THE CUBA FAMILY ARCHIVES FOR SOUTHERN JEWISH HISTORY AT THE BREMAN MUSEUM

Mss 387, Gordon Family Papers

Box 4, File 6

Gordon, Jack – Naval Academy memorial chair, 1941-1999, undated

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From: THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To: Ensign Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr., D-7(9), USSR,
U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School,
U. S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Maryland.

Via: Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy.

Subject: Appointment in United States Naval Reserve.

Inclosure: (A) Commission.

1. Having been appointed an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve to rank from May 15, 1941, the Bureau takes pleasure in transmitting herewith your commission, dated April 19, 1941. You are hereby assigned to the Volunteer Reserve for General Service (Duty Outlay) effective on the date you execute acceptance and oath of office under your commission.

2. Acceptance and Oath of Office

Delivered with congratulations

G. C. Wood

By direction

ACCEPTANCE AND OATH OF OFFICE

I, Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr., do hereby accept the above appointment, and having been appointed an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter: So help me God.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
Annapolis, Maryland

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of MAY 15 1941, 19

Authorized to administer oaths for purposes of Naval administration and justice

(C. J. Zondorak, Lieut. U.S. Navy, to Superintendent)

(INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)
May 1, 1950.

Dr. Samuel L. Gordon
3 Homewood Road
Hartsdale, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Gordon:

Upon my return to New London Saturday
I found your letter of the thirteenth and a letter
from your father inquiring about your brother Ensign
Jack E. Gordon, Jr.

I appreciate your kind letter, but anything
I did to clarify the record or attempt to obtain
recognition for your brother's deeds was simply my duty.

You inquire as to whom I am, and under
what circumstances I knew your brother.

I was the First Corps Chaplain under
General Wainwright in the Northern Luzon Campaign and in
Batang. Six times wounded in action, bayoneted and left
for dead on the death march, a guerrilla for a year in
the P.I., a prisoner in the P.I. Japan and Manchuria and one
of the survivors of the "Hell-ships".

I first met your brother in Billibid Prison
Manila P.I. about the middle of October 1944, but did not
become very well acquainted with him until our detail
began the faithful journey to Japan from Manila on Dec. 13th
1944. Your description tallies with the lad that I knew
as Jack Gordon and Ensign in Uncle Sam's Navy. I happened
to know the Naval files a little better than the
average Army person as I was the Catholic Chaplain in Billibid
Prison, which was the central Prison Hospital for Luzon and
manned exclusively by Naval Doctors. The entire staff of
the old Prison hospital was on that ship and Drs. Smith,
Langdon and myself were the only survivors. It was quite
natural then that we should be in the section with the
Naval personnel on that detail, which was composed chiefly
of junior Army Field Officers, Civilians, and Naval personnel
chiefly Doctors and Corps men.

The story of the trip is briefly this.
We breakfasted at Billibid on rice gruel about five A.M.
and were prepared to leave the Prison about 6:00 A.M. After
standing in line for an hour, we were sent back to our
barracks, apparently there was some doubt about whether
the detail should sail or not that day. At eleven we were
again lined up and this time we were marched to the Manila
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again lined up and this time we were marched to the Manila
waterfront, where we saw for the first time the damage
and destruction done to the Port Area by the Americans in their bombings of Sept 21, 1944 and subsequent bombings. We were assembled on pier 7 and stayed there until 6:00 P.M. when we were loaded on the Oryoka Maru. Our section drew hold No 2, under the bridge. We had what we considered a good meal that night, a warm like fish and good rice. Much better chow than we had been getting in Filibid. There was only sitting room for our gang in the hold. The next morning we received the same menu for breakfast. About the time we had finished our chow the Americans attacked us, around 9:00 A.M. The Japs manned the pompons on deck and the anti-aircraft three inch on decks, we were under a constant machine gun barrage from then on until 4:30 that afternoon someplace in Subic Bay just past Corregidor. The Japs were good enough gunners to keep the Americans from hitting us with a bomb, we had some casualties from machine gun fire, I was wounded myself but the Jap women and children, and the convalescent Japs who were in the upper decks were badly slaughtered. Our positions in the hold prevented us from great machine gun casualties.

Some of our doctors went up topside and helped with the Nip wounded through the night and the Japs who could be, were evacuated from the ship during the night. About four in the morning we were alerted and ordered to be prepared to evacuate ship and to take no shoes or gear. Dawn came and no evacuation had been ordered. About six thirty a detail of doctors were taken up topside and I learnt later were put in a row boat and started towards shore. At about 7:00 A.M. The Americans were back again, there were no Jap gunners on deck now and a bomb was placed in the aft hold and another in our hold, the one in the aft hold killed about 200 Americans, the one in our hold only a couple as it went off before it hit our section. After that we were ordered to abandoned ship and as we were the Americans were returning again, they apparently recognized our V signs and did not drop anything but tipped their wings to us. Most of us had to swim ashore which was about a mile. We were just off Olongapo, the old Naval Dry dock station. Some of us went through the ship before attempting to swim ashore. The cabins, the salons etc were filled with Jap dead, mostly women and children machine-gunned the day before. After making the mile swim to shore we were taken in hand by Jap Marines. We had little clothes left-most a G-string and an undershirt, but we were permitted to lie around on shore for most of the day. About noon of that day the American fliers came back and dropped a few bombs in the center of the Oryoka Maru. She burst into flames and in a few minutes Davey Jones claimed what was left of her. Towards dusk we were all herded into the old tennis courts at Olongapo 1417 of the original detail of 1619 were still alive. This was our home for a week. Fortunately for us there was a water spicket on
the court and it was one period when we had enough water. During the next week we had four meals, each consisting of two table spoons of uncooked rice per meal. Towards the end of the week those who were without clothes, we issued denim slacks and coats. We buried 19 just outside the court in shell holes. Now if you should say you cannot feed and clothes, house and hospitalize 1400 or more men on a tennis court for a week, I would have to disagree with you for I have seen it done.

From Olongapo we moved to San Fernando Pampanga by truck, half of the prisoners going one day and half the other. At San Fernando half of us were housed in the Penitentary and the other half in a theatre. Here we received two hot meals on two days a mixture of rice and sweet potatoes (locally called camotias). About 20 of the seriously injured were taken from our detail at San Fernando. We thought they were going back to the hospital at Bilibid. Some were envious. Rumor had it they were taken out and shot. From the best information I can gather that is what happened, none of them were ever heard of again, and they did not appear at either Cabanatuan or Bilibid from the statements of those whom I knew who were left there.

On the morning of Dec 24, 44, without feeding we were loaded in box cars and shipped North. We passed by Clark Field while an air battle was going on and the only reason we were not then bombed, they had a more important target. About 4:00 A.M. Christmas morning 1944 we arrived at San Fernando La Union. We were unloaded and corralled in a field until dawn. None of us had shoes and we walked over the gravel roads to the outskirts of the town to a trade school. We were fed two meals that day, 3/4ths a canteen cup each of the rice and sweet potato mixture. About 7:00 P.M. that night we marched again in the dark, barefooted, over the gravel roads for about ten miles to the beach. We came up behind the the Japs who were lying on the beach back of machine guns. Here we were allowed to rest and the sand made a good bed - we used to concrete floors, steel decks and wooden floors. We never knew a bed from the time of incarceration until liberation.

About five on the morning of Dec. 26 we were awakened and given a rice ball each to eat. We thought there was another march in store for us but that was incorrect. We spent the day on the beach and were allowed to go in the bay for a bath the only one we had had since leaving Bilibid and the only one the rest would have for a long time and that most would ever have. Two Lt. Col's died here that day and were buried in the sands. One of them an old friend of mine who had served in the Philippines for almost twenty five years - Edmunds. At dusk we received a water ration and two table spoons of uncooked rice. At four the next morning we were awakened and lined up and waited for three hours - no breakfast. At seven we were marched to the other side of the isthmus, where the Japs
had just finished unloading two transports of Cavalry. We were loaded into dorms. About 1150 were put on one transport and 236 of us on the second. I was on the second and so was Jack. It was mostly the Filibid Doctors Corps men, Naval Officers and a few Army files and a couple of civilians. The larger ship was to feed their prisoners. Our group was to go without food except for the scraps that came from the Mips mess due to the fact that our rations were on the other ship. We were on this boat from Dec 27 until Jan 6, 1950. We got about four meals during that time about a cup of rice for each meal and a water ration of about a half a cup a day. We had good order and only lost six from malnutrition. We were of course very hungry but the morale of the men was superb under the conditions and we had perfect control. So much so that when a propeller was shot off our ship one night and the depth bombs were unloaded from above, the few who got scared were quieted at once. Oh, they were a wonderful gang of men.

Jan 6, 1950 we were unloaded at Takao Bay Dock and placed on a dormy and taken to a ship in the bay. It was the ship that had the rest of our detail on it. Apparently they were so anxious to get out of Lingayen Bay on Dec. 27th that they could not take time to put us all on one ship.

Here we were fed again. Rice and a soup that had meat in it as well as some very tasty Formosan vegetables. Three meals a day on the seventh and eighth. In the afternoon allowed up on deck for a running. Here we were able to look over the harbor and could see that the Americans had been doing a lot of effective bombing and our hopes and our morale was high. When the time came to go back into the holds 500 of us were ordered into the forward hold, which had been filled with ammunition they had not been able to unload in the Philippines, and which had just been unloaded that day at Takao. When the five hundred of us got in this hold we had nothing but squatting room. We were fed that night soup and rice and again the next morning the same diet. Just as we had finished eating our chow we heard airplane motors and then all hell broke loose.

Four bombs had been dropped in our hold. by the allied fliers. It seemed that hot irons went across my head neck, arms and legs. My companions whom I had just been talking to were all dead except one, a big chunk of his head was out and he was conscious. I was bleeding from the head neck arms and legs. Got up and realized I was all together. Gave everyone general absolution. And the wounded started hollering for me so I went to work bleeding profusely. Thought it was the end and wanted to do all I could before the end came. The naval doctors followed. But we had a mess on our hands over three hundred dead and most of the rest wounded. I knew we had to clear
the mess and make room to make the wounded more comfortable. I called for volunteers among the non-wounded and the seriously wounded to stack the dead on one side of the hold. Your brother Ensign Jack Gordon was one of those who volunteered and did a wonderful job getting the dead all together on one side of the ship. He was not seriously wounded but had a couple of flesh cuts from bomb fragments. After the dead were cleared and a place was cleared where the legless and theamputees could be cared for, Jack was quite helpful in trying to comfort the wounded and feed them during the three days and nights we were confined in the hold with no medical care from the Japs. He was a fine outstanding man. I never knew his religion. It never mattered to me. In fact I knew he believed in God and could care for his fellowman. We were all American and comrades and he was a real comrade to his fellow soldiers in one of our darkest hours.

We were taken out of this hold on the afternoon of Jan 12, 1950. (We had been bombed on the 9th) That is all who could walk. We had to leave the others. On the 13th the dead were taken ashore and buried in a common grave. In the afternoon of the 13th we were transferred to another ship. There were still over a thousand of us alive. Here we were placed in bays (a section of the hold planked off making a shelf large enough to hold 25 men and another 25 were on the deck underneath). We happened to be in the same section, or bay. We sailed from Takao on Jan 14, 1950. Those of us who reached Moji arrive Jan 30, 1950.

The last phase of our trip from the P.O. to Japan, was the most costly in human lives, even tho we were not attacked between Takao and Moji. We left with almost 1100 still alive and arrived at Moji with less than 500 and another 250 died within two months after our arrival in Japan.

We were now in northern waters and were all very poorly clothed. Our diet in this phase of the trip was regular but meager. We received about eight table-spoons of water per day per person, and twice a day we got a half a tea cup of steamed rice. The men were all suffering from malnutrition, years of starvation, exposure, neglect, and no medicines. The doctors personal supplies had been used up. I thought that Jack was getting along fairly well. He was conserving his strength, took things easy, spent most of his time in the bay reclining but about a week before he died he developed some dysentery. We had talked frequently together and had smoked the same cigarette. Whenever someone in the bay produced a cigarette it was passed around for all to get a puff and everyone was always solicitous that the man who owned it would have a last drag on it. I don't know whether you can appreciate the comradeship of the cigarette. But it bound us all together
There was no question of who you were or what you were. We were all buddies and we were sharing in the great good that one of our members had. The best was almost not quite good enough for the rest who shared your trials sufferings and the inhumanities of the enemy. It may seem a little thing to Americans at home used to all the abundance our country has but in the days of want nothing is more precious than tobacco and when that is shared with all your group is brings a comrade, that has no parallel in human life. It's treating your neighbor as yourself. It's treating him as you want to be treated and it is one of the great goods that comes from human suffering and want. Reduced to the least common denominator you realize you need your brother and he needs you, and those who do not realize this are swept away early in the game.

Your brother as I remember it died early in the morning of Jan 29th some distance from Japan and was buried at sea the day before the rest of us landed on the Island of Kyuchu. I did not know him long. He spent most of his prison days at Cabanatuan and I was never there, but during the days we were thrown together I got to like him very much. He came through when it counted and I will always consider him one of the great unselfish men who have crossed my pathway and I'm glad that I knew him and saw him at his best.

You and your family have every reason to be proud of him. He served his country well. He willingly helped his fellow prisoners in their darkest hours and gave unselfishly of himself reflecting great credit on his parents his family and his country. May his memory live long and may the nation have many others who will imitate his virtue and his valor.

As the senior officer who survived the bombing at Takau Bay Taiwan, I recommended all those who participated in the relief of the wounded after the bombing there for an appropriate decoration. My recommendation had to be made to the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Many were gone. The Army decided to give them all a bronze Star and as your brother was among the twenty that I recommended for a decoration he received it from the source to which I had the recommendation.

This has become a rather lengthy letter. I hope it contains the information that you requested. It will be a pleasure to meet you personally sometime, and if you should ever journey this way know that you are always a welcome guest here.

I am sending a somewhat shorter letter to your father. You can let him read this and there will be no need of repeating all the things said here.

With every best wish I ask the privilege of remaining,

Very sincerely yours,

Rev. John T. Duffy, Col. USA retired.
January 6, 1999

Samuel L. Gordon, MD  
80 Spoonbill Road  
Lantana, FL 33462  

Sam  

Dear Dr. Gordon,

On behalf of the Alumni Association, it is my pleasure to thank you for your support of the Honor Chair program at the United States Naval Academy. What an ideal way to honor your brother, ENS Jack B. Gordon, Jr., USNR.

The enclosed diagram of Alumni Hall will give you a good idea of where the chair you have reserved is placed. Your brother's Honor Chair is located in Section S, Row 3, Seat 4, in the Non-alumnus section. As you requested, the wording on the brass plate will read as follows:

ENS JACK B. GORDON, JR., USNR  
#97687 COMMUN OFFICER  
CORREGIDOR PI 1942 – POW  
HERO & PATRIOT 3/16/20 – 1/25/45

If you are planning to visit Annapolis and would like to view your Honor Chair, the plate should be in place by mid-March.

If you should have any questions, do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Peltosalo, Honor Chair Coordinator, at 410-263-4448 Ext. 127.

Again, our many thanks and all the best!

Sincerely,

H. A. Seymour, Jr.  
Captain, USN, Retired  
Vice President  
The Naval Academy Fund

Enclosure
September 27, 1988

Dear Doc,

Well, we have returned from our trip to Baltimore and Annapolis. And is that Naval Academy ever impressive!!!! We had what could be called a super VIP treatment highlighted with a memorial service in the Navy Chapel ending with taps played by the Navy bugler. Simply extraordinary.

As per your request, I took off an hour to meet with Captain H. A. Seymour, vice president of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association. As you remember, they are the people we contacted back in 1991 when you expressed a desire to establish a memorial to your brother, Jack. Captain Seymour gave me the enclosed package of information. There is, quite literally, no limit to the amount of money that they would most gladly accept. I told Captain Seymour that I had no idea of the dollar value you had in mind; no idea at all.

Accordingly, I suggested that Captain Seymour telephone you in, say, two weeks unless you call him to discuss your interest before that time. Another thought; perhaps you might care to drive down to Annapolis on your way down South for the winter. Perhaps if you spent an afternoon there, you would get a better idea of their interests. They'ed love to show you around.

Good luck!

[Signature]
2 December 1991

Dr. Sam Gordon
1371 Lands End Road
Lantana, FL 33462

Dear Sam,

It was good to talk to you last week. I hope you and yours had a happy Thanksgiving.

As I mentioned on the phone, I'll be happy to meet with you and Dick Willstatter at your convenience.

I've enclosed some material which pertains to Jack's training at the Academy in 1941. He obviously did very well here.

Dick has sent a very interesting package to me which details the events leading to Jack's death. Although it is certainly not a happy story, it makes me believe that you must be extremely proud of him.

I'll look forward to seeing you soon. In the interim, please accept my very best wishes.

Sincerely,

MARK TUZO

MT/jsh
Enclosures
cc: Mr. Richard Willstatter
APPOINTMENT IN NAVAL RESERVE

From: THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To: Ensign Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr., B, V(G), U.S.N.
U.S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School
U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland.

Via: Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy.

Subject: Appointment in United States Naval Reserve.
Inclusion: (A) Commission.

1. Having been appointed an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve to rank from May 15, 1941, the Bureau takes pleasure in transmitting herewith your commission, dated April 18, 1941. You are hereby assigned to the General Service (Desk duties) effective on the date you execute acceptance and oath of office under your commission.

2. Your mobilization assignment will be as determined by the U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY Annapolis, Maryland MAY 15 1941 C. F. KLEITZ, Chief of Bureau.

Delivered with congratulations

G. C. Wood

II. R. Rochester

(By direction)

ACCEPTANCE AND OATH OF OFFICE

I, Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr., do hereby accept the above appointment, and having been appointed an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
Annapolis, Md.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of MAY 15 1941, 19.

Authorized to administer oaths for purposes of Naval administration and justice

(Signature and official title)

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

C. J. ZONDORAK, Lieut., U.S. Navy.

Due to Superintendent.
From: The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
To: Ensign Jack B. Gordon, Jr., D-V(G), USNR.,
U. S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Maryland.

Via:

Subject: Release from active duty.

References: (a) Executive Order of September 8, 1939.
(b) Naval Appropriation Act for current fiscal year.

1. When directed by your Commanding Officer, upon
execution of the Acceptance and Oath of Office under your com-
mission as an Ensign, D-V(G), U. S. Naval Reserve, you will
report for physical examination and, upon completion thereof,
consider yourself detached from all duty which you may now be
performing. You will proceed to your home, and, upon arrival,
consider yourself released from all active duty.

2. The records of the Bureau of Navigation indicate
that your official home address at time of entrance on duty was:

1102 St. Charles Place, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

3. You will report in writing to your Naval Dis-
trict headquarters, giving the date of your arrival home, and
your address. Keep the Commandant of your District advised of
any change in your official residence.

4. This release from active duty is not a dis-
charge from the Naval Reserve but merely a change from active
to inactive duty status, and you are subject to the laws and
regulations governing the Naval Reserve and to recall to active
duty in time of war or national emergency. Upon release
from active duty, you are free to accept civilian employment.

5. Pay and travel expense under these orders will
be chargeable against appropriation, "Pay, Subsistence and
Transportation of Naval Personnel".
NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(MOW BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL)
MEMORANDUM

May 15, 1942

Re: Missing in Action – Reserve Officer

NAME: Ansign Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr., D.V(G)

MISSING SINCE: May 6, 1942

CAUSE: Capitulation of Corregidor

PLACE: Asiatic Area

ATTACHED TO: Fort Mills, Corregidor Coa 16

Copy to:

Bureau concerned:
Nav-31 (Mrs. Freeman)
Nav-32 (Navy Directory)
Nav-164 (Lieutenant Clark)
Nav-367 (Miss Giller) Aviators
Nav-3212 (Lieutenant Breedlove)
Nav-3614 (Mr. Tudge)
Nav-3652 (Promotions Sec.)
Nav-3653 & Mr. Hobgood – Reserve Registrar and Fitness Reports.
Officers Statistical Units (Rm. 2612)
Discipline Division
Bu Aero (Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Evans, Jr.)
Bu S&A (Admin. Ex. Division)
Bu S&A (Officers' Accounts)
Bu M&S (Mr. Douglas)
JAG's Office (Bonded Officer)
Navy Relief Society
Navy Mutual Aid
Bu Nav Files
Corres. Files
Miss Lyons, Mail and File Div.
Comdt. 6th Naval District.
School (Training) Midshipmen School U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM
March 23, 1943

Re: Officers Reported as Prisoners of War.

NAME: Ensign Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr., D-7(6), United States Naval Reserve.

DATE: (Previously reported missing in action May 6, 1942)

PLACE: Philippine Islands (Asian Area)

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: U.S. 272 from Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Feb. 23, 1943

NEXT OF KIN: Mrs. Edie G. Gordon (Mother)
1028 St. Charles Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Copy to:
P-324 Assistant Registrar, if U.S.N.
P-3201 Discipline Section, Officer Performance Div.
P-3220 Miss Horan, if U.S.N.
P-323 Miss Dunne, if U.S.N.
P-326 Miss Snyder, if U.S.N.
P-329 Fitness Report Reviews
P-316 Mrs. Freeman
P-2314 Miss Lyons
P-7 Chaplains Division (if Chaplain Corps)
P-3101 (1) P-23221 (2) (if Reserve)
P-3211 (1) P-23215 (2) P-329 (3) (if Reserve)
P-3630 Reserve Aviation (Miss Giller)
P-3637 V-7 Program (if Reserve)
P-3120c Merchant Marine (if Reserve)
Bureau of Aeronautics (if aviator) Comdr. S. H. Warner
Bureau S & A (Master Accounts Division) (if letter not sent)
Navy Allotment Office
Navy Relief Society

If bonded officer, send copy to:
Bu S & A (Att. Officer Personnel Div.)

If carried on rolls, copy to Officers' Accounts, Bu S & A
Records and Statistics Division
Miss Wilson (if letter not sent)

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (if letter not sent)
Bureau concerned (if Reserve)
Comdr. ______ Naval District (if Reserve)

Press Relations, attention Mr. Templeton

Navy Mutual Aid Association (if member)
Capt. J. P. Jackson, Office of Judge Advocate General
Prisoners of War Information Bureau, War Dept., (if letter not sent)
Casualties and Allotments files
Naval Training (if Reserve)
J. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen School,
Bupers File
Annapolis, MD.
From: Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr.
Midshipman, USNR.

To: The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Subject: Appointment as Midshipman, Volunteer Reserve, in the United States Naval Reserve.

1. I hereby accept appointment as Midshipman, Volunteer Reserve, in the United States Naval Reserve.

Appointment dated: February 14, 1941

Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr.
(Signature - Full Name)

OATH OF OFFICE

Having been appointed a Midshipman, Volunteer Reserve, in the United States Naval Reserve, I, Jack Benjamin Gordon, Jr., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Annapolis, Maryland

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of February, 1941.

R. G. Tobin
Commander, USN.

(See reverse side for instructions)
February 14, 1941. Executed oath of office and accepted appointment as Midshipman, Volunteer Reserve, in the United States Naval Reserve, this date, in accordance with Chief of BuNav. letter Nav-1657-ATS QR/QL11 (61) of January 25, 1941.

Enlistment as an A.S., V-7, U.S.N.R., is hereby terminated, effective February 13, 1941.

C. C. WOOD
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy
Secretary, Academic Board
By direction
### Reserve Midshipman (Deck)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gordon, Jack Benjamin, Jr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Name</td>
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| 3-23-43. Buried notified NA by memo that Ensign J.E. Gordon was a Prisoner of War in the Philippine Islands (Asiatic Area). (Previously reported missing in action May 6, 1942). |

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<table>
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ACADEMIC RECORD

NAME: GIOVANNI, Jack Benjamin, Jr.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ordnance and Gunnery</td>
<td>3.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seamanship</td>
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 Academic Mark: 3.25

REPORTED MISSING SINCE: May 6, 1942  CAUSE: Capitulation of Corregidor
PLACE: Asiatic Area  ATTACHED TO: Fort Mills, Corregidor

U.S.N.A.—1-13-41—450
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<td>3.00 3.09 3.03</td>
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<td>3.1 3.2 3.5 3.2</td>
<td>3.25 3.37 3.29</td>
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**Subject**

**Checked**

Sum: 937  Final: 3.12
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Instructor's Impression

1st: Please show more effort in the future.

2nd: Continue with the same level of interest.

3rd: Interested; good worker.

Initials: J.B.
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Subject: Navigation
Checked: YRA
Sum: 1070
Final: 3.57

Year: U.S.N.A.—1-17-41—1000
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Instructor's Impression     Initials

Mar 7: Worked 3.8 on rev. arising. This week two weeks work. This week he turned in nice work.
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3.5  3.1  2.8</td>
<td>3.16  291  308</td>
<td>C. Hunter</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3.0  3.3  3.2</td>
<td>3.17  318  318</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>E. van</td>
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Year
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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**Instructor's Impression**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>Above average - has great interest and willingness</th>
<th>Initials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Above average</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
INFORMATION/RESEARCH FOR CAPTAIN CHIP SEYMOUR:

There are two places to contact in order to locate records for Dr. Samuel L.
Gordon’s brother and he must do this himself as a family member

1. He can call, E-mail or submit a formal written request which includes as much
information as is available to him (i.e. complete name, birth date & place, SS#,
dates of service (mission, etc.), proof of death of his brother, etc.) to the:

    National Archives and Records Administration
    National Personnel Records Center
    Civilian Personnel Records
    111 Winnebago Street
    St. Louis, Missouri 63118-4199

    E-mail: center@CPR.nara.gov
    Phone: (314)425-5761
    Fax: (314)425-5719

2. Or he can submit same, via mail, to:

    National Personnel Records Center
    (MPRC) GSA
    9700 Page Boulevard
    St. Louis, Missouri 63132

    Attn: Navy Records

PS. The USNA Personnel Office informed me that no record information would
be given out over the telephone and that many earlier records have been destroyed
in a fire, so unfortunately, they do not have any information (service #’s) for those
individuals.

-Elizabeth
Private Support of the United States Naval Academy

The Naval Academy Mission Statement:

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.

Introduction

People are often surprised to learn that the federal government does not pay for everything at the Naval Academy. Nonetheless, private support has played an important role in the evolution of the Academy from a small naval school, to a true academy, to an institution of international renown.

As we consider the future of the Naval Academy, it is essential to examine the potential for private support to take this institution to an even higher level of excellence. We approach this task with resolve and clarity of purpose.

Our vision focuses first on the core requirement of our existence: the Naval Academy must be the premier undergraduate institution for Navy and Marine Corps officer development. Naval Academy graduates must demonstrate honor, courage, and commitment in their roles as officers in our Naval Service. They must form the head, heart and soul of our professional officer corps.

A broader view of the Naval Academy’s role considers the reality of, and the potential for, the institution’s impact on our society and the world. If America is to remain a principled nation and world leader, it must produce leaders of steadfast values capable of superior performance and sound judgment. If we as a people are to remain great, we must encourage and develop individuals who aspire to greatness.

The Naval Academy has a remarkable record of producing leaders for the naval service, joint command, space exploration, and for the distinctly civilian pursuits of business and government. The bond that ties these graduates together is a commitment to both lead...and serve. They share a sense that their gifts and the talents developed in the crucible of the Academy program are not for their benefit alone, but for the betterment of the nation that provided for their training.

Below we consider what it will take to build on this record in the approaching era of rapid change and tremendous uncertainty.

The Navy’s Commitment

The Naval Academy is the Navy’s premier “flagship institution” and its single largest source of new officers. During the Cold War the Academy produced 14% of the Navy’s unrestricted line officers and yet 51% of those who rose to flag rank. Today, following the post-Cold War reduction of forces, the Academy produces 33% of the Navy’s unrestricted line officers. The decisions taken to reduce officer accessions
disproportionately in favor of the Academy reflect the Navy’s commitment to the institution and the value it places on the officers prepared here. These decisions make the Academy even more important to the Navy’s future than it has been in the past.

The Navy’s commitment is further demonstrated in its decision to invest over $500 million dollars in the renovation of the Academy’s physical plant in the next decade. The historic buildings of the yard were built around the turn of the century, and most of the rest of our complex was built in the 1950s and ‘60s. The Navy has begun a series of renovations which will re-capitalize the living and academic infrastructure of the Academy by 2008.

The Navy’s commitment comes at a time of tremendous financial pressure. One need not follow national politics closely to know that the military has borne the brunt of efforts to balance the federal budget. The Navy has seen appropriations fall by 45% since 1988. What this means to the Academy is considerable capital support, but a stable or marginally diminished program budget for the foreseeable future.

The Navy has committed itself to the Academy’s continued existence and to the support of the current program. In a strong show of support, the Chief of Naval Operations endorsed a “stable budget” for the Naval Academy. Under this arrangement, only Congress may direct cuts to the President’s approved budget for the Naval Academy—no resources will be reclaimed by the Navy to meet emergent contingencies in other areas.

It is within this environment that the Superintendent must lead the Naval Academy: either he shall consign himself to leading within the status quo, or he must seek other means to enhance the margin of excellence. We believe the answer is clear. Private support can, and should, build on this bedrock of public support to ensure the Naval Academy remains the finest institution of its kind in the world.

**The Relationship of Public and Private Support**

Our quest for private support begins on the foundation of a firm public commitment to the Naval Academy. We do not seek to offset reductions in public funding or to buttress an institution in danger of imminent decline or extinction, but to take something that is clearly superior and make it better.

Private support provides tremendous leverage in this environment. Only in circumstances where safety, adequate facilities, maintenance, and operations support already exist can institutional leaders use private donations exclusively for the enhancement of programs and facilities. Only in this environment can a marginal increase in resources provide disproportional returns in excellence.

Achievement in every human endeavor depends upon leadership. Individuals with vision, and the passion and commitment to see that vision to fruition, make the difference between what is and what can be. Philanthropy is a uniquely American way to exercise personal leadership.

But who shall provide leadership of this kind for the Naval Academy? Just as wealth and intelligence are unevenly distributed throughout society, so too is an appreciation of the importance and potential of the Naval Academy. While we may rely on society at large to understand and support an adequate academy, a truly great Naval
Academy will depend upon those with special vision, passion, commitment, and
generosity.

There is a definite link between private support and institutional greatness. All of
our nation’s great universities, both public and private, benefit from the commitment and
financial support of those who believe in their potential for excellence. We believe that
there are many people who are willing to demonstrate similar aspirations for the Naval
Academy.

The U.S. Naval Academy Endowment Trust

The "Naval Academy Endowment Trust" has been created to provide the
Superintendent the resources needed to create excellence where opportunity now exists
and create opportunities where today there is none. The Trust will meet both immediate
and long-term needs of the Naval Academy in the pursuit of its stated mission. This
Trust will make it possible for the Superintendent to leverage excellence in the
preparation of midshipmen to “assume the highest responsibilities of command,
citizenship, and government.”

Centers of Excellence

The Fund will help the Superintendent establish programs within the “Centers of
Excellence” identified in the January 1997 “Vision for the Future.” These areas include
Character and Leadership Development, Intellectual Development, Admissions, Physical
Development, and Professional Development.

“Centers of Excellence” demonstrate the Naval Academy’s commitment to
excellence in the preparation of leaders in each of the core areas of its mission. These
Centers will serve as models to those who aspire to develop individuals of sound
character, mind, and body for service to nation and its many communities.
**Character and Leadership Development**

**Vision:** The Naval Academy shall become known as the premier institution in the nation for the preparation of leaders of character and the leader in the instruction of professional military ethics.

**Rationale:** Ethical lapses and poor leadership lose lives and national treasure in war and sacrifice the confidence of the American people during times of peace. Our Navy and Marine Corps need leaders with a finely developed ethical sense and the courage to act on their convictions.

**Components:**

1. **Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics**
   $500,000/year

   This center is the critical next step in making the Naval Academy the premier institution for the preparation of leaders of character, and the leader in the instruction of professional military ethics. The center will make it possible to continue the enhancement of our program by attracting leaders in the field to the Naval Academy, preparing our faculty for “ethics across the curriculum,” enriching the ethics curriculum, and providing national visibility for our ethics program. The Ethics Center will prepare case studies, host conferences and colloquia, conduct training seminars, and publish appropriate accounts of its work.

2. **Character Development Program**
   $30,000/year

   Integrity Development Seminar support.

   Plebe summer Holocaust Museum visit.

   Community Service program support.

3. **Leadership program enhancements**
   $200,000/year

   The entire Naval Academy program is designed to prepare leaders for the Naval Service, and most of this program is well funded. However, there are key opportunities to enhance our efforts in this area. Some of these include:

   - Distinguished speakers program.
   - Faculty and staff fellowships and colloquia emphasizing issues in military leadership to enhance the curriculum and improve the quality of instruction.
   - Leadership case study development.
Religious facility capital improvements

The Chapel has been a spiritual inspiration for midshipmen, alumni, and the local community for nearly a century. The Navy has recently invested over $3,000,000 in repairs to the Chapel structure, its distinctive dome, and its beautiful stained glass windows. Private support is necessary to restore its renowned organ and to provide for additional restoration of its lovely interior. We must allow this national landmark to continue to be a place of inspiration and strength to our spiritual community.

Religious program enhancements

Discussion

Two facts have become very clear over the past several years: first, the complexity and pace of today's society have confronted both young Naval Academy applicants and also Naval leaders with ever more difficult ethical dilemmas; second, the Naval Academy has a direct obligation to instill in its graduates the Naval Service Core Values of Honor, Courage and Commitment. We cannot assume that what was once adequate ethical training will suffice to prepare midshipmen for the leadership challenges they will face in the future.

The Naval Academy is a laboratory for developing leadership and moral reasoning skills like no other. Its unique program combines intense programs in ethical fitness, academic preparation, physical readiness, professional development, and military discipline. The Character and Leadership Development Center of Excellence integrates moral, ethical, character, and leadership development across every aspect of this experience. It is charged with developing an environment of honorable conduct and respect for human dignity as the minimum standard. Midshipmen are trained not to lie, cheat, or steal, and they are taught to do what is right and honorable, to lead by example, and to respect the personal dignity of each individual. They are imbued with an ethical basis for decision making in all facets of their personal and professional lives.

The spirit of the Honor Concept and Honor Treatise is infused into every aspect of the midshipman daily routine. Extensive honor and human relations education programs begin plebe summer and continue throughout the four-year program. Other programs build on this training. The Integrity Development Seminar program, core ethics course, ethics across curriculum, religious programming, and community service opportunities allow midshipmen to thoroughly explore the application of ethical theory to practical military decision-making, to develop a rich spiritual life, and to develop empathy, humility and commitment to others.

Endowed Distinguished Chairs in both Ethics and Leadership have added tremendous expertise and vigor to these programs. As special advisors to the Superintendent and other Academy leaders, the renowned ethicist and retired senior naval officer have had impact well beyond their classroom and midshipmen-advising...
responsibilities. Currently they are fully engaged in the effort to develop the Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics.

An important adjunct to the leadership program is the community service program run by midshipmen. The Naval Academy family is dedicated to making a difference in the Annapolis area, and our experience reveals that community service develops leadership abilities, problem-solving skills, and the ability to work with others. During the 1996-97 academic year, the Midshipman Action Group (MAG) coordinated 16,000 hours of service to a variety of educational, environmental and social services projects.

The Naval Academy also operates a multifaceted religious program. The Command Religious Program goals are: (1) strengthen the faith of midshipmen through dynamic and meaningful worship opportunities, (2) increase the spiritual knowledge and understanding by providing religious and education opportunities, and skillful, creative preaching, and (3) foster moral and spiritual well being through exemplary, pastoral leadership. Our key need in this area is to restore our religious facilities to their proper condition. Secondarily, we desire to provide funds to bring distinguished religious leaders to speak at the Academy.

The Naval Academy has been very successful in its efforts to produce leaders of character. It has been producing great leaders in all walks of life for over 150 years. Its graduates include hundreds of Admirals and Generals, one President, 73 Medal of Honor recipients, one Nobel Prize winner, 46 Astronauts, and 32 Rhodes scholars. Recently, the Naval Academy was recognized as one of the John Templeton Foundation’s Honor Roll for Character Building Colleges. We intend to build on these proud achievements.
Intellectual Development

Vision: The Naval Academy will provide the finest undergraduate education in the nation. Our program will assure the highest caliber teaching, enrichment opportunities for advanced midshipmen, and support systems such that every student develops to their fullest capacity.

Rationale: The Naval Service is becoming increasingly complex, both in its systems and equipment and in the geo-political environment within which it operates. A thorough undergraduate education is the best preparation for the training and intellectual challenges the Navy will provide its officers. Further, developing a reputation for providing the best undergraduate education available will attract the nation’s most capable young people to the Naval Service, and attract and retain gifted teachers.

Components:

Endowed distinguished professorships $22,000,000

Endowed professorships provide extraordinary benefits at the Naval Academy. These positions are created over and above the academic program provided by the government. They attract distinguished scholars to the Academy for a single year. Each new year brings a new, highly capable professor into the affected academic department. This rotating group of scholars brings a steady flow of new ideas and approaches to midshipmen and our permanent faculty. We seek to fund endowed professorships in each of the following specialties: Aerospace Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture/Marine and Ocean Engineering, Weapons Systems Engineering, English, Language Studies, Chemistry/Physics, Mathematics, Oceanography, and Computer Science.

Midshipmen Academic Support $250,000/year

The Naval Academy must be a good steward of the midshipmen it admits. The Navy and Marine Corps hire all our graduates. None may be allowed to graduate who are not prepared for the demands of the commission they would then receive. Since we admit no transfer students, every student who is unable to complete the program represents an opportunity lost. We must, therefore, dedicate the necessary resources to assure every midshipman has the tools to succeed. To accomplish this end, we intend to improve the Academic Center, the Writing Center, provide enhanced learning and study skills support, and establish a Multimedia Learning Laboratory.
Midshipmen Enrichment  $250,000/year

There are numerous opportunities to enrich the educational experience of our most gifted midshipmen. They participate in a number of programs designed to complement or add to their required study regimen. Some of these programs include: honors programs, visiting lecturers, support for the Voluntary Graduate Education Program, support for Trident Scholars research projects, other midshipmen engineering research projects such as the human powered submarine, solar powered car, and robotics developments), the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference (NAFAC), summer internships, overseas language study, and post-commissioning graduate fellowships.

Faculty Enhancement  $1,000,000/year

The faculty is the bedrock of the academic program. Programs to enhance their capabilities ultimately result in better-educated midshipmen. We intend to engage in an ongoing process of continuous improvement with our military and civilian faculty members. Some of the many programs possible in this effort include a teaching and learning pilot program, teaching workshops, funded sabbaticals, support for faculty research, equipment support and technology enhancements, post-doctoral training opportunities, and awards for outstanding faculty performance. Further, as a means to facilitate faculty understanding of the Naval Academy's mission in a military context, we intend to provide Navy and Marine Corps familiarization cruises for the 75% of our civilian faculty members with no military experience.

Library  $750,000/year

A superior library is fundamental to an outstanding academic program. Today's leaders need to be adept at identifying and evaluating the right information in an environment characterized by information overload. Nimitz Library must provide the tools and training to develop this skill in midshipmen and maximize the productive capabilities of the faculty. Program support for material acquisitions and electronic research and evaluation tools will bring Nimitz Library to the level of the libraries at the finest undergraduate institutions in the nation.

Educational Resources Center  $250,000/year

This important resource provides technological tools for effective teaching and learning. We propose to increase the sophistication of our use of technology in the teaching process. Program support will provide an enhanced graphics lab, video teleconferencing, and video production and editing capability.
Interdisciplinary Curriculum Development Project

Each step in the Naval Academy curriculum relies heavily on the preparation midshipmen receive in earlier coursework, or commonly, in simultaneous coursework. The traditional preparation of professors and academic administrative organization inhibits the development of courses that bridge these boundaries. We propose a pilot project to approach curriculum development from an integrative perspective. This project has the potential to transform the educational process at the Naval Academy and dramatically increase comprehension and retention.

Naval Academy Preparatory School Academic Support

The academic program at the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS) in Newport, Rhode Island, is designed to assist high quality midshipmen candidates in their preparation to be able to succeed in the demanding academic environment at the Naval Academy. Enhanced programs include improved teacher effectiveness training, study skills program support, and new classroom technology equipment support.

Discussion

Midshipmen are among the most gifted, motivated, and disciplined students in the nation. The Navy has committed to invest over $200 million to renovate the academic complex in addition to its significant annual appropriation to support the Academy’s highly qualified faculty. These are the building blocks of an outstanding academic program: gifted and disciplined students, a highly trained and motivated faculty, and a resource rich environment within which learning is promoted. All three portions must be exceptional to provide an exceptional learning experience. Our opportunity now is to focus Endowment Trust resources on selected programs and facilities to enhance the academic growth of midshipmen and the faculty members charged with their intellectual development.

Our goal to provide the very best undergraduate education is within reach.

Endowed Distinguished Professorial Chairs have already been created through gifts in the Departments of Economics, History, Political Science, and Physics/Chemistry. The Distinguished Chairs provide a distinct enhancement to excellence of the department’s program. Each Chair brings new expertise, scholarship, and insights into the classroom and shares the latest information from the discipline with the faculty. The presence of the Chairs also adds to the attractiveness of the Naval Academy for both future midshipmen and potential faculty members. The goal is to have the benefit of an Endowed Chair in each department.
The Naval Academy’s engineering programs are particularly strong. Four are among the best in the nation: Systems Engineering (first), Marine Engineering (second), Ocean Engineering (second), and Naval Architecture (third). Our passing rate for individuals taking the national Fundamentals of Engineering exam is 96%, a significant accomplishment given the national average of 62%.

Overall measures also suggest the strength of our academic program. The Naval Academy’s curriculum requires nearly 20% more classroom hours, yet our four-year graduation rate is five times the national average. There have been 32 Naval Academy Rhodes Scholars, and each year the Naval Academy sends outstanding scholars to Oxford and Cambridge. USA Today identifies several Naval Academy students on its annual “All Academic Teams”.

The Naval Academy is currently host to a number of academic, professional and general interest lectures and conferences which provide enriching experiences for midshipmen and highlight the strength of our program. The premier program of this type is the “Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference” which brings speakers and student participants from across the nation and around the world. This conference heightens the awareness of all midshipmen and provides numerous midshipmen opportunities for leadership and involvement. Endowment Trust resources could provide a dramatic enhancement to these programs of particular intellectual enrichment for the midshipmen.

We can build on our success with the selective application of resources. The components necessary to achieve our vision of becoming broadly known for providing the finest undergraduate education in the nation represent an important commitment of resources. Private support can move the Naval Academy to a higher plane of excellence and achievement in support of its mission.
**Physical Development**

**Vision:** The Naval Academy will provide all midshipmen a demanding, competitive, physical regimen that nurtures the qualities of courage, self-sacrifice, initiative, perseverance, aggressiveness, sportsmanship and the will to win. Naval Academy teams will compete and win nationally.

**Rationale:** A multifaceted physical education program instills the skills and habits to prepare midshipmen for a lifetime of fitness; it gives them proficiency in the training and instruction of others; and it prepares them for the potential of enduring severe physical hardship. Competitive sports nurture the qualities characteristic of successful combat leaders.

The Naval Academy competes in intercollegiate sports to attract the young men and women who are drawn to the opportunity to compete with the very best.

**Components:**

**Facilities**

- **Soccer facility honoring Coach Glen Warner.** $1,000,000
  The Athletic master plan places first priority on a soccer facility to serve the Dewey practice and game fields. This facility will honor a legend of Naval Academy Soccer and provide much-needed relief to the Academy sports training and competition complex. MacDonough Hall inadequately serves a variety of varsity and club sports for both home and visiting teams. The location, adjacent to both the playing fields and outdoor track, makes the facility ideal to provide lockers and restrooms to serve the teams, spectators, and visitors for Soccer and other Academy events.

- **Sherman Field (Hospital Point) upgrades.** $400,000
  Sherman Field provides year-round recreational and intramural activities for midshipmen in soccer, field ball, softball, and rugby. The fields require turf upgrades, irrigation, and lighting to maximize their utility and to become a first-class intramural venue.

- **International squash courts.** $1,000,000
  The U. S. Racket Association decision to adopt the international size squash court has rendered the Academy’s competition squash facility obsolete. While the government is providing five international courts below the renovated Bancroft Hall complex, renovation of the competition courts will provide midshipmen, faculty, and staff opportunities for exercise and competition at the individual, intramural and varsity levels.

- **Facility upgrade fund.** $100,000/year
Competitive sports enhancement fund

$250,000/year

There are countless opportunities to improve existing programs. Your gift to this fund allows the Superintendent to add resources in high priority areas at all levels of competitiveness or to the specific needs of the sport of your choice.

Discussion

The Naval Academy provides mandatory physical education and testing for all midshipmen, and requires participation in competitive sports at the intramural, club or varsity level. A tremendous investment in physical plant and staff is necessary to operate this multifaceted program and to attract the candidates who will be the midshipmen of the future. The Navy, the Naval Academy Athletic Association, and donors have provided substantial resources to operate this largely successful program.

The Physical Education curriculum provides every graduate with the requisite physical skills to perform in the fleet. Every midshipmen is capable of meeting physical readiness standards significantly higher than the fleet and is trained in aquatics safety, self-defense, and completes an extensive course of instruction in several electives courses of instruction.

The sports program provides opportunities for leadership, comaradery, and competition at three levels in several sports. 15 intramural sports assure that every midshipmen has the opportunity to excel in athletics. The intramural program involves over 2100 midshipmen, just over half of the Brigade. This program is designed to develop physical skills, provide healthful vigorous recreation, and to create multiple opportunities for leadership development. The club sport program, organized and operated by the midshipmen provides a level of competition, and some sports, not available at the intramural level.

The Club Sports program, involving over 500 midshipmen, has achieved remarkable success at the national level. Club sports teams in recent years have posted overwhelming win loss records against ARMY and AIR FORCE, won several National Team Championships, earned individual and team national titles, regional team championships, and had 7 athletes achieve All-American status.

The Naval Academy supports 30 intercollegiate varsity sports teams (21 men and 9 women)—a tremendous number for a school with only 4000 students. Over 1200 midshipmen are actively involved in varsity athletics. The varsity athletic program is an essential part of the Naval Academy mission. Varsity sports are an integral part of the overall education of involved midshipmen and play a large role in the life of the Brigade of Midshipmen.

Outstanding facilities provide practice and game venues, and are important in attracting candidates to become future midshipmen. Facilities provided primarily for varsity support serve the entire Brigade through the broad programs available. Your support can make the difference.
Admissions

Vision: Naval Academy Admissions shall become a marketing-oriented enterprise that attracts, identifies, tracks, recruits, and admits the most highly qualified, broadly representative, leadership minded young people in the nation.

Rationale: The Academy can no longer count on receiving 15,000 applications per year as it did only a few years ago. Today it receives approximately 10,000. Defense Department surveys indicate a declining propensity for military service, as well as a rather limited interest in military service among high school youth. These negative trends must be arrested. Further, we must target segments of the population under-represented within the pool of qualified applicants.

Components:

Marketing review and enhancements. $400,000/year

Consulting support. While the Naval Academy admissions program is highly effective in its current operations, we seek assistance in reviewing and enhancing our marketing plan and segmentation efforts for the future.

Ad design, production and distribution.

Minority specific marketing.

Candidate response and leads tracking. $250,000/year

Effective admissions work turns expressions of interest into fully qualified candidates admitted to available positions. We must process and evaluate marketing responses to selectively apply “sales” resources to those candidates who meet our qualifications and to redirect future marketing efforts.

In-place professional referral network expansion and training. $220,000/year

Educator visits. Years of experience have taught us that our most effective advocates are high school teachers and guidance counselors who know the Academy, believe in the value of its program, and encourage their best students to apply. The Academy routinely hosts five-day visits for educators to provide them a thorough overview of Academy facilities, programs, faculty and staff.

Congressional staff training. Current law allows each Senator and Representative to nominate candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy. Yet, nearly 20% of congressional districts fail to take full advantage of their opportunities to fill...
available Naval Academy vacancies. We are prepared to offer training for congressional offices at the Naval Academy with the assistance of congressional staff members who have successfully filled their districts’ Academy nominations.

**Volunteer network expansion and training.**

$315,000/year

The Naval Academy maintains a network of over 1700 Blue and Gold Officers and 81 Area Coordinators nationwide. These volunteers identify, counsel, and interview thousands of candidates each year. Program support will allow us to expand and better train, equip, and support these important volunteers.

**Candidate background checks.**

$50,000/year

Candidates are required to self-disclose their legal history. Self-disclosure is dramatically more effective when routine background checks are randomly conducted to verify the information. While prior legal infractions do not automatically result in a candidates disqualification, it allows admissions’ officials the opportunity to address the issue forthrightly with the candidate prior to offering an appointment.

**Minority recruiting program enhancements.**

$100,000/year

Minority recruiting is particularly competitive among the pool of candidates qualified for admission to the Naval Academy. Individuals in this group of candidates are highly sought after by most institutions of higher learning. Program support in this area will provide additional tracking, communications, and encouragement for minority candidates.

**Naval Academy Preparatory School Support**

$100,000/year

The Naval Academy does not admit under-qualified candidates. We provide candidates with great potential for naval service, but who have had inadequate academic preparation, the opportunity to participate in the Naval Academy Preparatory School. This program provides 250 USNA-bound candidates intense academic, physical and military preparation each year. Approximately half of all minority midshipmen matriculate to the Academy through this outstanding preparatory program. Program support to the preparatory school is dedicated to systematic upgrades of facilities, computers, classrooms, dorm furniture, books, and sports equipment.

**Discussion**

Since its founding more than one hundred and fifty years ago, the fundamental purpose of the United States Naval Academy has been to provide the Naval Service with leaders of character who will serve the Nation in peace and war. It is imperative that the best-qualified candidates from around the United States are selected for admission and
**Professional Development**

**Vision:** The Naval Academy is committed to a dynamic and successful program of professional development that instills a knowledge of, an affection for, and a commitment to leadership roles in the Naval Service and the nation.

**Rationale:** The Naval Academy is the nation’s premier undergraduate institution for the development of Navy and Marine Corps. The four year program provides a standard of professional training without equal. But for Naval Academy graduates to form the corps of the Naval Service’s leaders, they must be more than competent. They must understand and be committed to those principles and values which the nation, the Naval Service, and the Naval Academy stand for.

**Components:**

Every component of the Naval Academy program is structured to develop competent officers and leaders. The Brigade of Midshipmen provides a professional development immersion experience. The tools of the sea-going officer’s trade are taught and reinforced in class, in Bancroft Hall, on the sports field, on summer cruise, and even at the meal table. These tools are provided by the government. There are three areas, however, in which private support is building on this intensive training experience.

**Sail Training.**

The Naval Academy offers a sail training program without peer. All midshipmen receive proficiency sail training and extended cruises have become an integral part of the summer cruise program. Private support provides boats for training and racing, staff volunteers for training and supervision.

**Robert Crown Sailing Center Expansion and Renovation.**

This hallmark facility was built in 1973 with a private donation. It was the catalyst that propelled the Academy from a participant in the world of sailing to a recognized leader in collegiate sail training. The building has seen the program treble in size and expand to include women. It requires extensive expansion and renovation to continue its useful life as the catalyst for a vibrant sail training program.

**Naval Academy Museum.**

The Naval Academy museum has completed a Master Plan which when implemented will transform the Museum into this nation’s finest teaching museum focusing on American naval heritage. The museum’s primary mission is to infuse in midshipmen a strong and lasting sense of the proud tradition of which they are now a part. By instilling a knowledge of the past, the museum inspires a greater sense of belonging and commitment to the Naval Service. Through its modernization plans, the museum will play a much larger role in plebe
indoctrination, formal academic study and research, candidate guidance and recruitment. The museum will be better able to inspire the approximately 300,000 annual visitors to the Museum with the importance of the Academy and Naval Service to the nation and its way of life.

Extracurricular activities.

Midshipmen receive immeasurable benefit from their participation in extracurricular activities. The Academy operates nearly 100 such activities across a broad spectrum of areas. These activities provide opportunities for leadership, fellowship, and cultural, spiritual, and intellectual enrichment. The government does not fund extracurricular activities.

Extracurricular activities. $100,000/year

Warfare Information Program.

The Warfare Information Program provides midshipmen opportunities to learn more about the different warfare specialties they may enter upon graduation. Each year the Naval Academy provides multiple programs to assure midshipmen are informed about the Navy and Marine Corps. Opportunities exist, however, to enhance this area of midshipmen’s development through the addition of travel and program funds.

Warfare Information Program. $25,000/year
Dear Captain Seymour:

As a follow up to our meeting on November 11, 1998, I express my appreciation to you for the generous time and the tour given me through the US Naval Academy.

As you know, it is a most difficult emotional task for me to consummate my desire to commemorate my brother's Naval career. Initially I am making a contribution of $1,000 to the Alumni Association for the dedication of a chair in the Alumni Auditorium with the following text:

ENSIGN JACK B GORDON JR USNR
#97687 COMMUN OFFICER
CORREGIDOR PI 1942 – POW
HERO & PATRIOT 3/16/20-1/25/45

While I have attempted to meet the guidelines for the above text, perhaps you might contribute to a better editing of this memorial. Please feel free to do so.

I look forward to meeting with you again, with the express wish that additional contributions will be made. I am strongly in accord with your suggestion that these funds would be directed towards the Academic Center of the United States Naval Academy.

Every good wish to you and your family for the New Year. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Samuel L. Gordon, MD
Capt. H.A. Seymour, Jr. USN, Retired  
US Naval Academy Alumni Association  
247 King George Street  
Annapolis, MD 21402-5068

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Sincerely yours,

Samuel L. Gordon, MD
NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(MOW BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL)
MEMORANDUM

May 15, 1942

Re: Missing in Action – Reserve Officer

NAME: Ensign Jack Benjamin GORDON, Jr., D-40(0)

MISSING SINCE: May 6, 1942

CAUSE: Capitulation of Corregidor

PLACE: Asiatic Area

ATTACHED TO: Fort Mills, Corregidor

Copy to:

Bureau concerned:
Nav-31 (Mrs. Freeman)
Nav-32 (Navy Directory)
Nav-164 (Lieutenant Clark)
Nav-367 (Miss Giller) Aviators
Nav-3212 (Lieutenant Breedlove)
Nav-3614 (Mr. Tudge)
Nav-3652 (Promotions Sec.)
Nav-3653 & Mr. Hobgood – Reserve Registrar and Fitness Reports.
Officers Statistical Units (Rm. 2612)
Discipline Division
Bu Aero (Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Evans, Jr.)
Bu S&A (Admin. Ex. Division)
Bu S&A (Officers' Accounts)
Bu M&S (Mr. Douglas)
JAG’s Office (Bonded Officer)
Navy Relief Society
Navy Mutual Aid
Bu Nav Files
Corres. Files
Miss Lyons, Mail and File Div.
Comdt., Naval District
School (Training) Midshipmen School U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM
March 23, 1943

Re: Officers Reported as Prisoners of War.

NAME: Ensign Jack Benjamin GOREN, Jr., D-7(2), United States Naval Reserve.

DATE: (Previously reported missing in action May 6, 1943)

PLACE: Philippine Islands (Asian Area)


NEXT OF KIN: Mrs. Eddie G. Gordon (Mother)
1628 St. Charles Avenue, N.E.
Apartment 9
Atlanta, Georgia.

Copy to:
P-324 Assistant Registrar, if U.S.N.
P-3201 Discipline Section, Officer Performance Div.
P-3220 Miss Horan, if U.S.N.
P-323 Miss Dunne, if U.S.N.
P-326 Miss Snyder, if U.S.N.
P-329 Fitness Report Reviews
P-316 Mrs. Freeman
P-23514 Miss Lyons
P-7 Chaplains Division (if Chaplain Corps)
P-3101 (1) P-23221 (2) (if Reserve)
P-3211 (1) P-23215 (2) P-329 (3) (if Reserve)
P-3650 Reserve Aviation (Miss Giller)
P-3637 V-7 Program (if Reserve)
P-3120c Merchant Marine (if Reserve)
Bureau of Aeronautics (if aviator) Comdr. S. H. Warner
Bureau S & A (Master Accounts Division) (if letter not sent)
Navy Allotment Office
Navy Relief Society
If bonded officer, send copy to:
Bu S & A (Att. Officer Personnel Div.)
If carried on rolls, copy to Officers' Accounts, Bu S & A
Records and Statistics Division
Miss Wilson (if letter not sent)
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (if letter not sent)
Bureau concerned (if Reserve)
Comdtt.____Naval District (if Reserve)
Press Relations, attention Mr. Templeton
Navy Mutual Aid Association (if member)
Capt. J. P. Jackson, Office of Judge Advocate General
Prisoners of War Information Bureau, War Dept., (if letter not sent)
Casualties and Allotments files
Naval Training (if Reserve) U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen School,
Bupers File Annapolis, MD.
January 7, 1999

Samuel L. Gordon, MD
80 Spoonbill Road
Lantana, FL 33462

Dear Dr. Gordon,

Per Captain Seymour's review and request, the plate wording has been changed to read as follows:

ENS JACK B. GORDON, JR., USNR
#97687 COMM OFFICER
CORREGIDOR PI 1942 – POW
HERO & PATRIOT 3/16/20 – 1/25/45

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me by phone at (410)263-4448 X127 or by E-mail to elizabeth.peltosalo@usna.com.

Sincerely,

E. Peltosalo
Elizabeth Peltosalo
Honor Chair Coordinator
January 6, 1999

Samuel L. Gordon, MD
80 Spoonbill Road
Lantana, FL 33462

Sam
Dear Dr. Gordon,

On behalf of the Alumni Association, it is my pleasure to thank you for your support of the Honor Chair program at the United States Naval Academy. What an ideal way to honor your brother, ENS Jack B. Gordon, Jr., USNR.

The enclosed diagram of Alumni Hall will give you a good idea of where the chair you have reserved is placed. Your brother’s Honor Chair is located in Section S, Row 3, Seat 4, in the Non-alumnus section. As you requested, the wording on the brass plate will read as follows:

ENS JACK B. GORDON, JR., USNR
#97687 COMMUN OFFICER
CORREGIDOR PI 1942 – POW
HERO & PATRIOT 3/16/20 – 1/25/45

If you are planning to visit Annapolis and would like to view your Honor Chair, the plate should be in place by mid-March.

If you should have any questions, do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Peltosalo, Honor Chair Coordinator, at 410-263-4448 Ext. 127.

Again, our many thanks and all the best!

Sincerely,

H. A. Seymour, Jr.
Captain, USN, Retired
Vice President
The Naval Academy Fund

HAS/ebp
Enclosure
HONOR CHAIR

Please reserve a chair in Alumni Hall for:

Name ___________________________________________ Class of ___________________________

I prefer the chair to be located in the:

☐ Naval Academy Class Section
☐ Legacy Section
☐ Non-alumnus Section

Requested wording on plate (limited to 4 lines with up to 30 characters per line):

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

DONOR

Name __________________________

Address __________________________________________ Phone __________________________

All contributions are tax-deductible.

Honor Chair Program
USNA Alumni Association
P.O. Box 64978
Baltimore, MD 21264-4978

4 Lines of text
30 spaces / line
Payable to
US Naval Academy Alumni
$1,000
TOURING THE YARD

Great moments and heroes in American Navy and Marine Corps history are represented throughout the Yard in statues, paintings, ships and artifacts. Enjoy your visit!

YOU ARE HERE.
The Armist-Leftwich Visitor Center
The center, located in Halsey Field House, features the official Naval Academy Guide service, an information center, interactive exhibits, gift shop, refreshment gallery and the award-winning film "To Lead and To Serve." Halsey is used for midshipmen sports and physical training.

Bancroft Hall
Home to the entire Brigade of 4,000 midshipmen, this is one of the largest single dormitories in the world, with 1,873 rooms, five miles of corridors, and 33 acres of floorspace.

Memorial Hall
This elegant hall honors graduates who were killed in action and midshipmen who died prior to graduation.

Tecumseh Court
The Indian warrior Tecumseh stands watch over the site of noon meal formations for the Brigade of Midshipmen at 12:05 weekdays unless otherwise announced.

The Chapel
Often referred to as the Cathedral of the Navy, the chapel conducts Catholic and Protestant services. Stained glass windows were designed by Tiffany Studios. A separate pew is dedicated to the memory of all POWs and MIAs.

The Crypt of John Paul Jones
One of the greatest Revolutionary War naval heroes, Jones is enshrined beneath the Chapel. His remains, brought to America in 1905 after 113 years of obscurity in a Parisian cemetery, were found by General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France.

United States Naval Academy Museum, Preble Hall
A collection of more than 35,000 items such as paintings, prints, and artifacts depicting naval history are housed here.

Class of 1951 Gallery of Ships
Ship models made by world-class artisans of bone, gold and wood dating back to the 17th century are displayed in glass cases.

Leahy Hall
The offices of the Dean of Admissions and Candidate Guidance are open to candidates interested in applying to the academy. General information is available.

Alumni Hall
A versatile facility at the academy, the hall seats 5,710 for concerts, athletic events, lectures and plays.

U.S.N.A. Mission
"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."

United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland
WELCOME ABOARD!

While walking the scenic grounds of the United States Naval Academy, known as the Yard, the contrasts in architecture reflect the long and colorful history of the academy. On this National Historic Site, the academy’s tree-shaded monuments commemorate the courageous graduates and their contributions to naval history.

Along Stabling Walk, echoes of marching midshipmen from the 1880’s still resound through the steps of new students. Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft established the first Naval School at Fort Severn in Annapolis in 1845 and 50 students attended classes taught by four officers and three civilian professors. In 1880, the Naval School became the United States Naval Academy, the undergraduate college of the U.S. Navy. The current curriculum of four consecutive years at Annapolis with at-sea training during the summers was also adopted in 1850. During the Civil War, the academy moved to Newport, R.I., and was re-established at Annapolis in 1865.

The academy has expanded from ten acres to a 338-acre complex, from 50 midshipmen to a brigade of 4,000 midshipmen, and from seven to 500 faculty members (military and civilians). Eighteen academic majors are offered leading to a bachelor of science degree for all graduates.

ARMEL-LEFTWICH VISITOR CENTER

Hours of Operation:
March thru December - 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
January thru February 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas & New Year's Day

GUIDED WALKING TOURS OF USNA:

June thru Labor Day
Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Sun., 12:15 - 3:30 p.m.
September thru November
April thru Memorial Day
Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Sat., 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Sun., 12:15 - 3:30 p.m.
December thru March
Mon.-Fri., 12:15 - 2:30 p.m.
Sat., 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Sun., 12:30 - 2:30 p.m.

Weather and Academy schedule permitting, noon meal formation is held Mon.-Fri. at 12:05 p.m.

For more information about USNA:
Information and Guide Service (410) 263-6933
Gift Shop 1-800-778-4260
Athletic Assoc. Ticket Office 410-267-4NAVY
Navy Fan Phone 410-267-NAVY
Candidate Guidance Office 1-800-638-9156
Weekly Recorded Events (410) 293-3109
USNA Museum (410) 293-2108
Naval Institute Bookstore (410) 268-6112
Worldwide Web Address: http://www.nadn.navy.mil

Picnicking not allowed on USNA grounds.

All profits from the Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center support Brigade of Midshipmen activities.

Printed by Stockland Printing, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 1-800-735-1555
Prayer of a Midshipman

Almighty God, 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 my best and to accept my share of responsibilities with a strong heart and a cheerful mind. Make me considerate of those entrusted to my leadership and faithful to the duties my country has entrusted in 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 give me strength to faithfully serve Thee, now and always.

—Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, Chaplain Corps, United States Navy

The Navy Hymn

1. Eternal Father strong to save,
   Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
   Who biddst the mighty ocean deep
   Its own appointed limits keep:
   O hear us when we cry to Thee
   For those in peril on the sea.

5. Eternal Father, grant we pray,
   To all Marines both night and day,
   The courage, honor, strength, and skill
   Their land to serve, thy law fulfill;
   Be Thou the shield forevermore
   From every peril to the Corps.

The Navy Hymn, first three stanzas, was written by the Rev. William Whiting in 1860, music by John B. Dykes. It was introduced into the Chapel's order of worship in 1879 by Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Train, choir director. The 5th stanza was written by J. E. Seim, 1966.

This leaflet is a gift from the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, 1996. An illustrated booklet describing the Chapel is available at the Naval Academy's Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center and at the Naval Institute bookstore.
Welcome to the Chapel of the United States Naval Academy. The cornerstone for this, the Academy's third Chapel, was laid by Admiral George Dewey in June, 1904. Two previous chapels had been dedicated in 1854 and 1868. Designed by Ernest Flagg as the focal point in his master plan for a rebuilt Academy, the present Chapel was originally in the form of a Greek cross with four equal transepts. One wing contained the altar and sanctuary; the others were for the congregation, each with a low balcony and beautiful wrought iron balustrade.

Originally built to seat 1500, an extension was designed by Paul Philippe Cret that changed the shape to a Roman cross and enlarged seating to about 2500. This work was completed in 1940.

Flagg, a great admirer of John Paul Jones, included in his plan of 1896 a domical vaulted crypt for the body of Jones, should his grave ever be found. General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, started his search in 1899, and in 1905 the well preserved remains of John Paul Jones were found in Paris and brought to Annapolis with a squadron of U.S. warships as honor guard. President Theodore Roosevelt delivered the principal address at commemorative services in 1906. John Paul Jones was laid to rest in January, 1913, in the Crypt designed by Whitney Warren. The sarcophagus of Royal Pyrenees marble, donated by the French Government, is the work of French sculptor Sylvain Salières.

Originally flanked by cannon, two anchors, each weighing 10,500 pounds, are now mounted at either side of the front steps. These were made for our Navy's first armored cruiser, New York, flagship of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson during the Spanish-American War.

A design competition for the magnificent front bronze doors was won by Evelyn Beatrice Longman. These were given by Colonel Robert Means Thompson in honor of his Class of 1868. The class motto Non sibi, sed patriae, Not for Self but for Country appears on the doors. There are other inscriptions and figures meriting close attention.

There are myriad significant memorials, gifts, artifacts, and furnishings contributed by Naval Academy graduates, classes, and friends of the institution. Only a portion can be described in this brief summary.

The Class of 1869 presented the window behind the altar depicting Christ walking on the water. This gift was in memory of Admiral David Dixon Porter who served as Superintendent for the entire stay of that class at the Naval Academy. Above this window are the opening words of the Navy Hymn on the marble ashlar given by the Class of 1938.

The original Hutchings-Votey organ, installed in 1908, has undergone major modernization and improvement, principally by M.P. Möller, Inc. The U.S. Naval Institute presented the antiphonal echo division in 1942. The console was added in 1965 in memory of LT. C.G. John Morton Fultz, III, USN. The pulpit, containing the figures of the four evangelists, and chancel railings were added in 1943, a gift of the Class of 1916. The matching organ console was donated in 1954 by family and friends of those who perished in USS Underhill (DE-682), sunk in 1945. The carillon was presented in the early 1940s in the name of the Class of 1931 by Mr. Maas, president of the Maas Carillon company, and modernized subsequently by gifts from the classes of 1946 and 1935.

Overhead in the interior of the dome are twenty-four busts symbolizing the races of man in sets of eight. Above the balcony at the Chapel entrance is a large votive ship model of a fifteenth-century Flemish carrack to serve as a reminder that God protects those in peril from the sea. This follows an ancient European custom and was presented in 1941 by former Construction Corps officers.

The Farragut window is on the right of the congregation in the rotunda. Above the balcony the Archangel Michael shows the way through the minefields of Mobile Bay. Below, Admiral Farragut is viewing the battle lashed to the rigging of his flagship, USS Hartford. The rainbow is a sign of hope. At the very top is Farragut's motto, "God is my leader."

To the right of the Farragut window is the "Commission Invisible" made by the Tiffany Studios of New York as a gift from the Class of 1927.

Opposite the Farragut window, on the congregation's left, is the 1909 Tiffany Studios' Rear Admiral William Sampson window, depicting the Angel of Peace. Below the balcony are Sts. Peter and Andrew mending their nets and being called by Christ to be fishers of men, a 1941 gift of the Naval Institute.

The Sir Galahad window to the left of the Sampson window is a Tiffany product originally designed for the second Academy Chapel.

The New Nave contains eight windows designed by Charles J. Connick Associates, installed in 1954, and contributed by Naval Academy classes 1902, 1922, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1940, 1941, and 1952. Beneath the center medallion of each window is Scripture pertinent to the sea, with the main theme set forth in the center panel and secondary themes portrayed in the two side panels.

Below the Main Sanctuary is Saint Andrew's Chapel, dedicated in honor of the patron saint of sailors. Of Romanesque design, this Chapel seats about 200 and contains a baptismal font made of wood from the frigate USS Constitution, the Navy's famed Old Ironsides. The organ was presented by the Class of 1936. Opposite Saint Andrew's is the Catholic Blessed Sacrament Chapel for private devotion and prayer.

Catholic and Protestant divine services are conducted Sundays for the Brigade of Midshipmen, the Academy's staff and faculty, their families and guests. The public—local and visiting—is invited to join in the worship services. The Chapel is the scene of weddings, baptisms, funerals, and memorials for personnel associated with the Academy.
Building for the Future

CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

THE NAVAL ACADEMY FUND
247 King George Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21402

The Naval Academy is the Navy’s premier “flagship institution” and has a remarkable record of producing leaders for national service. The Academy is, by any measure, a fine institution. Yet those who love the Academy are committing themselves to making it even better. The Superintendent has led the charge. He has ensured that the Academy’s discipline, morale, and traditional sense of purpose are firmly in place and has secured the essential public support by articulating the importance of the Academy to the Navy and the nation. The Superintendent established the framework for future progress in the Academy’s January 1997 strategic plan. Titled “United States Naval Academy: A Vision for the Future,” the plan recognizes, and builds upon, a significant public commitment through the Navy Department and suggests that private support has, and will play an important role in building on that commitment. And it outlines five areas in which the Academy will strive for uncommon excellence in the years to come. These areas are called “Centers of Excellence.”

The Navy’s Commitment:

The Navy has built and sustained the Academy over 150 years, and has made a substantial investment to re-capitalize the Academy’s infrastructure to carry the institution well into the 21st Century. In fact, the Navy has increased its investment in and reliance on the Naval Academy (it now produces 33% of unrestricted line officer accessions, compared to 16% during the Cold War years) even though the Navy’s budget has declined 45% over the last ten years. Tight budgets and increased spending on infrastructure, however, have placed clear limits on the use of appropriated funds for program improvements.

The Relationship of Public and Private Support:

Private support improves the Academy by providing program and capital support above and beyond the government’s commitment. Privately funded projects have made the Academy a substantially better institution in years past and will ensure the Academy is a superior institution for years to come.
GIFTS OF EXCELLENCE

Gifts are used to build on programs in each of the five Centers of Excellence listed below with examples of funding priorities:

Character and Leadership Development

Programs to make the Naval Academy the nation's premier institution for the preparation of leaders of character.
- Ethics Center
- Character Development Program
- Leadership Development Program
- Religious Program

Intellectual Development

Programs to ensure midshipmen succeed and thrive in an enriched academic environment.
- Endowed Distinguished Professorships
- Academic Center
- Intellectual Enrichment Programs
- Faculty Enhancement
- Library Enhancement
- Educational Resource Enhancement

Professional Development

Programs that instill knowledge of, affection for, and commitment to leadership roles in the Naval Service and the Nation.
- Sailing Center Expansion and Renovation
- Naval Academy Museum Enhancement
- Warfare Information Program

Physical Development

Programs that nurture the qualities of courage, self-sacrifice, initiative, perseverance, aggressiveness, sportsmanship and the will to win.
- Soccer Facility
- International Squash Courts
- Competitive Sports Enhancement

Admissions

Programs to attract, recruit, and admit the most highly qualified, broadly representative, leadership-minded young people in the nation.
- Marketing Enhancements
- Blue and Gold Officer Support
- Professional Educator Training

Gifts in support of the Centers of Excellence may be made to:

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THE WAY IT IS IN 1998...
153 Years of Excellence

Buildings fully funded from private sources
1. Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center
2. Lejeune Physical Education Center
3. Dahlgren Hall
4. Bancroft Hall and Memorial Hall
5. Tecumseh Court
6. Buchanan House
7. The Chapel and the Crypt of John Paul Jones
8. Naval Academy Museum, Preble Hall and Class of 1951 Gallery of Ships

Buildings partly funded from private sources
9. Leeky Hall
10. Mullin Hall
11. Alumni Hall
12. Robert Crown Sailing Center
13. Alumni House
14. Columbarium
15. Class of 1941 Observatory
16. William H.G. FitzGerald Clubhouse
17. Macdonough Hall

Other buildings
18. Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center

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THE WAY IT WAS

Over the past several years, private support has been continually increasing in the form of scholarships, academic chairs, lecture series, and other philanthropic endeavors. This increase can be attributed to the growing awareness of the need to support the Naval Academy in order to maintain its excellence. The Academy, with its tradition of producing leaders for the U.S. Navy and the nation, has become an increasingly important institution in the national landscape.

THE WAY IT SHOULD BE

However, we cannot rest on past generosity alone. In order to ensure the enhancement of excellence in the years ahead, the need for private support is greater than ever. In 1998 and in the years that followed, private funding will be directed toward programs within the "Center of Excellence." The Centers of Excellence, as defined by the Superintendent, are a group of programs that are critical to the Academy's mission and success.

In order to support the Academy's Centers of Excellence, we encourage you to consider making a gift to the Naval Academy Alumni Association. Your gift will help ensure that the Academy continues to produce leaders for the nation's defense and security.

Building for the Future

THE WAY IT WAS...
THE WAY IT IS...
THE WAY IT SHOULD BE...

Commitment to Excellence
EXAMPLES OF NAVAL ACADEMY PROGRAMS RECEIVING PRIVATE FUND SUPPORT

MIDSHIPMEN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND CLUB SPORT INCLUDE:

- AAA
- Aerobatics
- Amateur Radio Club
- Astronomy Club
- Baptist Student Union
- Bicycle Racing Club
- Black Studies Club
- Boxing Club
- Campus Girl Scouts
- Cannons
- Catholic Midshipmen Club
- Cheerleaders
- Chemistry Society
- Chinese American Club
- Churchill Society
- Churchill Society
- Chinese American Club
- Class Funds
- Creative Arts/Distinguished Artists
- Cuban Club
- Convoy Club
- Counter Terrorism
- Debate
- Drama
- Drama Club
- Drama Club
- Duke Club
- Duchess
- Flying Club
- Flying Club
- Filipino-American
- French Club
- German Club
- Greek Club
- Group Club
- Hispanic-American
- Journalism Club
- Karate Club
- Korean Midshipmen
- Latin-American
- Literary Club
- Lit Mag
- Lucky Bag
- Marathon Club
- Marine Tech (Oceanography)
- Marine Science
- Masqueraders
- Men's Club (Lacrosse)
- Model United Nations
- Mountaineering
- National Eagle Scouts
- National Society of Black Engineers
- Navigators
- Officer Christian Fellowship
- Russian Club
- Scuba Club
- Seminar Fidelis
- Ski Team
- Sigma Pi Sigma
- Sigma Tau Delta
- Ski Team
- Society of Automotive Engineers
- Society of Military Engineers
- Society of Mechanical Engineers
- Society of Nuclear Engineers
- Spanish Club
- Student Action Group
- Sweet Science Club
- Tennis Club
- Women's Rugby
- Women's Tennis
- Women's Softball
- Women's Volleyball
- WikiLeaks Radio
- Companies 1 through 30

PROMS INCLUDE:

- Bryant Creative Arts Programs
- Bryant Distinction Arts Series
- Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics
- Company Wardrooms
- Captain M. H. Cox and Captain A. H. Guibert
- Captain Alford William J. Crowe, Jr.
- Chesty's Club
- Chinese American Club
- Chinese American Club
- Churchill Society
- Churchill Society
- Chinese American Club
- Class Funds
- Creative Arts/Distinguished Artists
- Cuban Club
- Convoy Club
- Counter Terrorism
- Debate
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