is that of the Indian warrior, Tecumseh. As lord of football games and "God of C", it has for years received a deluge of pennies and left handed salutes as the midshipmen pass by to exams or football games.

Before the traditional gameagainst Army, he is bedecked in full warpaint. This figurehead, really of Tamanend, a Delaware chief was brought to the Academy after the battleship 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.

The original Tecumseh is on the first floor of Luce Hall and a model of the USS Delaware is on display in the basement of Mahan Hall.

VISITOR INFORMATION

Visiting hours at the Naval Academy are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., daily except Sunday, when visiting hours are from noon to 5:00 p.m. The Visitor Information Center is located in the Field House, inside of Gate 1.

At the Main Gate of the Academy stand the two oldest buildings in the Yard. They are the sole relics of the Academy as it was before the renaissance that began at the turn of the present century. The building on the left as you enter the Main Gate was built in 1881 and now serves as the gatehouse and headquarters for the guard; the one on the right was built in 1876.

Visitors are welcome to bring cameras into the Yard. There are no restrictions on the taking of photographs out of doors, but visitors are expected to stand clear of all formations, drills, ceremonies, athletic events, etc. Usually civilian guards will be on hand to indicate acceptable limits of approach. In g visitor graph servio

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Na the Mari napo In general, photographs may be made indoors wherever visitors are normally permitted within the Academy. Photographs cannot be made in the Chapel during any religious service without the prior approval of the Chaplain.

The ground rules for the personal conduct of visitors to the Academy are few and brief. Dogs must be on a leash. Picknicking is not permitted. No smoking is permitted in buildings. Automobiles are allowed on the grounds, depending on traffic conditions. Buses are not permitted on the grounds. The speed limit in the Yard is 20 miles per hour except where lower limits are posted. Pedestrians always have the right of way.

For June Week and other special occasions the visitor will find parking space on Farragut Field, Hospital Point, and other specially designated areas.

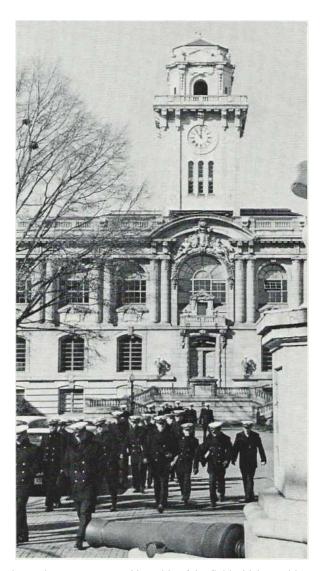
Visitors are not allowed to visit the midshipmen's mess hall except by special permission of the Commandant; this is ordinarily extended only to a midshipmen's male relatives, male guardians, male officers of the Armed Forces, civilian instructors, Congressmen, or "other male guests of distinction."

The Marine Corps is well represented at the Naval Academy. Marine Corps officers, most of them graduates of the Academy, are members of the staff and faculty. The Marine Detachment, quartered at the Marine Barracks across the Severn River, provides for the physical security of the Naval Academy grounds. This detachment also provides the Marine guard at the tomb of John Paul Jones, when it is open to the public.

Most of the roadways and walks in the Yard are named after former Superintendents of the Naval Academy, including Buchanan Road, Upshur Road, Stribling Walk, Goldsborough Walk, Blake Road, Porter Road, Parker Road, Balch Road, Sands Road, Badger Road, Bowver Road, Fullam Road, and Eberle Road. Decatur Walk is named after Commodore Stephen Decatur, of the War of 1812 fame, and one walk is named after a civilian-the distinguished scientist and first Professor of Mathematics and Navigation at the Naval School, William Chauvenet. The Naval Academy Library includes the Park Benjamin collection of 1,200 rare books dealing with the history of electricity. Some of these volumes date back to the 1400's. The main reading room of the Library has 4,290 square feet of space. The library has what is reputed to be the greatest collection of books on Naval History in the world. It is not open to public visiting. Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. While not in the yard proper, but of great significance is the Navy- Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, located in West Annapolis. This 28,000 seat stadium was financed entirely

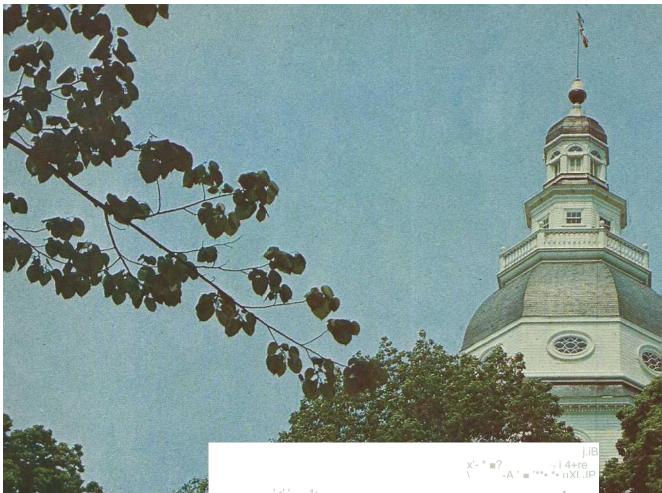
by private funds and donations.

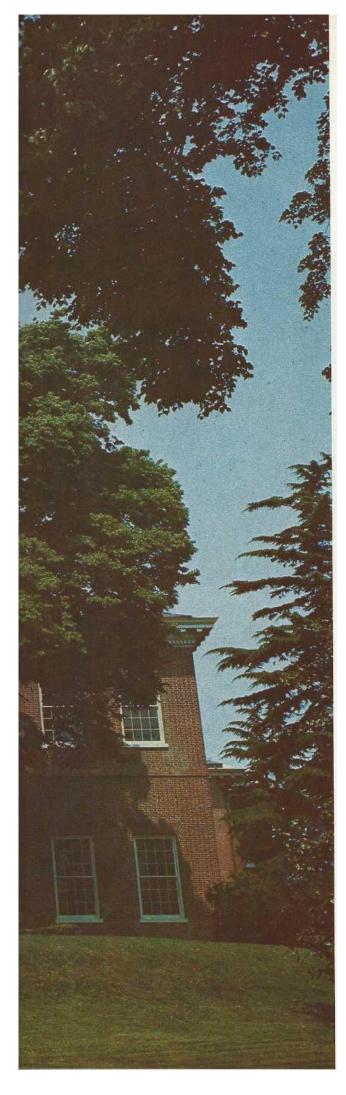
The magnificent stadium, dedicated in September 1959,



has twin structures on either side of the field which provides for maximum seating capacity, ease of entry and exit, nearness to the playing field, and maximum visibility for all spectators.

The plaque of the stadium reads, "...dedicated to those who have served and will serve...upholders of the traditions and renown of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. May it be a perpetual reminder of the Navy and Marine Corps as organizations of men trained to work hard and to play hard; in war, defenders of our freedom; in peace, moulders of our youth."





ANNAPOLIS

nnapolis, the Capital of Maryland, is

one of the most picturesque and historically interesting cities of America. The grounds and buildings of the United States Naval Academy occupy a beautiful site of

302 acres on the south bank of the Severn River.

In 1649 a group of Puritan families from Virginia established a settlement which they called Providence on the north bank of the Severn River. This started an expanding occupation of the area of Anne Arundel County, including thepresentsiteof Annapolis. In 1694, thecapital of Maryland was moved from St. Marys to Annapolis, then called Anne Arundel Town. In 1668 it was declared a landing site for the discharging of cargo and in 1683 it became a port of entry. In 1695 the community was named Annapolis in honor of Princess Anne, who was later crowned Queen of England. In 1708 it received a charter as a city.

Annapolis is known not only for the U.S. Naval Academy and St. John's College but also for its many colonial structures, both public and private, which have remained through the years to show the life and architecture of the pre-Revolutionary period. The only 18th Century waterfront on the Atlantic Coast is here. The historic sector of the city is a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Annapolis is located midway between Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington D.C. As a port of entry, it is ideally situated, being two miles from the Chesapeake Bay on the south bank of the Severn River.

The region around Annapolis is primarily agricultural. There is no industrial company located here.

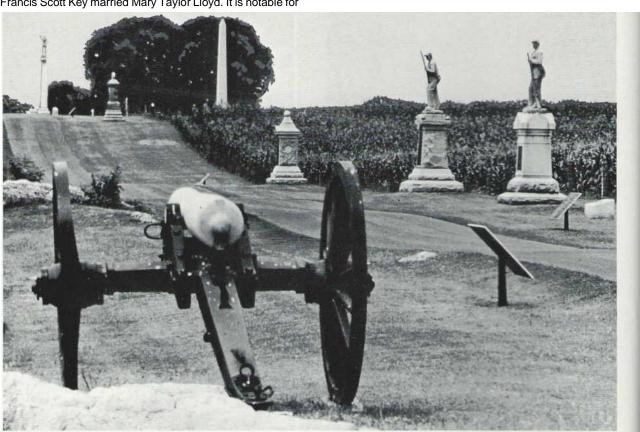
The city, in appearance, perpetuates the colonial character of its beginning and it has a dual civic personality, that of being a state capital and also a naval center of education. A number of residences dating from the 18th Century still stand, and colonial associations are further preserved by the names of some of the principal streets, such as King George, Prince George, Hanover and Duke of Gloucester. The present population of almost 24,000 makes Annapolis a nice sized community.

In mid-October Historic Annapolis, Inc., organizes open house tours of the colonial houses and points of historic interests. Its headquarters, at 186 Prince George St., in the Paca House, recently underwent restoration. Here, information may be obtained on historic sightseeing in Annapolis and on guided tours which are scheduled throughout the year. Advance arrangements for these tours is necessary, except in June, July and August, when guides are available daily.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Chase-Lloyd House located at 22 Maryland Ave. is a three-story structure begun in 1769 by Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Here in 1802 Francis Scott Key married Mary Taylor Lloyd. It is notable for mansion but never completed for that purpose.

Among the early board members were three signers of the Declaration of Independence: Thomas Stone, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Francis Scott Key, who graduated from the school in 1796, started the St. John's College Alumni Association.



its stairway and carved ceilings, cornices and window shutters. Since 1888 it has been a home for elderly ladies. The first floor is open daily, except Sunday, 10:00 a.m. till noon and 2:00 p.m. till 4:00 p.m.

A fine example of Georgian architecture can be seen at the **Hammond-Harwood House**, also on Maryland Avenue at King George Street. Completely restored and authentically furnished, the house looks much as it must have during Hammond's lifetime. It is open to the public 10:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. weekdays and 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sundays, March through October. During the period of time from November thru February, the hours are 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. weekdays and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Sundays.

The Old Treasury Building, a quaint one-story brick structure on State Circle, is Maryland's oldest public building. It was erected in 1735 to house the financial department of the colony. How headquarters for the Maryland Historic Trust, a state agency, it is open Monday thru Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.. Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 a.m. till 4:00 p.m.

St. Anne's Episcopal Church, located in Church Circle, was rebuilt in 1859 and is the third church on this site since 1699. The beautiful Sands Memorial Window won first prize for ecclesiastical art at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1893; the communion silver was a gift of King William IV in 1695. It is open daily from 7:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m. and Sunday morning services.

Occupying a campus of 26 acres adjoining the grounds of the Naval Academy, stands St. **John's College**. Founded in 1696 as King William's School, St. John's College received its charter in 1784. A year later it moved into McDowell Hall, a building begun 40 years earlier as the colonial governor's On King George Street, on the St. John'sCampus, is the Carroll House, which was built in 1722. It is the birthplace of Charles Carroll, who was a member of the committee which drafted the Maryland Declaration of Rights in 1776. It now houses college administrative offices.

In the college library is part of the Thomas Bray collection, which was brought to Annapolis from England in 1697 as the first public library to be established in the in the colonies. The "Liberty Tree," on the campus, is a tulip poplar, 150 feet tall and reputedly 600 years old. Here the Sons of Liberty met during the Revolution. **The State House**, on State Circle, is the oldest state capitol still in daily use. The third to stand on this site, it was begun in 1772 and finished seven years later. The building, which is more than 165 feet high, has an unusual wooden dome, made entirely without nails.

The State House served as Capitol of the United States from November 26, 1783, to August 13, 1784. In the Old Senate Chamber, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; however, the most significant event took place in 1784 when the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris, bringing the American Revolution to its official end. Many historical paintings hang in the Old House Chamber room.

Some of the furniture used on historic occasions may be seen in the Old Senate Chamber. The Flag Room contains the only American Flag in existence that is officially known to have been carried in battle during the Revolution. This flag was also carried in the Battle of North Point during the War of 1812.

In front of the State House are the bronze statue of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney and an old iron cannon. This cannon is one of five which furnished the armament of the Ark and the Dove, the two pinnaces that brought the St. Marys settlers to America in 1634.

Annapolis is also remembered by many as the place of the "Annapolis Convention." The "Annapolis Convention" of 1786 was a meeting to which all the States were invited to send delegates, to consider measures for the better regulation of commerce; but as only five States were represented, the delegates merely passed a resolution calling for another convention to meet in Philadelphia the following year, to amend the articles of confederation; and it was this Philadelphia convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

MARYLAND

Maryland abounds in historical landmarks significant in the heritage of our country. Many Revolutionary and Civil War sites dot the countryside of the Free State. The general area of Maryland, noted for its love of sports, offers wide and varied facilities. It is probably the only state to have an official sport and it is an unusual one-jousting. Its racetracks are well known to horsemen. Extensive water resources draw fishermen and yachtsmen; there are beaches and fishing towns on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay and both a national seashore and a state park are under development on Assateague Island. Many marlin are caught in the Atlantic Ocean off Ocean City and the bay constitutes one of the best sports fishing grounds in the East. The marshes and coves in the bay area furnish excellent hunting grounds for wild ducks, geese, turkeys, and ruffed grouse. Bobwhite, quail, doves, cottontail rabbits and deer are found throughout the State.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

The Battle of Antietam, sometimes called the Battle of Sharpsburg, took place at the Antietam National Battlefield Site on September 17, 1862. On this bloodiest day of the Civil War, 12,410 Union soldiers and 10,700 Confederates were killed or wounded. McClellan with 87,000 men and Lee with 41,000 met here after decisive victories for the Southerners. Because Lee's object was to invade northern soil, his forced withdrawal following severe losses constituted a significant Union victory.

The 782-acre site, a two-hour drive by freeway from Annapolis, is marked with 200 tabletsand 80 monuments. It is located at Sharpsburg on State 74 and 65, about 10 miles south of Hagerstown. Cannons indicate the places where six generals lost their lives —three Federal and three Confederate. William S. McKinley, later President of the United States, fought here.

Many of the Union dead were buried at the Antietam National Cemetery which was established in 1865. It contains the graves of 4,776 Union soldiers of the Civil War and 265 graves of men who fought in the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II and the Korean Conflict. The Monument to Civil War Dead, in the national cemetery, is a granite statue erected by the Federal Government.

Now reconstructed, the Dunkard Church, originally built in 1852 by local farmers, suffered damage during the war. Regular services were discontinued in 1916 and the church fell into decay. This historic landmark is opposite the Visitor Center.

The Visitor Center is a mile north on State 65 and houses 24 exhibits pertaining to the Battle of Antietam. A leaflet for a self-guided tour may be obtained here also.



The Visitor Center is open daily from 8:30 a.m. till 7:00 p.m. from June 1st thru Labor Day. The rest of the year it is open from 8:30 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. (Closed on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day).

BALTIMORE

No discussion of Maryland would be complete if it didn't include Baltimore. This metropolis, which numbers almost one million inhabitants within the city proper, covers over 2,259 square miles with a population of over two million people.

Baltimore is 30 miles north of Annapolis and is one of the most important seaports on the Atlantic Coast. With its 45 miles of waterfront, a deep water channel and two accesses to the sea, Baltimore handles more than 45,000,000 tons of freight each year.

Baltimore is also the center of a highly diversified industrial complex, that includes shipbuilding, steel fabricating, manufacturing, food processing, petroleum and chemicals.

Research and development is also a big industry in Baltimore, with more than 90,000 people working in such areas as oceanography, electronics, aerospace and chemistry.

With industry and research goes education, and here, too, Baltimore stands in the forefront. There are sixteen fouryear colleges and six junior colleges in the Baltimore area. The two largest and most popularly known are the University of Maryland and the John Hopkins University. Both of these universities maintain campuses in Baltimore, and each has its own large hospital.

Among the many cultural facilities in Baltimore are the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore Art Museum, Baltimore Civic Opera, the Symphony Orchestra, Center State Theater and the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Baltimore is also a renowned major league sports city. It boasts of the football Colts, basketball Bullets, baseball Orioles, ice hockey Clippers and the soccer Bays. It is also the home of Pimlico Racetrack where the annual Preakness

is run, the Laurel Racetrack, scene of the

World International horserace.

Baltimore also abounds in historical sitesand memorabilia. Perhaps the most outstanding is Fort McHenry. It was during the bombardment of this fort by the British during the War of 1812, that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." Key was a prisoner in a British ship at the time and witnessed the 25-hour bombardment of the fort.

The original manuscript of our National Anthem is now preserved at the Maryland Historical Society building in Baltimore. Fort McHenry is a National Shrine and Historic Museum.

Other historical places worthy of visiting is the **USS Constellation**, the B&O Railroad Museum, the Peale Museum Building and the first architectural monument erected in memory of George Washington. The grave of Edgar Allen Poe is located in Westminster Church Yard and recently, the city purchased the home where Babe Ruth was born, to serve as a memorial to that great baseball star.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

The newly developed Assateague Island National Seashore, encompassing 39,500 acres- 19,000 acres of which are land-includes Assateague Island and adjacent small islands. Paralleling the coast of Maryland and Virginia, Assateague Island, a 35-mile long narrow barrier island, includes a Maryland State Park at the northern tip and the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge at the southern end.

Long a refuge for wildlife, the island is the home of the newly extinct falcon and of the famous pygmy ponies whose ancestry legend attributes to horses stranded on the island as a result of a shipwreck. At present some of the land is under private ownership. Set aside for public recreation, the area to be developed will provide fishing, swimming, surfing, hunting and boating. The National Park Service operates visitor information stations at the bridge approaches of both the north and south ends of the island.





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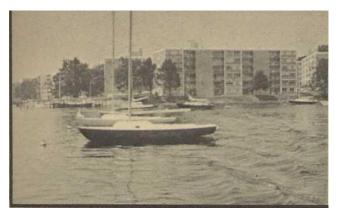
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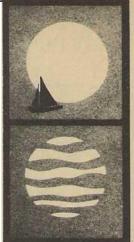


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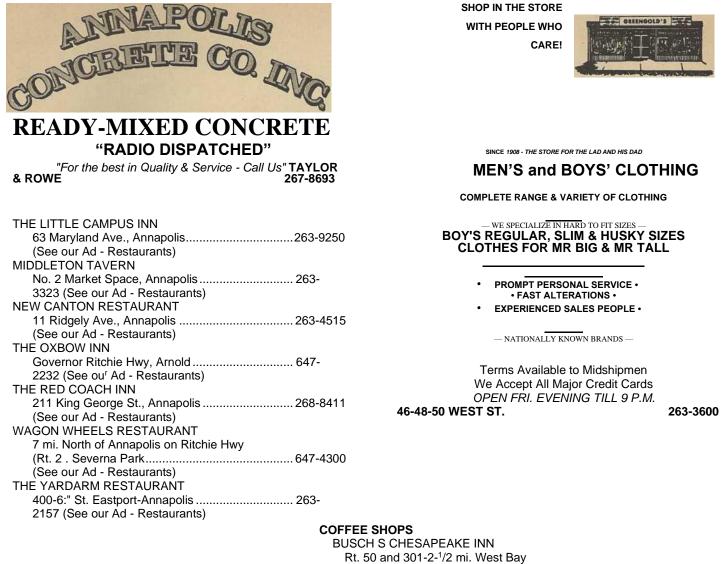
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8701 (See t-'Ad-this classification) FLOOR AND WALL TILE
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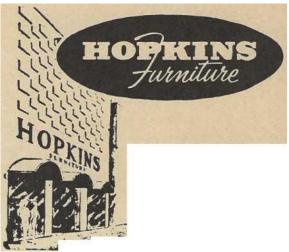
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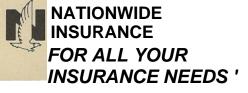
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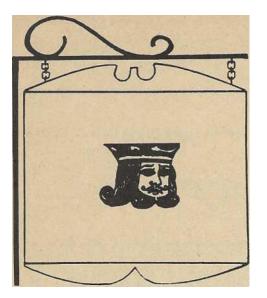


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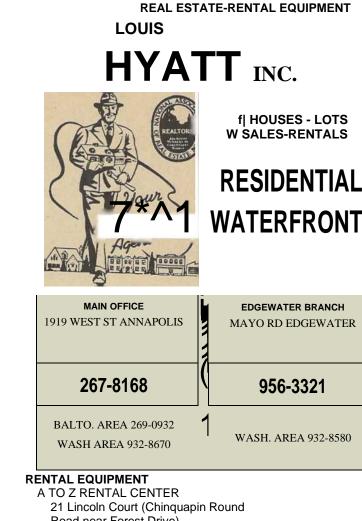
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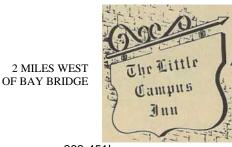
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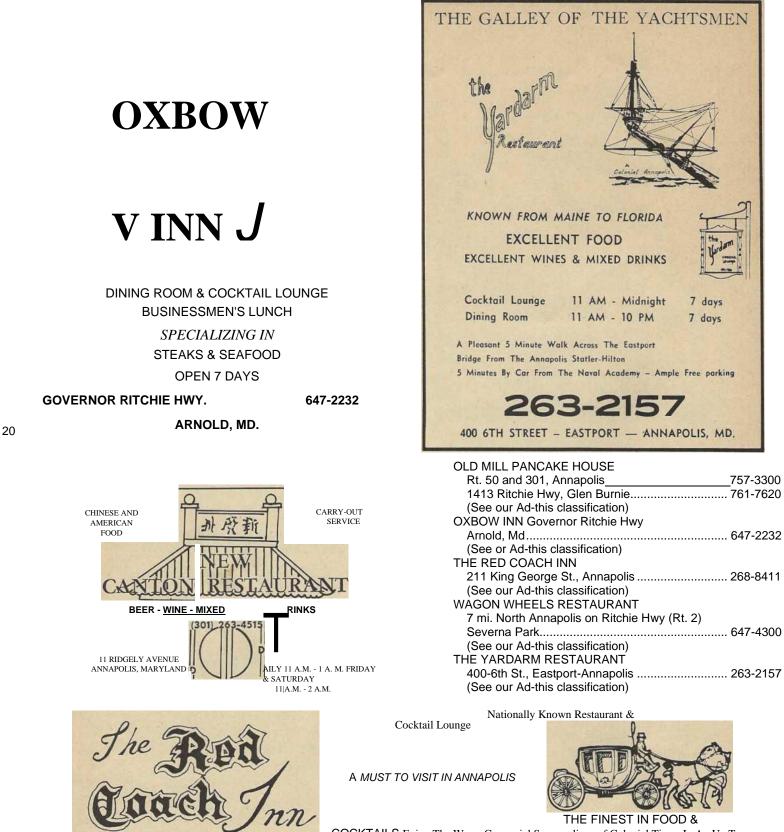
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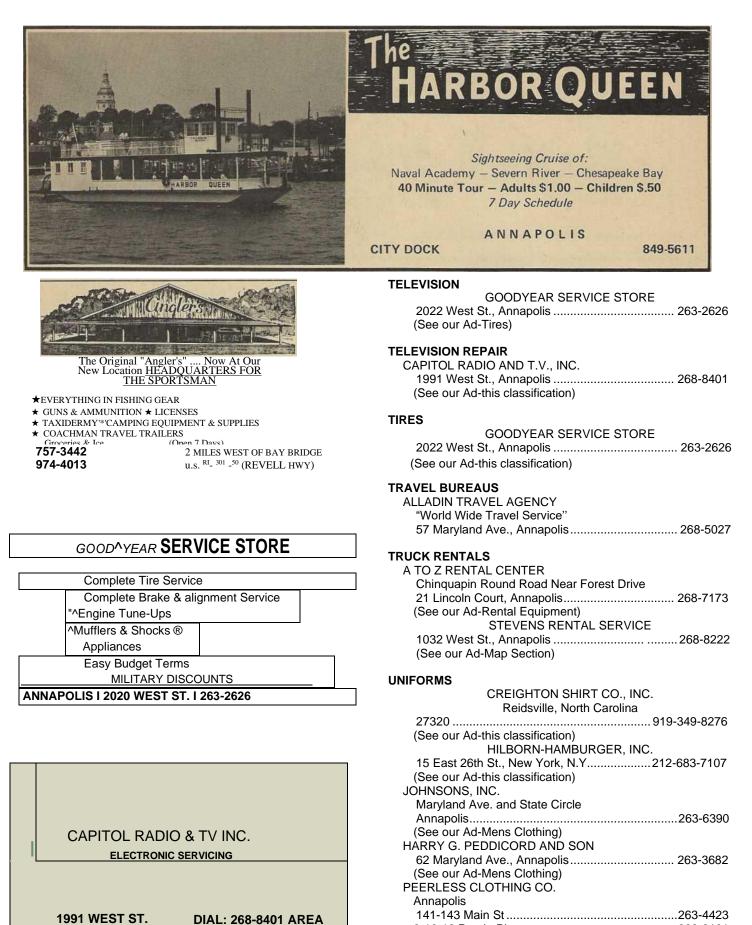
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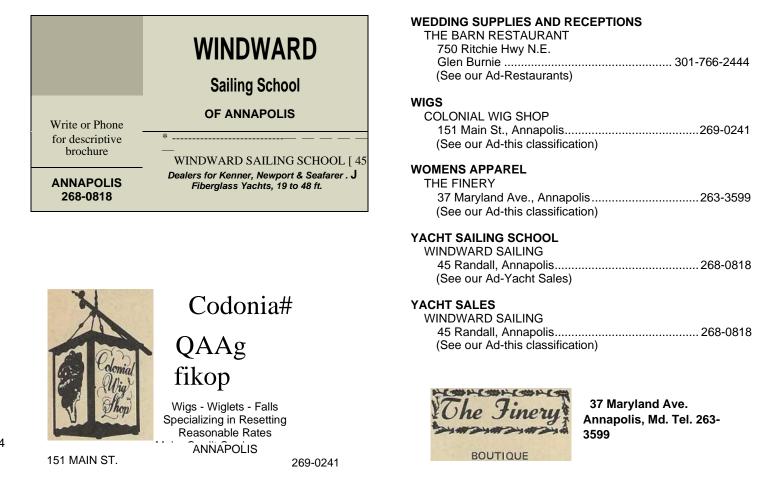
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That's why Creighton Regulation Naval Uniform Shirts and Trousers are made better. Midshipmen and Officers of the United States Naval Academy look better when they wear Creighton!

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683-7107

THE U.S. NAVAL STATION, ANNAPOLIS

The Naval Station is located across the Severn River from the Naval Academy and is under command of the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. Its activities are coordinated by the Commandant of the Naval District of Washington. The Commanding Officer of the Naval Station is in charge of all enlisted personnel attached to this command and also is Commodore of the U.S. Naval Academy Sailing Squadron.

The mission of the U.S. Naval Station is to provide and maintain small craft floating equipment and facilities for the instruction of midshipmen and to provide maximum logistical support to the U.S. Naval Academy. Captain Robert D. Steele is the Commanding Officer of the Naval Station.

Housing. The enlisted housing is located adjacent to the Naval Station and consists of 120 three bedroom units and 35 four bedroom units. These units have recently undergone a complete interior and exterior renovation. Housing is assigned on a first-come, first-served basis, with personnel in the rate of E-4, with over four years active service, and above being eligible. In the summer months, this housing area is the subject of tenant competition for "Apartment of the Month" awards.

A swimming pool is available for use by the residents of the North Severn Village, and their guests. It is open from Memorial Day to approximately Labor Day, depending on the weather each year. Hours of operation are from 1300 to 1900 daily.

The Naval Station Chapel, which conducts both Roman Catholic and Protestant services, is located in the North Severn Village. Roman Catholic services are at 0915 every Sunday and Holy Days of Obligation. Confession precedes Mass. Protestant services are at 1100 every Sunday. Sunday School (ages 3 through adult) is conducted for all interested people at 0945 every Sunday. Holy Communion services are on the first Sunday of each month. The Ladies Bible Study meets at 0930 and Chapel Guild Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 0930.

For those preferring the local churches and Sunday schools, a large number of churches of various denominations are located in the city of Annapolis and the surrounding communities.

Nursery services are provided on a daily basis, except Sundays, for all personnel at minimal charges. The nursery is open from 0745-1800 Monday through Thursday and 0745-0130 on Friday and Saturday. The nursery is open Sundays to coincide with Chapel services.

Social organizations. The Senior Petty Officer Club located in the North Severn Village, provides a place for relaxation in the form of dancing and dining. Membership is extended to all petty officers in pay grade E-5 and above. Hours of operation are: **Bar** Monday-Closed

Tuesday thru Thursday—1100-1300 and 1600-2400 Friday and Saturday—1100-0200 Sunday-1200-2400 **Restaurant** Monday-Closed Tuesday thru Friday —1100-1300 and 1700-2100 Satu rday—1300-2100 Sunday-1700-2100 **Package Store** Monday-Closed Tuesday thru Friday 1100-1800 Satu rday - 0900-1400

Scouting. Scouting groups for children include Boy and Girl Scouts, and Sea Cadets. Boy Scout Troop #476 is small, but active. Many outings are planned by the troop plus weekend camp-outs. A one-week campout is held in the summer at the Baltimore area Council Scout Camp at Broad Creek, Maryland. Two Girl Scout Troops meet on a weekly basis. The troops are active in community service projects, as well as the camp-outs, cook-outs, sewing, cooking, and field trips.

Little League Baseball is active with three teams available to obtain maximum participation. These teams are entered in the Annapolis City League in either the Little Loop or the Farm Loop. For the women, a Chief Petty Officer Wives Club provides an opportunity for getting together. This group works closely with the Chaplain, as well as in community affairs. Meetings are held the first Monday every month and dues are 50c a month.

Recreation Facilities. Various recreational activities are offered for all

seasons of the year. Summer activities include an intramural softball league, boating, swimming and fishing parties. Horseshoe, tennis, and golf tournaments are also held. An intramural football league is among the fall activities, while a similar basketball league swings into action during the winter months. Additional sports activities offered are archery tournaments, swimming meets, and numerous bowling leagues. The Naval Station movie theater, located in the Recreation Building, #89, provides entertainment each night at 2000.

Band concerts are an additional source of entertainment, with music provided by the outstanding U.S. Naval Academy Band. The outdoor summer concerts are a highlight of this series.

A picnic area presents an opportunity for something different on warm days and nights. The recreation building also provides color television, reading lounges, and houses the bowling alleys, gymnasium, and a snack and refreshment bar. Dependents are cordially invited to use these facilities during non-working hours. Dependents under the age of 12 must be accompanied by an adult. Sailing facilities exist for those interested and qualified. Instruction classes for qualification are held from late spring into the month of August. The newest addition to the Naval Station facilities is a marina, available to all personnel. Rental charges and fees are \$25.00 per year for anchored buoys and \$50.00 per year for seawall moorings. Transient mooring are sometimes available for a limited period.

The various athletic teams of the U.S. Naval Academy provide a chance to see many fine athletes in competition. Admission for these events is free or minimal at most.

The Naval Station Library is in Building 46 and consists of 4,000 books, providing a varied selection of reading materials. The hours of operation are 0800-1600 Monday thru Friday.

Miscellaneous. Dogs, cats, and birds are permitted, but must be strictly controlled. All dogs must be immunized against rabies annually and registered with the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks.

Privately owned firearms are permitted subject to certain conditions. Shoulder type firearms are permitted to be kept in public quarters by residents. Pistols and revolvers may also be kept in public quarters provided they are registered with the Provost Marshal.

The Naval Station Post Office is located in the Recreation Building with its hours of operation being from 0900-1700 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CHECKING IN

Officers ordered to duty at the Naval Academy should report to the Officer Personnel Division, Administration Building, between 0800 and 1630. Outside of working hours the Naval Academy Duty Officer may be contacted through the telephone operator.

Enlisted men are ordered to duty at the Naval Station and should report to the Naval Station Personnel Office upon arrival.

Housing. Officer family and bachelor housing is administered by the Chief of Staff and Aide to the Superintendent through the

Personnel Officer. Two hundred thirty-six family units and 20 bachelor quarters are available for assignment to the approximately 400 officers normally assigned to the Academy. Eligible personnel are assigned to family quarters in the order of date of application for quarters.

No guest housing or temporary housing is available. The Off- Base Housing Referral Service maintained by the Personnel Office provides current listings of sale and rental housing in the local area.

Family housing for officers on duty at the Naval Station may be assigned at either the Naval Station or the Naval Academy, after application is made to the Commanding Officer of the Naval Station. Enlisted family housing is administered by the Commanding Officer of the Naval Station. One hundred fifty-five units are available and are assigned on the basis of rate, family size and date of application.

Bachelor enlisted quarters are available at the Naval Station and the Naval Academy and are assigned by the Commanding Officer, Naval Station. Bachelor officer quarters are provided by the Naval Academy when available and upon request from the Commanding Officer, Naval Station. When such quarters are not available, BAQ is paid in lieu thereof.

Transportation. Base taxis are available sometimes during normal working hours for transportation within the Academy grounds. Sedans are also available for the conduct of official business within the local area which includes Washington, Baltimoreand Annapolis. Chauffeurs are not available for these sedans. Individuals must have a government driver's license to drive these cars. Licenses

26 may be obtained by both civilian and military personnel through the Safety Officer in Halligan Hall.

Household goods. The Household Goods Division of the Supply and Fiscal Department provides service in connection with movement of inbound and outbound household goods, within Anne Arundel County, to all military and civilian personnel under official orders. For information on all aspects of your household goods shipments, call or visit the office.

Disbursing. The Disbursing Division of the Supply and Fiscal Department pays military and civilian salaries to personnel at local Naval activities, processes travel claims, provides transportation and reservation service for travel to be performed under official orders, and provides all normal disbursing services for military and civilian personnel.

The disbursing office, and the household goods division office are located on the first floor of Halligan Hall, the first building to the right after entering the Naval Academy through Gate #8. Visitors' parking spaces are available in front of the main entrance (which faces away from the public highway) of Halligan Hall. As the building is entered through the main entrance, the offices are to the left.

Medical facilities. The Naval Hospital, Annapolis, is located on a 17-acre site within the U.S. Naval Academy grounds. The complete general hospital facilities provide both outpatient and inpatient care to Armed Forces personnel and their dependents, active duty and retired, residing in Annapolis. In addition to general medicine and surgery, the extensive diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in the medical specialties of orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, opthalmology and otolaryngology.

A pamphlet entitled "Clinic Information" is available from the hospital and provides general information as to services, hours, and procedures. Eligible persons should become familiar with this information, particularly the administrative requirements for treatment of dependents.

The Medical Department, located on the ground floor of the Sixth Wing of Bancroft Hall, provides routine out-patient medical services to all military officers on duty at the Naval Academy. Under normal circumstances, Naval Academy civilians are expected to utilize local civilian medical facilities. Emergency treatment for illness or injury in the line of duty is provided by the Dispensary (Bancroft Hall) and, in case of serious injury, by the Naval Hospital.

Dental facilities. Complete dental service is available to military personnel. This includes examination and diagnosis, operative dentistry, oral surgery, periodontics, endodontics, and prostho- dontics (crown and bridge work and full and partial dentures). All midshipment are required to receive a three-agent stannous flouride treatment annually. This treatment isstrongly recommended for all other military personnel on an annual basis. This same treatment is also available to dependent children of school age during the month of June.

The dental department also provides each midshipman with a custom made athletic mouthguard during his plebe year. Replacement is made as often as necessary. Mouthguards are made for other military personnel engaged in athletics on a voluntary basis. The Dental Clinic is located on the ground floor of the Sixth Wing of Bancroft Hall.

Permits for motor vehicles. Motor Vehicle Identification Permits must be obtained from the Pass and Tag Office in Halligan Hall. Certification of adequate vehicle insurance coverage is required. This office also issues the USNA identification card.

Post Office. A post office is located in the basement of the Fifth Wing of Bancroft Hall. There also is a post office in the Recreation Building at the Naval Station.

Pet regulations. Cats and dogs at the Naval Academy should be registered with the Pass and Tag Office in Halligan Hall. The animals must be vaccinated for rabies and should always wear proper identification. Dogs should always be leashed or in an enclosed area and should never be allowed on Worden Field, other midshipmen practice areas, or any official function. Stray pets will be picked up by the Yard Police.

Midshipmen Store-Located in the Third Wing basement of Bancroft Hall, the Store is available to Commissioned Officers whose duty stations are in the Annapolis area, their dependents, and other Naval and Marine Corps officers on active duty. During the academic year, store hours are 0800-1200 and 1230-1630 Monday through Friday and 0800-1200 on Saturday. From graduation day to Labor Day, store hourse are 0800-1200 and 1230-1630 Monday through Friday.

Cobbler shop-Located in the Third Wing basement of Bancroft Hall, the Cobbler Shop is available to all commissioned officers whose duty stations are in the Annapolis area. The shop handles men's shoes only. Shop hours are the same as those of the Midshipmen Store.

Repair tailor shop—Located in the Fifth Wing Basement of Bancroft Hall, this shop will alter or stripe uniforms of Commissioned Officers whose duty stations are in the Annapolis area. Shop hours are the same as those of the Midshipmen Store.

Midshipmen uniform shop-Located in the Fifth Wing Basement of Bancroft Hall, this shop sells used uniforms purchased from departing midshipmen, to Naval officers and chief petty officers on active duty. Hours are 0800-1200 and 1230-1630 Monday through Friday.

Barber shops—The three barber shops are located in the basements of the third, seventh and eighth wings. They are available to commissioned officers on active duty whose offices are in Bancroft Hall; officers of the Superintendents Staff; Commanding Officers, Officers-in-Charge, Heads of Departments, and Executive Officers of commands under the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy. Shop hours during the academic year are 0800-1200 and 1300-1700 Monday through Friday and 0800-1200 on Saturday. From graduation day to Labor Day, the shops will be closed on Saturdays.

Press shop. Located in the Fifth Wing basement of Bancroft Hall, the Press Shop dry cleans and presses officer uniforms. It is available to the same patrons aS the barber shops. Shop hours are the same as those of the Midshipmen Store.

Laundry and dry cleaning—Located adjacent to the Main Power Plant, the Laundry is available to commissioned Officers whose duty stations are in the Annapolis area and civilian faculty members of the U.S. Naval Academy. Information on pick-up and delivery schedules and hours of operation are available at Extension 621 or 453.

Exchange facilities. The Main Navy Exchange is located in the North Severn Village, adjacent to the Commissary Store with branch stores at the Naval Hospital and Ricketts Hall Enlisted Barracks. An automobile service station is also located in the North Severn Area. Hours of operation for the Main Navy Exchange, the Service Station and the Commissary Store are: Sunday & Monday—Closed Tuesday thru Thursday—0930-1700 Friday-0930-1900

Satu rday-0830-1330

Legal assistance. Legal assistance is provided Naval Station Military Personnel and dependents at the Naval Station Judge Advocate Office, located in the Naval Station Administration Building. The Naval Academy Staff Judge Advocate provides legal assistance to midshipmen and officer personnel and dependents. Services include advice and assistance in personal legal problems such as accidents, leases, contracts, preparation of legal documents, including wills and powers of attorney, and referral to civilian attorneys if necessary.

Legal assistance is available by appointment at the Naval Station from 0900-1100 and 1300-1500 Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and at the Naval Academy Administration Building from 1300-1600, Tuesday and Thursday.

Schools. The Naval Academy Primary School is located at the Golf Course on the Naval Station. Children of military personnel stationed at the Naval Academy or the Naval Station, civilian faculty members of the Academy and military families residing in the area are eligible to attend. The program covers four-year junior kinder- garden, and Grades 1-3. There is a monthly tuition fee and a small initiation fee. Bus service is provided. Contact the school at extension 454 for further information. Within the city of Annapolis there is a variety of schools both public and private. There also is a nursery at North Severn for children aged six months to 10 years. **Private pleasure craft moorings. A** limited number of moorings are available at the Academy. The Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Station, assigns mooring spaces.

All undocumented vessels used in Maryland water must be registered by the Department of Chesapeake Bay Affairs if they are propelled by a motor of more than $7^{1}/2$ horsepower or if they are sail boats over 25 feet long. The cost is \$2.00 for title fee and \$2.00 registration.

Officers' and faculty club. All commissioned officers of the Armed Services of the United States, and foreign nations, who are assigned to the Naval Academy for duty are automatically members of the Club when they report for duty. Other active or retired commissioned officers, current or retired members of the civilian faculty of the Naval Academy, certain Civil Service employees of the

Academy or dependents may make application for membership by applying to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Application forms are available from either the Superintendent's staff offices or the Club itself. For complete information on Club facilities and services, a brochure is available at the Club Office.

Hours of operation: Cafeteria: Monday-Friday 1130-1315 Supper Club & Dancing: Monday-Thursday Closed Friday (Seafood Buffet) 1800-2030 Saturday (open menu) 1830-2130 Sunday (Beef Buffet) 1700-2000 **Brigantine Bar:** Monday, Tuesday, Thursday—1130-2200 Wednesday-1130-1900 Friday-1130-1930 Satu rday -1300-1900 Sunday-1400-1800 Happy hour: Monday thru Thursday-1630-1730

The Club also maintains and administers a swimming pool for all of its members adjacent to the Perry Circle housing area. There are seasonal charges for pool membership. Membership is limited to members of the Officers' and Faculty Club.

Two other naval activities, while not directly associated with the Naval Academy, are located at Annapolis. They are the Naval Ship Research and Development Center (NRSDC) and the Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center (ECAC). Both are located directly opposite the Naval Academy on 65 acres of Severn River waterfront.

NRSDC. The function of the Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Annapolis Division, is to conduct research and development in many fields related to shipboard machinery and control systems, particuarly related to submarines.

Under the guidance of the Technical Director of the Laboratory, advanced scientific investigations and experiments are performed in mechanical systems, hydraulic systems, piping systems, gas turbines, thermoelectricity, fuel cells, submarine atmosphere purification, lubricants, friction and wear, structural metals and alloys, information transmission and control systems, vibration and noise suppression, deep ocean technology, reliability and maintainability, and human engineering.

The Ralph K. James Magnetic Fields Laboratory, the only one of its kind in the United States for studies of magnetic fields of electrical equipment; anecholic chambers for studies related to the silencing of submarine machinery; shock test facilities, a deep submergence pressure tank complex; and high speed digital computer center are additional unique facilities which have been established for advanced research and development studies to solve Fleet problems. It has completely equipped shopsto support the research and development effort.

ECAC. The second activity is the Department of Defense, Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center, which occupies approximately 45,000 square feet of space at NSRDC for technical, administrative and computer activities.

ECAC, established in February, 1961, is responsible for the development of analytical means of determining whether planned military communications and electronic equipment will operate in their intended environment without unacceptable degradation due to unintentional interference. The research and development at the Center includes the development of mathematical models, computer techniques and analytical capabilities with which to predict radio frequency interference in large scale communications and electronic environment. The Center operates one of the largest digital computers in the area.

END

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