

The United States NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Information For Guest Lecturers

CONTENTS

Foreword by the President

The Naval War College	1
Your Audience	8
Lecture Details	10
Travel Details	14



**INFORMATION FOR
GUEST LECTURERS
OF THE
U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE**

To Our Guest Lecturer:

I have asked you to address the Naval War College because it is my belief that you will bring us a fresh and stimulating viewpoint on the subject selected.

This pamphlet briefly sets forth the Naval War College mission, its philosophy of education, and the audience conditions which you will find. I hope such information will resolve some of the questions that usually arise in the preparation of an address. The travel information may save time in making your plans.

I look forward to welcoming you to the Naval War College, and hope that you will find your visit a pleasant and refreshing one.

Very sincerely yours,



L. D. McCORMICK

Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
President, Naval War College



LYNDE D. McCORMICK
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy
President

UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

I

A BRIEF NARRATIVE

As a result of the recommendations of Commodore Stephen B. Luce, U.S. Navy, and of a board appointed by the President, the Naval War College was established at Newport, Rhode Island, September 20th, 1884. Its status was formalized by General Order Number 325 of October 6, 1884, which read in part,

"A College is hereby established for an advanced course of professional study for naval officers, to be known as the Naval War College . . .

"Commodore S. B. Luce has been assigned to duty as President of the College."

At first, the courses of the new College were only six weeks in length and consisted principally of lectures and reading; in those early years, Captain Alfred T. Mahan was one of the principal lecturers. The first annual year-long courses were inaugurated in 1911.

Between 1910 and 1917, during the presidencies of Admiral R. P. Rodgers, Captain W. L. Rodgers, and Admiral Austin M. Knight, problem work became the focus of the Naval War College course. This resulted from a study of the German use of the problem method of instruction, including a systematic method of problem solution.

Supplemented by study of the relations of the

Navy to the rest of the military establishment, to the other branches of government, and to the nation as a whole, problem solution remained the matrix of College instruction until the outbreak of World War II.

The second World War and its aftermath have produced great changes in the educational requirements for high command. In addition to demands made by the great increase in the technological complexity of warfare, new requirements in the political, social and economic fields have been generated. Global war, atomic war, cold war, peacetime military alliances and many other new developments, have taxed curricula to such an extent that it became necessary in 1954 to add a second year to the senior Course in Naval Warfare. Students may be ordered to take either or both years of the new curriculum.

Many distinguished officers have been President of the Naval War College, including Admiral Luce, Admiral Mahan, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims and Admiral R. A. Spruance. Among the College's distinguished graduates are Fleet Admirals King, Halsey and Nimitz.

Since its inception, the Naval War College has pursued its continuing mission of the preparation of naval officers for high command. Its curricula have undergone constant change in response to the changing responsibilities and educational requirements of the naval commander. The College stands today at the apex of the Navy's system of higher education, preparing senior officers for future positions of great responsibility in the preservation of our national security.

MISSION

To further an understanding of the fundamentals of warfare, international relations, and inter-service operations, with emphasis on their application to future naval warfare, in order to prepare officers for higher command.

OBJECTIVES

The Naval War College has derived from the mission, three objectives:

The increase of each officer's knowledge of the fundamentals of warfare, and of other related subjects which contribute to an understanding of warfare.

The improvement of each officer's mental power and ability to relate this knowledge to the solution of military problems; and

The provision of intellectual leadership in the field of sea power and maritime strategy, for the armed forces and for the United States.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

The art and science of modern warfare is an extremely complex web of political, economic, social and military factors. Analysis of wars of the past has shown that there are certain fundamentals, both military and non-military, which have been common to all. The identification and study of these fundamentals is undertaken at the Naval War College, so that the individual may be prepared to employ them in actual situations of the future, but the College advocates no fixed set of rules by which wars may be conducted or battles won.

It is essential for a naval officer in high command to have a thorough understanding, not only of his own and the other military services, but also of the interrelations of the political, economic, social and military factors of national, military and naval strategy. This must be balanced by a keen appreciation of International Relations. To accomplish this understanding, the courses at the Naval War College include study of the various types of naval forces and their operations, of the integrated employment of the elements of naval power in the accomplishment of the navy's missions, and of the strategic employment of sea and naval power in the furtherance of national objectives. These studies, of matters largely naval in character, are developed in relation to a complementary background of other elements of national power, both military and non-military. The end in view is that the graduate may assume duties in high command with a full appreciation of the national objectives and of the material and spiritual resources of the United States.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

The primary functions of a high commander are to make sound military decisions and to provide the benefits of military education and experience to the formulation of national strategy. His basic requirement in performing these functions is good judgment--the ability to analyze a complex military situation, to weigh factors, and to choose soundly. Education is the cultivation of good judgment; it is preparation for dealing with novel situations in which no precedents exist.

It is the educational policy of the Naval War College to devote principal emphasis to the promotion of the good judgment and intellectual leadership expected of a naval officer in high command.

COURSES

The Naval War College conducts four resident courses of instruction:

The Course of Advanced Study in
Strategy and Sea Power

The Flag Officers' Refresher Course

The Courses in Naval Warfare

The Command and Staff Course

CURRICULUM

The subjects studied at the Naval War College are those required in the sound exercise of naval command; these are essentially strategy (including the political, social, economic and military factors of national strategy), tactics and logistics. These are not separate subjects; strategy and tactics merge into each other, and logistics is an essential and major part of both. All resident courses at the Naval War College include all three with emphasis determined by the needs of the naval commander and the mission of the individual course. In addition the principles of inter-service operations and International Relations are carefully integrated throughout the curricula.

The curricula are executed by an integrated system of studies and related specific applications. Study in the form of reading, lectures and group discussions is complemented by application in the form of individual papers, group projects, and Operations Problems. Much of the application is simultaneous with the related study, in order to fix principles learned by prompt application in proper context.

THE LECTURE PROGRAM

The presentation of new advances in science and military affairs, and the interpretation and inter-relation of the many factors which influence strategy, are sometimes best presented in the form of lectures. In some cases these are given by members of the Naval War College staff, who devote a great amount of time to research and preparation, in order to deliver presentations of high caliber. Other lectures are given by guest speakers who are outstanding men in their various fields. The Naval War College is fortunate in having access to the leaders in academic, governmental and civilian institutions located along the eastern seaboard of the United States. Their competent, thoughtful and authoritative addresses have been largely responsible for the enviably high esteem in which the College's lecture program is held by those who participate in it.

A feature of lectures at the Naval War College is the question period which follows each address, in which the speakers give their frank comments on specific questions asked by staff and students. The privacy of these candid replies, as well as that of the lecture itself, is carefully respected by the audience.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW

In order that officers of the Navy generally may share some of the benefits of the resident students at the Naval War College, suitable lectures are reproduced, with the permission of the speaker, and disseminated in a monthly publication entitled "Naval War College Review." Ordinarily, question and answer periods are not reprinted. Readers of this publication have the same responsibility to respect the private remarks of the speaker as do the officers who attend the lecture. Active

officers of the rank of Lieutenant Commander (Major) or above in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, including the Ready and Standby Navy Reserve, together with Army and Air Force officers who are former members or resident students of the Naval War College, may obtain this publication upon request.

II

YOUR AUDIENCE

Your audience will consist normally of from 130 to 300 officers of all the armed services in the ranks of Lieutenant Commander (Major) through Captain (Colonel), the majority being of the more senior ranks. Most of these officers hold bachelors degrees, and many have masters degrees or have completed post-graduate courses. They are all cleared for access to TOP SECRET information. In addition to observance of security restrictions on classified material, this audience meticulously respects the privacy of all comments made by our guest lecturers. In using the information made available by the speaker, association of the speaker with his remarks is avoided.

This is by no means a difficult audience, but it is of a type which many lecturers have not previously encountered. The officers which compose it are experienced and proficient in the technical aspects of their own field, and they are fully aware that they will continually be called upon to make decisions with important non-military implications. For this reason they are intensely interested in the broad perspectives and the interrelationships of subjects outside their own profession, although they are concerned with the technical details only insofar as they are essential to an adequate understanding of the subjects involved.

Civilian scholars who have had close association with the Naval War College tell us the audience has a high order of intelligence, but tends to be very practical in its approach to non-military affairs. While not fully conversant with the specialized languages of the professionals in other fields, our officers are, by virtue of reading and experience, familiar with the

fundamentals of the fields in which our guests are invited to lecture. They are prepared to deal with theoretical and practical ideas of considerable complexity so long as any specialized language is held within reasonable limits. Guest lecturers should by no means feel compelled to avoid difficult or complex ideas which might be of help in understanding the subject.

If there are any doubts as to material which may profitably be included, prospective lecturers are urged to communicate with the War College. Experience has indicated that in such cases an inquiry will promptly clear up the matter.

III

LECTURE DETAILS

Manuscript -- When the speaker has a prepared manuscript, it would be of assistance to the Naval War College if a copy could be furnished to the College for permanent retention and use for further reference. Contingent on approval by the speaker, limited distribution is made of some lectures to senior officers of the armed services, as stated in Part I.

If no manuscript is prepared by the speaker, the Naval War College desires to make a transcript of the lecture. Of course, the speaker's desires will govern with respect to recording.

Biographical Sketch -- It is customary to distribute to all officers a week before the lecture a short biographical sketch of the speaker. Biographical data should reach the Naval War College at least two weeks before the lecture.

Classification -- Where security information is involved, it is requested that the College be advised as early as possible of the anticipated classification of the lecture, i. e., Top Secret, Secret, Confidential, or Unclassified. If classified, indicate if cosmic or NATO material or restricted data is included.

Auditoriums and Lecture Rooms -- The Naval War College has two auditoriums and two lecture rooms which are used for presentations.

The main auditorium, which is most frequently used for visiting lecturers, is located in Pringle Hall. It measures 66 x 54 feet, and has a seating capacity of

435. Although acoustics are good, voice amplification is used. Lectures are recorded unless the speaker prefers otherwise.

Pringle Lecture Room has a seating capacity of 200 and is normally used for lectures to a single class. There is a public address system in this room, although it is not normally used, and lectures can be recorded. There is a stage.

The Sims Hall Auditorium (west wing) with 235 seats is used for lectures to the Command and Staff Class. It has a stage and is equipped with a recording and public address system.

The Sims Hall Lecture Room (east wing) seats 124 and is also used for lectures to the Command and Staff Class. It has a stage and a recording system but no voice amplification.

Movies -- All four rooms have facilities for the showing of 16mm sound movies. In addition, 35mm movies can be projected in the large auditorium, Pringle Hall.

Slides -- Slides 3 1/4" x 4" or 2" x 2", outside measurement, can be projected (either singly or doubly) upon the screens in all the lecture rooms. Actual usable slide size for large lantern slides (3 1/4" x 4") is 2 1/4" x 3". The College will make slides for lecturers when requested sufficiently in advance of the expected time of use. About three weeks should be allowed. To be legible when projected on the screen, the height of lettering on a drawing prepared for 3 1/4" x 4" slides should be at least .0133 times the width of the drawing. Drawings prepared for reproduction as 2" x 2" slides should have lettering of a height at least .017 times the width of the drawing.

Other visual aids equipment available at the Naval War College include:

1. Overhead projectors (Master Vu-graph) - transparencies up to 10" x 10" may be handled; the minimum height of the lettering on these transparencies is 1/8".
2. Opaque projectors (balopticans)

Charts -- The College has a varied supply of large maps that many speakers use to point up their talks. Facilities are available for the mounting of other posters or charts that the speaker may desire. Charts or diagrams prepared for College use should have lettering at least 2" high.

The two rooms at Sims Hall and the Pringle Lecture Room are equipped with sliding panel display systems to accommodate charts as shown below.

<u>Room</u>	<u>No. of Charts</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Height</u>
Pringle Lecture	5	12' *	12'
Sims Auditorium	5	16' **	12'
Sims Lecture	5	12' *	8'

*Charts must be made in two sections as panels are 6' wide.

**Charts must be made in two sections as panels are 8' wide.

Two charts up to 15 feet in width can be suspended on the stage of Pringle Hall Auditorium. Charts up to 30 feet in width can be suspended on the stage of Sims Hall Auditorium.

Lectern -- Each of the four rooms has a lectern. There is a signal system from the lectern to the projector area in all lecture rooms except Sims Hall Lecture Room. In addition, operators are trained to follow a "cued" manuscript, if the lecturer so desires.

Blackboard -- A movable blackboard is also available for lecturers in each of the rooms.

Time -- An hour and a half is set aside for examination of the topic. Ordinarily, our speakers utilize about 50 minutes for their prepared talk and then, after a short intermission, conduct a discussion period of about 30 minutes. Should you desire to limit your formal remarks to a shorter time, or extend them beyond 50 minutes, however, such a procedure would be entirely acceptable.

IV

TRAVEL DETAILS

General Information -- Newport has no rail or commercial air facilities. The nearest rail connection is at Providence, some thirty miles from Newport, and the nearest commercial airport is beyond Providence, some forty miles from Newport. The official car of the Naval War College is available to meet lecturers at either the railway station or the airport. Many of our speakers have found it convenient to be met at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, near the railway station. Under normal driving conditions, the drive from either the railway station or the Sheraton-Biltmore to the College takes about one hour and fifteen minutes, and the drive from the airport to the College takes about one hour and forty-five minutes.

It is suggested that travelers arriving in the early part of the morning may wish to have breakfast in Providence (the Sheraton-Biltmore is convenient and has pleasant surroundings), and then be met by our official car and driven to Newport.

Arrival Time -- It is desirable to have lecturers arrive at the College at least one hour prior to the scheduled lecture time to provide safe margin of time for orientation and necessary preliminary details.

Arrival by Rail -- Schedules given below are Eastern Standard Time. During the time Daylight Saving Time is in effect, parts of the schedules are adjusted to conform; it is suggested that current time tables be consulted when making reservations.

Travelers from Washington find the "Federal"

very convenient. This train leaves Washington in the evening at 11:00 p.m. and arrives in Providence the following morning at 7:05 a.m. Travelers may obtain reservations for a specific pullman car (i. e. by number) which is detached in Providence and from which one need not disembark before 8:30 a.m.

Travelers from New York and Boston will find that there is almost hourly service available. For overnight service from New York the "Federal" and the "Owl" are convenient. The "Federal" leaves New York from Pennsylvania Station at 3:10 a.m. It is possible, however, to board one of the sleeping cars earlier in the evening. This car is not detached in Providence; hence, it is necessary to disembark upon arrival at 7:05 a.m. The "Owl" leaves Grand Central Station at 12:30 a.m. and arrives in Providence at 4:58 a.m. Sleeping cars on the "Owl" may be boarded at 10:00 p.m., however, and it is not necessary to disembark until 8:30 a.m.

Return by Rail -- Most speakers returning to New York, Washington, and other points south, find the "Patriot" suitable. This train leaves Providence at 3:53 p.m., arrives at Pennsylvania Station in New York at 7:20 p.m., and in Washington at 11:25 p.m. The "Patriot" has coaches, dining car, and parlor cars only. In order to make connections with the "Patriot" at Providence, it is desirable to leave the Naval War College no later than 2:15 p.m. The official car is available for the return trip. The "Merchants Limited", to New York only, leaves Providence at 5:50 p.m. and arrives at Grand Central Station at 9:00 p.m.

For those who wish to leave later, the "Pilgrim" and the south-bound "Federal" are convenient. The "Pilgrim" may be boarded in Providence no later than 10:05 p.m. This train, which is side-tracked at New

Haven for approximately two hours, carries only bedrooms and roomettes (extra fare). The "Federal" departs from Providence at 12:00 a.m. and has all standard pullman accommodations. Both sections arrive in New York at Pennsylvania Station at 3:35 a.m. and in Washington at 8:30 a.m.
(This information is current as of 1 March 1956.)

Commercial Air Travel -- Since the nearest commercial airport to Newport is forty miles away and much city traffic will be encountered in Providence, commercial air is not ordinarily recommended, but it is feasible in case of necessity. The official car of the Naval War College will meet planes at Hills Grove Airport (Providence).

The following airlines make stops at Providence:

Eastern Air Lines
United Air Lines
American Air Lines

Schedules are complex and often involve change of plane and airline in New York for those traveling from Washington. Current timetables should be consulted.

Quonset Naval Air Station -- Many officials of the armed services who are scheduled to lecture at the Naval War College find it convenient to fly to Quonset Naval Air Station in military aircraft. The Air Station is across Narragansett Bay from the War College. A boat from the Naval War College will meet and return all speakers. One hour should be allowed for the boat trip.

Travel Plans -- It is requested that your travel plans be furnished to the Secretary, Naval War College, as early as possible, and, if practicable, at least three days prior to your arrival, in order that the limited

number of vehicles assigned to the College may be scheduled for use. Information desired is the time and place you wish to be met, train or flight number, and number in your party if anyone is accompanying your.

Should any unexpected change in your travel plans occur, it is requested that you telegraph The President, Naval War College, or telephone the Aide to the President, Naval War College (Newport 2280, extension 7-401). Substitute arrangements will be made to assist you and expedite your arrival.

Daylight Saving Time -- The Naval War College operates on Daylight Saving Time, in conformity with the State of Rhode Island, during the summer months. It is requested that, in furnishing travel plans, you indicate whether time of arrival is EST or EDT.

Accommodations -- Reservations may be made at the Bachelor Officers' Quarters on the Naval Base near the Naval War College for those lecturers who desire to stay overnight. There is a nominal charge for these quarters. There are no family accommodations available on the Naval Base.

There are two hotels in the City of Newport at which reservations may be made, if the lecturer so desires and will inform the War College in advance of arrival. Some lecturers have found it desirable to remain in the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Providence overnight in order to make more convenient connections and avoid night train travel.

PERTINENT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

To call the numbers listed from Newport phones, telephone Newport 2280 and ask for extension indicated below. To call from a Naval Base phone, dial the final three numbers indicated.

Naval War College Duty Officer. 7-407

Naval War College:

Aide to President. 7-401

Secretary. 7-403

Lecture Program Officer. 7-464

City of Newport:

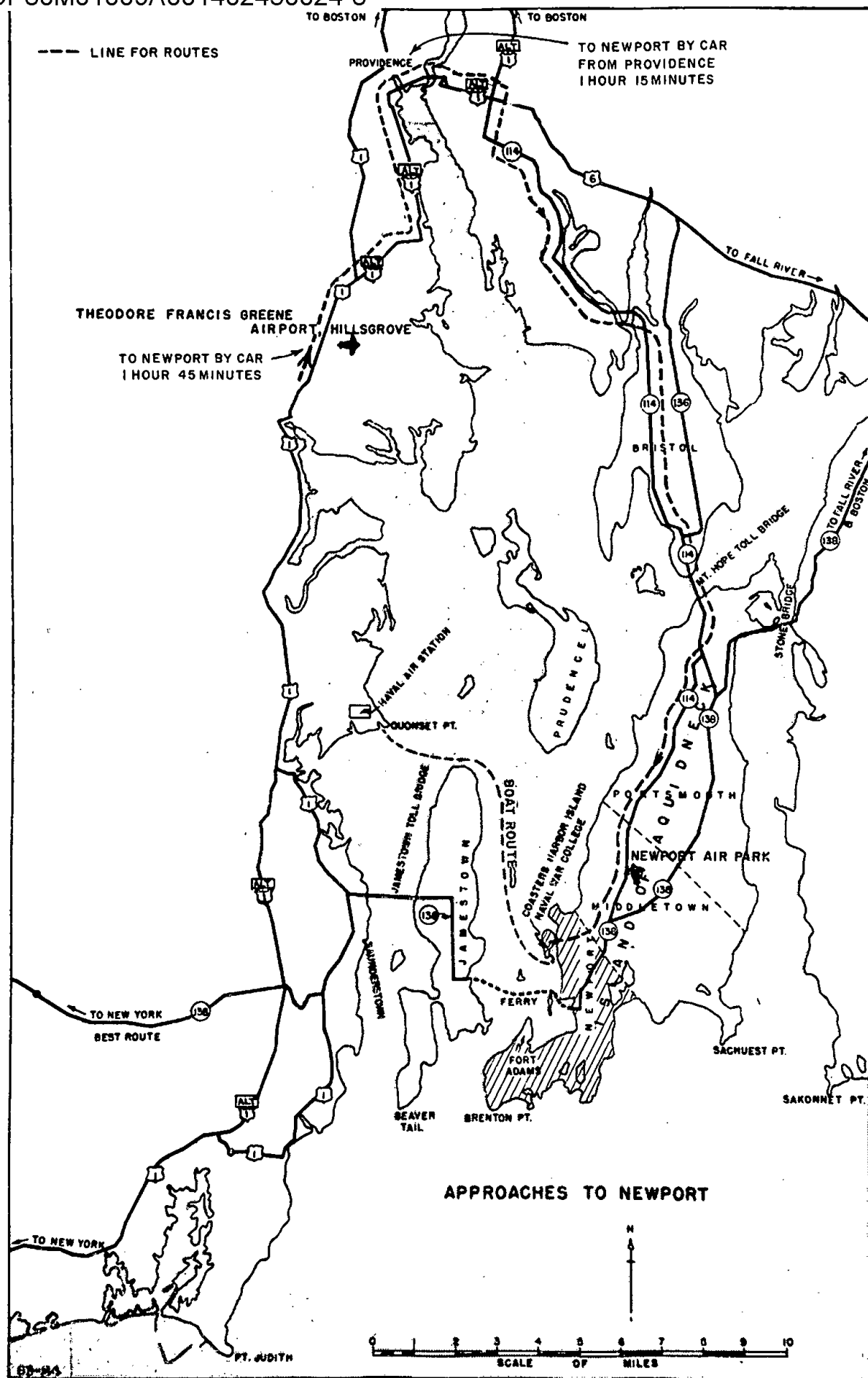
Muenchinger-King HotelNewport 3700

Hotel Viking.Newport 3300

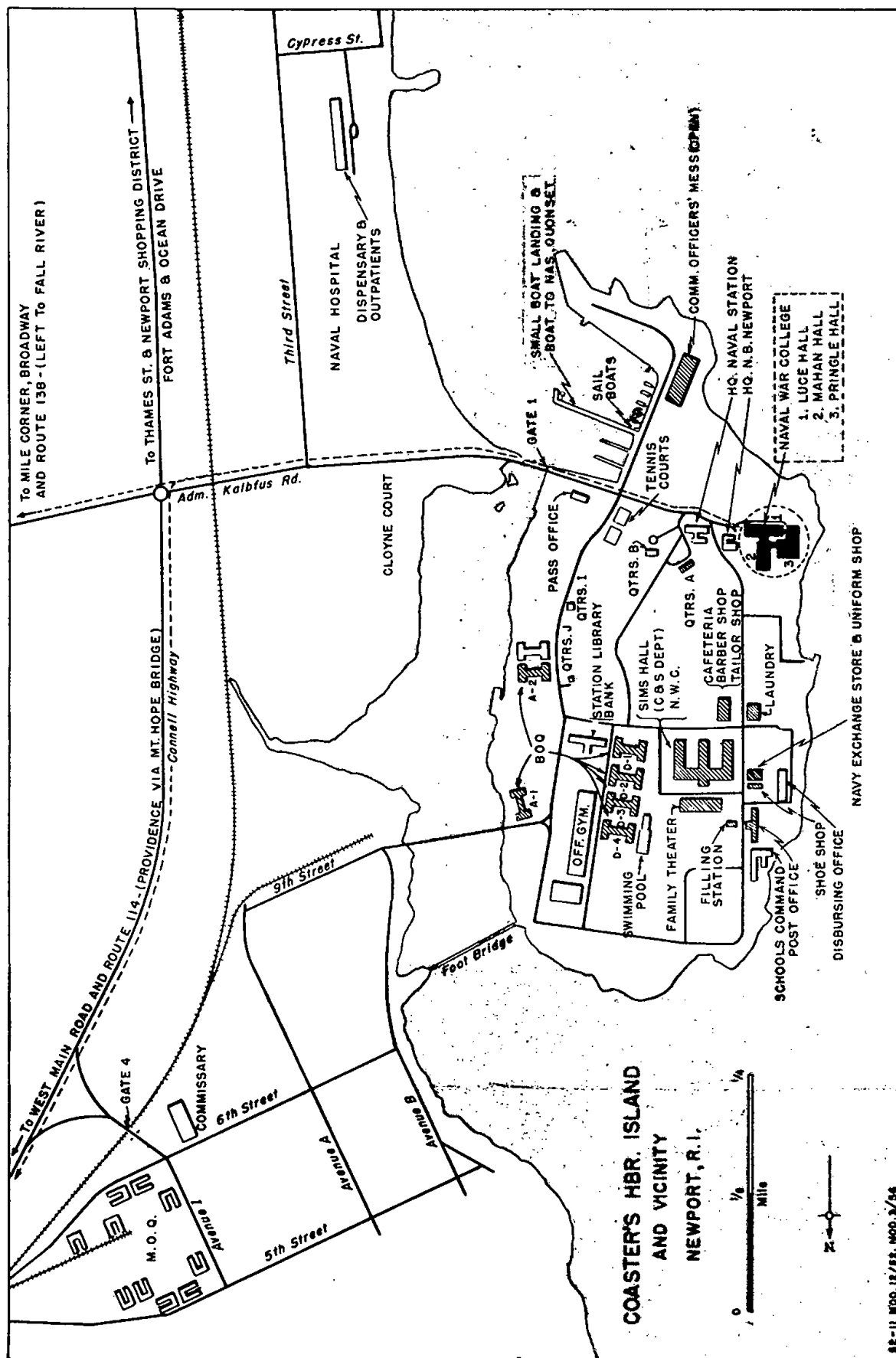
New York, New Haven & Hartford

Railroad Ticket OfficeNewport 241

Newport Air Park.Newport 6344







NAVY- DPPO 1ND, NEWPORT, R. I.