

# THE UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

## CATALOG OF COURSES

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

1954-1955

August 13	Non-naval students report.
August 20	Naval students report. Courses begin
Dec 17 - Jan 3	Christmas recess.
May 7 - 20	Reserve Officers' Course in Combat Staff Techniques and Operational Planning.
May 28 - June 10	Senior Reserve Officers' Course.
June 6 - 10	Global Strategy Discussions
June 15	Graduation

1955-1956

August 12	Non-naval students report.
August 19	Naval students report. Courses begin.
Dec 16 - Jan 2	Christmas recess
May 5 - 18	Reserve Officers' Course in Combat Staff Techniques and Operational Planning.
May 26 - June 8	Senior Reserve Officers' Course.
June 4 - 8	Global Strategy Discussions.
June 13	Graduation.

# **THE UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE**



**NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND**





## FOREWORD

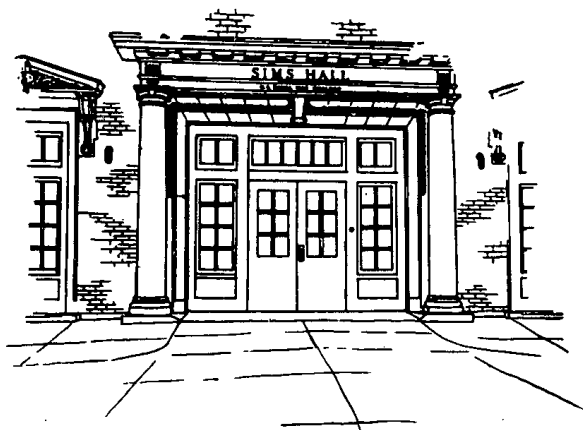
The purpose of this Catalog is to promote among the officers of the naval service, and officers of the other services who are interested, a general understanding and appreciation of the work of the United States Naval War College.

The scope and complexity of warfare today make it essential that officers maintain their orientation among the numerous complicated factors involved by building a solid understanding of the fundamentals of warfare. They must understand warfare in its broad historical setting and learn to interpret the lessons of history in the light of modern trends. They must understand thoroughly the interrelationship of the military and the non-military factors -- political, economic, and sociological -- which affect the success of the nation in its pursuit of its aims.

The Naval War College provides the means for officers to increase their professional knowledge and to meet these essential requirements in order that they may most intelligently discharge their responsibilities in the service of their country.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lynde D. McCormick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "L" and "M".

LYNDE D. MCCORMICK  
Vice Admiral, U. S. N.  
President, Naval War College



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**EXTERNAL JURISDICTION**

The Chief of Naval Operations exercises that specialized or professional guidance needed by the Naval War College to perform its primary function. All matters pertaining to the curriculum, future plans, and war studies may be referred directly to the Chief of Naval Operations by the President of the Naval War College.

The Chief of Naval Personnel has cognizance of administrative matters such as fiscal affairs, logistic support, and personnel.



# MISSION

To further an understanding of the fundamentals of warfare, 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:

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

To improve each officer's ability to relate this knowledge to the solution of problems.

To provide intellectual leadership in the field of sea power and maritime strategy, for the armed services and for the United States of America.

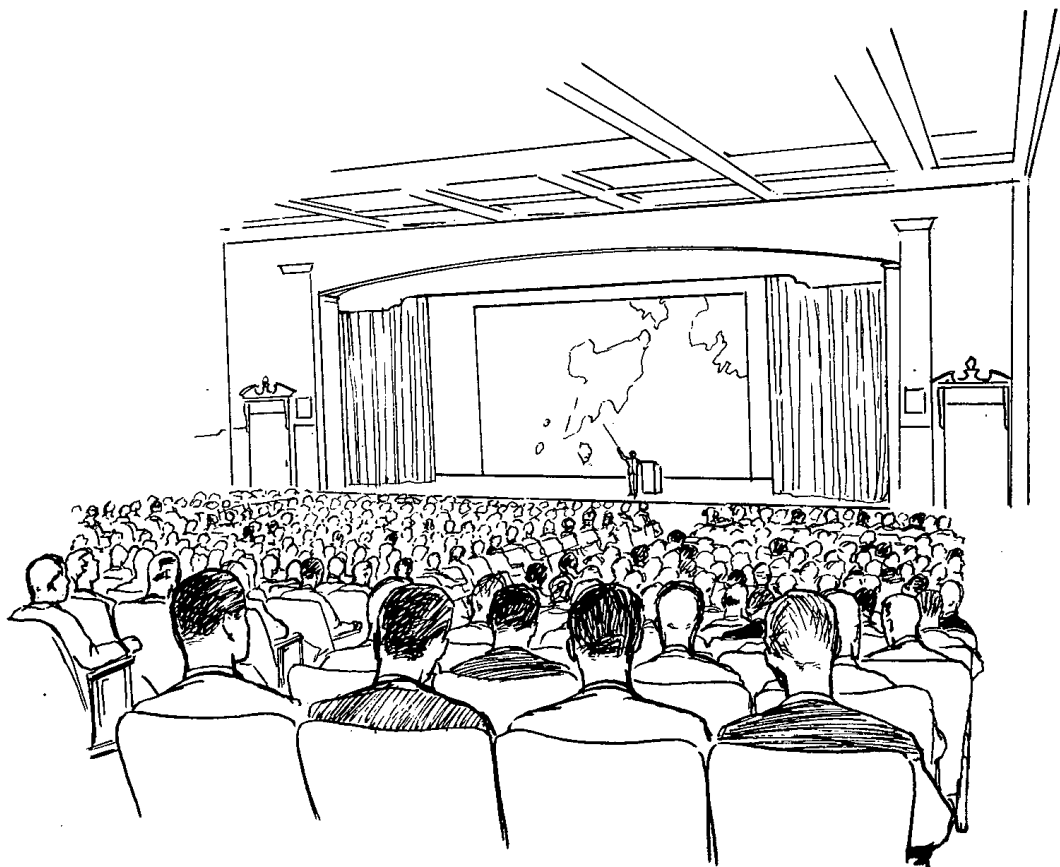




## STUDENT BODY

The Naval War College conducts resident courses of instruction for officers of the regular Navy ranging in rank from lieutenant commander to flag officer, for limited numbers of officers of comparable seniority from the other armed services, and for representatives from certain civilian agencies of the government.

The Naval War College also provides correspondence courses for regular and reserve naval officers of and above the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and for officers, regular and reserve, of corresponding rank from the Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard.



# ORGANIZATION

## Naval War College Staff

Under the direction of the President of the Naval War College, the Chief of Staff supervises and coordinates the work of the several departments into which the College is administratively divided. He also reviews and coordinates the academic and military policies under which the various courses of study are conducted. He is assisted in these duties by the Academic Plans Section. The Army, Air Force and State Department advisors provide inter-service liaison and guidance on those portions of the curriculum which pertain to the roles of their respective services.

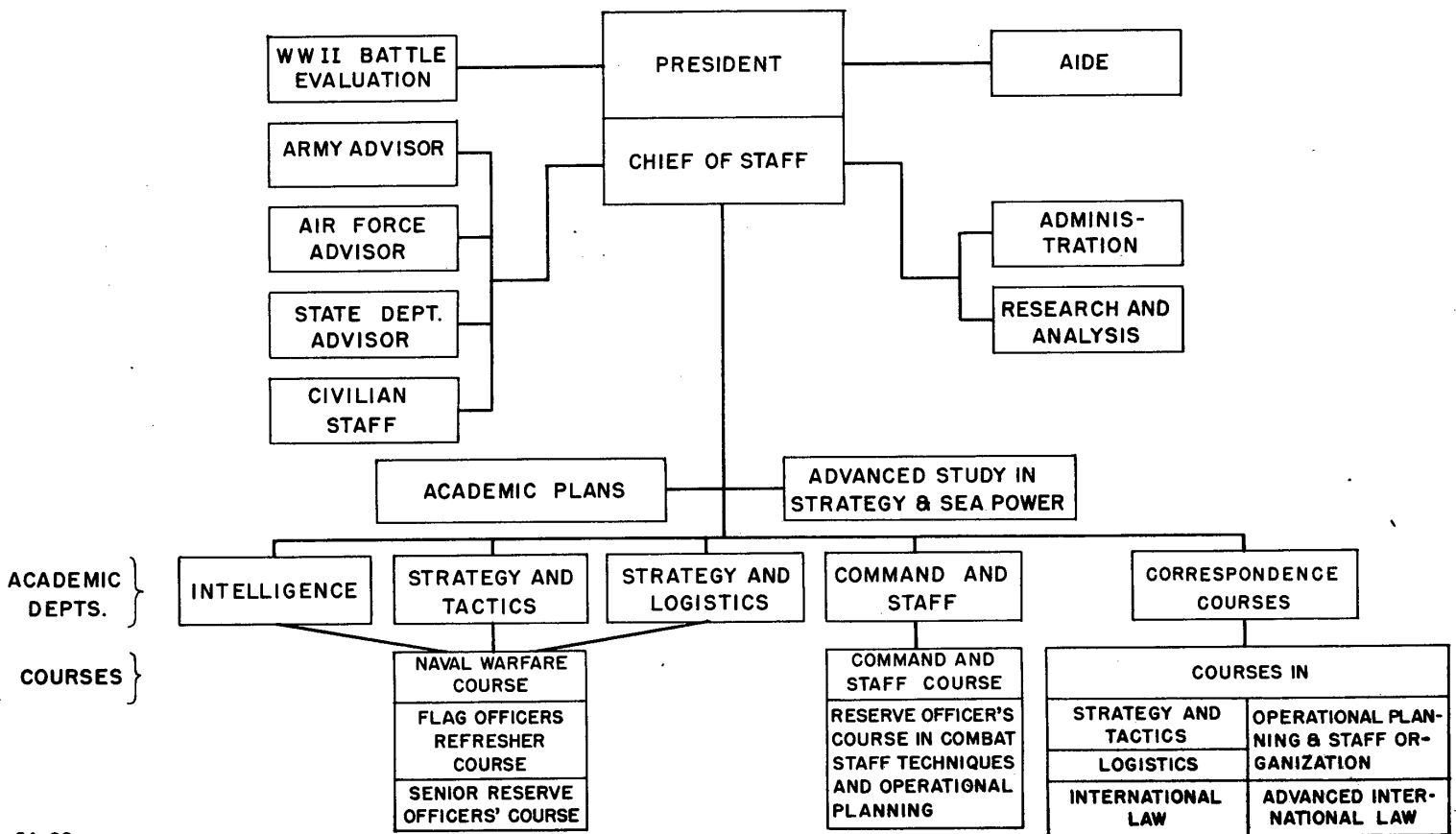
The Civilian Staff, including the Ernest J. King Chair of Maritime History, the Chester W. Nimitz Chair of Social and Political Philosophy, and chairs of International Law and Physical Science, assists in the conduct of curricula within individual competences. The Civilian Staff is augmented from time to time by Academic Consultants in temporary residence.

The Strategy and Tactics, Strategy and Logistics, and Intelligence Departments are jointly charged with the conduct of the Course in Naval Warfare, the Flag Officers' Refresher Course, and the Senior Reserve Officers' Course. The Command and Staff Department conducts the Command and Staff Course and the Reserve Officers' course in Combat Staff Techniques and Operational Planning. The Correspondence Courses Department, and the Staff Member of the Course of Advanced Study of Strategy and Sea Power, each conduct courses corresponding to their titles.

The Research and Analysis Department conducts operational and logistic research as required in support of Naval War College curricula, and maintains liaison with other research and analysis agencies as appropriate.

The Administration Department, headed by the Secretary of the Naval War College, performs all administrative duties not directly related to academic matters, so that the academic departments may devote their attention to educational matters.

# Naval War College Organization Chart



# 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 application of these fundamentals to a particular set of circumstances is an art, often employing scientific methods, and no single exclusive solution to a strategic problem exists. There may be, in fact, many acceptable solutions to such a problem, no one of which can be proven to be best even, perhaps, by the supreme test of war. The Naval War College therefore advocates no fixed set of rules by which wars may be conducted or battles won. Instead, through the consideration of many possible solutions to a problem and through the careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of each, the Naval War College seeks to further an understanding of the fundamentals involved so that the individual may be better prepared to employ them in an actual situation of the future.

It is essential for a naval officer in high command to have a thorough understanding, not only of his own service, but also of the interrelations of the political, economic, social and military factors of national, military and naval strategy. 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 the non-military elements of national power. 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.

## STUDENT - STAFF RELATIONS

Since the founding of the Naval War College in 1884, the maturity and motivation of its students has permitted the use of the effective principle of learning by individual initiative. The College provides the student with a vast amount of informative and interpretive material on the many subjects involved in and related to the conduct of modern warfare, but no official dogma, doctrine or accepted solution is presented or advocated. The search for guiding principles is a joint effort of staff and students; no teacher-pupil relation exists. Every constructive approach to military problems is given the most searching and open-minded appraisal, and the conclusions and concepts arrived at are those of the individual.

In developing and organizing their thoughts, students are encouraged to exchange ideas and conclusions with each other and with members of the staff. In this way each may share in the wealth of knowledge reposing in the staff and student body as a whole, whose members are not only naval line and staff officers, but also officers from the other military services and representatives of the State Department and other civilian agencies.

# ACADEMIC METHODS

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.

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. A general description of the academic methods used is given in the following paragraphs.

## READING

The student officer at the Naval War College has an opportunity, perhaps for the first time in his commissioned career, for extensive reading and reflection on the broad aspects of his profession. At the same time, he is provided with library and research facilities which are unequalled in their coverage of maritime, military and naval matters. The War College staff provides assistance and guidance in the use of time and facilities as required by the student.

## LECTURES

The presentation of new advances in science and military affairs, and the interpretation and interrelation 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.

In order that officers of the service 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." 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 Naval Reserve, together with Army and Air Force officers who are former staff members or resident students of the Naval War College, may obtain this publication upon request.

#### INFORMAL LECTURES

Some of the lectures for students of the second year of the Course in Naval Warfare are informal in nature. The lecturer is seated at a desk, smoking is permitted, and questions and discussion are invited by the lecturer both during and after the lecture. This procedure facilitates following intricate expositions by clearing up difficult points as they arise.



### GROUP DISCUSSIONS

In order to exchange ideas and clarify understanding, as well as to share the special competences of staff and students, many studies are made the subject of group discussions. By means of reading and lectures, the participants achieve a common background of knowledge, and are then formed into small discussion groups to analyze and discuss the subject. Moderators may be either staff members or students.

### SEMINARS

Some group discussions take the form of seminars, in which a student, staff member, or invited visitor presents a prepared paper as an introduction to the subject at hand, then adding his particular knowledge to the ensuing discussion. Student seminar papers are turned in and filed for future reference.

### INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

Experience has shown that formal writing is a major aid to clear thought. Very often a confusing subject, composed of many interrelated factors, becomes quite clear to the student when he undertakes to set down his thoughts in an orderly manner on paper. The papers submitted by students at the Naval War College range from extended treatments of such general subjects as sea power, foreign policy and war potentials to short discussions of particular professional matters.

### GROUP PROJECTS

Primarily a feature of the second year of the Course in Naval Warfare, the Group Project is a means of achieving an understanding of studies of very large scope, without the superficiality which might characterize individual treatment. Small study groups work, over a period of time, on the preparation of a paper which combines the individual and collective efforts of the members. The group projects include a formal summary of the major considerations influencing the attainment of national objectives, and war plans for major naval commands.



### INFORMAL DISCUSSION

The spontaneous discussion and exchange of ideas attendant upon informal meetings among students and staff is a recognized aid to understanding. It is encouraged and specifically provided for at the Naval War College; appropriate spaces and facilities are designated for the purpose. The challenging nature of the subjects under study provides adequate stimulus for thoughtful argument.

### OPERATIONS PROBLEMS

The most distinctive academic method at the Naval War College is the Operations Problem, a highly developed form of case instruction. In this method, the student is presented with a detailed description of a realistic military situation; he makes an estimate, develops a plan and writes an appropriate directive. In some cases the problem has two opposing sides, and a war game is played on the basis of the student-prepared directive. The command levels of the situations range from the task force to the theater; the small scale problems are solved entirely on an individual basis, while the larger ones are done wholly or in part by groups of students formed into staffs. Emphasis is placed on individual participation, and on individual thought and decision, to simulate as closely as possible the individual responsibility of command.

Operations Problems have three primary purposes: first, to familiarize the student with operational planning procedures on all levels; second, to furnish or fix in the mind certain facts, such as the characteristics of a theater of operations or the capabilities and limitations of certain types of naval operations; and third, to provide an opportunity for illustrative application of basic strategic and tactical principles to specific situations.

Every Operations Problem is followed by a critique, in which salient features of the problem and significant differences in its solution are discussed. Each student is thus given an opportunity to compare his own solution with several others, and evaluate the soundness of his judgment.

The tempo and scale of modern war has outstripped the capability of the conventional maneuver board to represent dynamic tactical situations. The resulting difficulty in introducing adequate tactical war games into operations problems is expected to be overcome with the completion of a comprehensive electronic maneuver board system which is now under construction.



# COURSES

## General

The Naval War College conducts four resident courses of instruction:

- The Course of Advanced Study of Strategy and Sea Power
- The Flag Officers' Refresher Course
- The Course in Naval Warfare
- The Command and Staff Course

Each of these courses is designed to fill a specific educational need. The Command and Staff Course is for lieutenant commanders and junior commanders, and emphasizes the operational functions of command and the organization, functions and procedures of operational staffs. The Course in Naval Warfare is for senior commanders and captains, and is divided into two years, each a complete unit. The two years are on the same academic level, and individual officers may be ordered to take either or both. The First Year emphasizes the integrated employment of the elements of naval power in the accomplishment of the Navy's missions, and the Second Year emphasizes the strategic employment of sea and naval power in the furtherance of national objectives. The Flag Officers' Refresher Course, for flag officers and officers selected to flag rank, is adjusted to the needs of the individual. The Course of Advanced Study of Strategy and Sea Power is for flag officers, selectees for flag rank, and captains who have completed a resident course at the Naval War College; it emphasizes comprehensive study and research into the basic natures of war and sea power.

Officers of comparable seniority from the Marine Corps, Army, Air Force and Coast Guard, and representatives from the State Department and certain other civilian agencies of the government, are also enrolled in the resident courses. These non-naval officer students in post-war years have comprised a substantial portion of the student body. Their presence enables the Naval War College to stress appropriately the interrelationship between naval operations and the operations of the other armed services and government agencies, and the Navy's part in joint operations.

Detailed eligibility requirements for the resident courses are promulgated by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The correspondence courses offered by the Naval War College are:

Strategy and Tactics  
Operational Planning and Staff Organization  
Logistics  
International Law  
Advanced International Law

The correspondence courses are available for regular and reserve naval officers of and above the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and for officers, regular and reserve, of corresponding rank from the Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Information concerning enrollment in these courses is promulgated by BuPers Instructions or Notices and by the Naval War College "Catalog of Correspondence Courses." This latter publication may be obtained from the Naval War College upon request.

In addition to the full length resident courses, the Naval War College annually conducts two associate courses of two weeks duration for selected Reserve Officers: The Senior Reserve Officers' Course and the Course in Combat Staff Techniques and Operational Planning. Quotas for these courses are assigned by the Bureau of Naval Personnel to certain Naval Districts and by Marine Corps Headquarters to specified Marine Corps Reserve Districts.

#### THE COURSE OF ADVANCED STUDY OF STRATEGY AND SEA POWER

The purpose of the Course of Advanced Study of Strategy and Sea Power is to pursue studies in appropriate subjects and methodologies in order to attain a comprehensive understanding of Sea Power and strategies, and their relation to the achievement of national political and military objectives in peace and war; to produce, as a result of these studies, material of value to the Naval Service.



The course is two years in length and in certain cases may be extended to three years in length. During the first year the tasks of the Group consist of study, reading, research, and group discussions supplemented by lectures, seminars, and consultations conducted under the guidance of appropriate civilian and military authorities in the various subjects under consideration. While no special curriculum is prescribed, it is considered desirable that the basic program include study, reading, and research in:

(1) History:- including maritime history; wars and conflicts; and history of significant eras of political, social, and industrial changes.

(2) Social Science:- including political science; political philosophy; cultural anthropology; economics; geography; logic; and other scientific methods of analysis.

(3) Military Science:- including principles and theories of warfare; sea power; strategy; national power and national objectives; organizations and functions of the defense components of government.

During the second and third years, members conduct research for and prepare comprehensive treatises, monographs, expositions or presentations on professional subjects. The selected fields of research are submitted to the President, Naval War College, for approval. These may be pursued either individually or by collaboration of two or more members.

Students participate in selected portions of the Naval Warfare Course. They join students of the other resident courses in the Global Strategy Discussions near the end of each Academic Year.

### FLAG OFFICERS' REFRESHER COURSE

The purpose of the Flag Officers' Refresher Course is to provide flag officers with an opportunity to further their

understanding of the fundamentals of warfare with an emphasis on:

A review of the essentials in the exercise of high command.

The advancement of their strategic thinking.

The conduct of this course is dependent upon the availability of officers of suitable rank as students. It does not have a specified time to start nor a fixed duration. The curriculum of the course is kept flexible in order to meet better the needs of each student. In general, however, four fields of study provide the framework upon which the curriculum for each class is constructed:

(1) Review of Strategy, Tactics, Logistics, and Military Planning.

Scope - A review of the principles of strategy, tactics, logistics, and military planning with which an officer exercising high command must be familiar.

(2) Sea Power.

Scope - A study of the role of sea power in present and future warfare and as a deterrent to war.

(3) World Situation.

Scope - A survey of the world situation -- economic, political, sociological, and military -- emphasizing its effect on military operations.

(4) National and Grand Strategy.

Scope - A study of national and grand strategy, particularly as it affects, and is affected by the employment of sea power.

The course is conducted primarily by means of individual and collective research but students may also participate in the lecture, thesis and Operations Problem programs of other courses.



## THE COURSE IN NAVAL WARFARE

The objective of the Course in Naval Warfare is to prepare officers for higher command by providing the broad knowledge, perspective and judgment required to deal soundly with larger matters. The course is two years in length, each year being a complete unit, both on the same academic level. In the first year, emphasis is on the integrated employment of the elements of naval power in the accomplishment of the navy's missions; in the second year, emphasis is on the strategic employment of sea and naval power in the furtherance of national objectives. The national, international, military and naval logistic elements and their interrelations are presented in both years from the command point of view. A general description of the Course in Naval Warfare is as follows:

### *First Year*

Introduction. The Course in Naval Warfare opens with a week of Introduction, in which the stage is set for the course of study which will be pursued throughout the year. By means of lectures, reading and seminars, an appreciation is gained of the mission, functions and objectives of the Naval War College and of the Course in Naval Warfare. Using the same methods, a survey is made of the current world situation and the forces which influence it; included is a preliminary look at the nature and scope of national and military strategy and the functions of the Armed services.

Operations studies. At intervals throughout the year, periods of from two to five days each are devoted to the study of the characteristics of certain types of naval and related operations, including the following:

- Extraordinary Weapons
- Undersea Warfare
- Attack Carrier Striking Force
- Surface Action
- Atomic Warfare
- Para-military Operations



Similar periods are devoted to the study of the characteristics, capabilities and concepts of the other branches of the Armed Forces; reading in this field is supplemented by presentations made by Army and Air Force members of the Naval War College staff, teams from the Army and Air War Colleges, and visiting general officers from those services.

Strategy Studies. Six periods of two or three days each in the first term are allotted to the examination of the nature of strategy, with emphasis on national and military strategy. The scope of these studies includes the interrelationships among the political, economic, military and other elements of national strategy; the nature of war and of military strategy; modern concepts of military strategy, and seapower as an element of national power. These Strategy Studies are jointly participated in by First and Second year students, and consist primarily of reading, lectures and group discussions.

Logistics. As logistics is a part of every form of military activity, the study of it is incorporated in proper context into all parts of the Naval War College curriculum. There is, however, a period of about one month in the first term devoted to gaining an understanding of military logistics and its place in military planning and operations. Reading, lectures, group discussions, seminars, and short problems are used to cover the following general scope:

- a. The history, principles and fundamentals of logistics and the relationship of logistics to other elements of war.
- b. Logistic planning techniques and types of logistic plans.
- c. The Naval Logistic Support system, its organization, functions and operation.
- d. The integrated process of fleet operational logistic support.
- e. Future naval logistic support systems.

The purpose is similar to that of the Operations Studies, to acquire a working knowledge of the characteristics of a naval



activity of major concern to a high commander. The Operations Problem which follows the Logistics study has a logistic content designed to illustrate and complement the study.

War Planning Study. Early in the second term, the First Year and Second Year students jointly undertake a three-week study of War Planning. Reading, lectures, seminars and short problems are used to cover a scope generally as follows:

- a. The principles, doctrines and procedure for the establishment and functioning of joint and combined commands.
- b. The war planning responsibilities and inter-relationships of the various national and supranational offices, agencies and commands concerned.
- c. The procedures used in planning, and the national and international factors influencing the planning process.
- d. The acquisition, maintenance and distribution of the material means employed in the conduct of war and the methods by which these means are translated into military logistics.
- e. Various current plans and their status.

International Law. Although it appears also in context elsewhere, International Law receives specific treatment during a period of four days in the second term. The study is conducted jointly with Command and Staff students by means of reading, lectures and seminars, and covers generally the following subjects:

- a. Problems of peacetime International Law of special concern to the Navy.
- b. Principles of collective security, mutual defense agreements and problems arising thereunder.
- c. The Law of War, with emphasis on naval and aerial warfare.

Operations Problems. The Course in Naval Warfare currently includes six Operations Problems. The general characteristics of this feature of the course have been previously described (page ten). The first problem is participated in by students of both years, the remainder by first-year students either alone or with Command and Staff student participation on subordinate levels of command. A tabulation of the type of operation represented by each of the current Operations Problems is as follows:

	<u>Type of Operation</u>
#1:	Carrier
#2:	Logistic Support
#3:	Amphibious
#4:	Theater Forces
#5:	Area Control
#6:	Theater Campaign

The first problem, which is primarily an exercise in the operational planning process includes a study of Operational Planning and takes ten days; the remainder are allotted from 12 to 18 days each.

Operations Problems are placed on various command levels from Task Group to Theater, and the situations are located in several strategic areas of the world.

Term Papers. A formal paper is submitted in each of the two terms by First Year Students. The first, and longer, is on a very general subject in the field of war potential and foreign policy. The second is a concept of strategy for global war. The student gains knowledge for these papers from general and specific research, and from the remainder of the course in general, including some lectures which are provided in direct support of term paper subjects.

Global Strategy Discussions. The year's work of all resident students reaches its climax in the Global Strategy Discussions, which take place during the final week before graduation. During this unique week, a number of prominent civilians from many fields of endeavor, academic, governmental, business, industrial and religious, plus a group of senior Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Officers, come to Newport to join Naval War College staff and students in discussions of the largest and most vital problems facing the



United States. Distinguished lecturers set the keynote, and the discussion groups endeavor to arrive at an understanding of the national aims and objectives of the United States, the means by which they might be attained, and the kind of strategy which should be the basis of our national and military policy. The results of the discussions are compared at a plenary session on the final day. The Global Strategy Discussions are of great mutual benefit to both the civilian and military participants, as they inevitably show the mutual dependence of civilian and military thought in the formulation of national strategy.

## *Second Year*

### FIRST TERM

The Second Year of the Course in Naval Warfare opens with participation in the one-week Introduction and the two-week Operations Problem #1 which have been described for the First Year (pages 16 and 19 respectively).

The remaining 14 weeks of the first term are devoted to a comprehensive examination of the basic elements of strategy. This is conducted by means of three more or less separate but related curriculum items as follows:

#### 1. Basic Strategic Studies

By means of reading, lectures, seminars and a group project, an appreciation is gained of the nature of strategy, the means of its development and implementation, and of some of the strategic facts of the present-day situation.

The scope of the Basic Strategic Studies includes the political, ideological, geophysical, economic and military (including logistic) factors which make up and influence national and military strategy. These factors are studied first in their relation to the nature of war and of national and military strategy; the context then shifts to the various areas of the world which are of major concern to U.S. national security. Throughout the studies, emphasis is on the interrelations among factors, and on the significance of sea and naval power.

The group project (see page nine) included in Basic Strategic Studies serves to correlate the factors of strategy into a pattern. The paper produced by each study group is a summary of what the group regards as the major considerations influencing the attainment of U. S. national objectives; its preparation requires consideration of everything studied in the first term.

## 2. Strategy Studies

Participation by Second Year students in the Strategy Studies previously described (page 17) provides an opportunity to lead, and participate in, discussions related to the field which they have under detailed study. The distillation and exposition required has a clarifying effect on appreciation of the overall picture of strategy.

## 3. Term Paper.

Near the end of the first term, Second Year students submit a formal paper on sea power and the national interest. It is intended to further an understanding of the nature of sea power and its contribution to national power and to national and military strategy.

## SECOND TERM

The second term is primarily an application of the factors and principles studied in the first term. Most of the second term is devoted to strategic planning, including its basic logistic elements.

### 1. War Planning Systems

The term opens with a three-week study of War Planning Systems in which an examination is made of the functions, responsibilities and problems of those national and supra-national organizations which contribute to the security of the United States. This study is jointly undertaken with First Year students; its methods and scope have been described on page 18.



## 2. Strategic Planning Study

During the next period of about 17 weeks, Second Year study groups prepare strategic war plans from the points of view of certain major commands. As the Joint Chiefs of Staff, each group prepares a strategic estimate for a long-range period; and proceeding from this develops a strategic concept for the employment of U. S. forces in limited and global war. Study groups then change their point of view to that of CINCPAC, CINCLANT or CINCNELM and prepare an outline emergency war plan for the employment of forces in their particular areas under certain assumptions. Each group next prepares, from the Chief of Naval Operations point of view, a strategic concept for the conduct of global war. Finally, students are divided into two opposing teams for a War Game at the strategic level.

## 3. Term Paper

During the second term, Second Year students prepare a formal paper on a selected subject of naval interest.

## 4. Global Strategy Discussions

The Second Year of the Course in Naval Warfare closes with participation in the Global Strategy Discussions described on page 19.

## THE COMMAND AND STAFF COURSE

The objective of the Command and Staff Course is to provide lieutenant commanders, junior commanders and equivalent ranks with an opportunity to further their understanding of the fundamentals of warfare with emphasis upon the operational functions of command and the organization, functions and procedures of operational staffs.

The Command and Staff course is ten months in length and consists of operations problems and studies, many of which are in common with or identical to those of the First Year of the Course in Naval Warfare, supplemented by preparation of a series of short formal papers. A general description of the Command and Staff Course is as follows:

Military Organization and Planning Studies. At intervals throughout the year, periods of from two to ten days each are allotted to the study of the characteristics and techniques of military organization and planning. Specific subjects include the following:

Introduction to Operational Planning  
Staff Organization and Functions  
Command Psychology and Leadership  
Joint and Combined Command Relationships  
Organization for National Security

These studies are all conducted by means of reading, lectures and group discussions. Introduction to Operational Planning, occupying the opening ten days of the course, has two additional features; an illustrative Operations Problem is demonstrated, and the group discussions are used as a vehicle for instruction in Group Procedures.

Operations Studies. These are similar to those described on page 16; some are conducted jointly with students of the First Year of the Course in Naval Warfare. The subjects covered include the following:

\*Undersea Warfare  
\*Attack Carrier Striking Force  
Surface Action Tactics  
\*Atomic Warfare  
World War II Operations  
Korean Operations

\*Joint study with First Year students of the Course in Naval Warfare.

In common with the First Year of the Course in Naval Warfare, similar periods are devoted to the characteristics, capabilities and concepts of other branches of the Armed Forces; reading in this field is supplemented by presentations made by Army and Air Force members of the Naval War College staff, teams from the Army and Air War Colleges, and visiting general officers of those services.



Logistics. As in the other Naval War College courses, Logistics is studied as an integral part of all periods of the Command and Staff curriculum. In addition, there is a four-day period devoted to an "Introduction to Logistics." It is carried out by means of reading, lectures and group discussions, with a purpose similar to that of the Operations Studies: to acquire a working knowledge of a naval activity of major concern to the naval commander. The Operations Problem immediately following this study is a logistic problem designed to illustrate and complement the study.

Writing and Speaking Studies. Six days are allotted to a study of logical and lucid military writing and speaking. The vehicle of instruction is the preparation and presentation of a brief by each student.

Operations Problems. The Command and Staff Course contains nine Operations Problems, the general characteristics of which are described on page 19. They vary in length from four to sixteen days. A tabulation of the type of operation represented by each of the current Operations Problems is as follows:

	<u>Type of Operation</u>
#1C	Carrier
#2C	Logistic support
#13C	Surface action
#10C	Replenishment
#11C	Carrier
#3C	Amphibious
#12C	Theater forces
#5C	Area control
#14C	Amphibious

Operations Problem #13C follows a one-day study of Surface Action Tactics, and includes two-sided play on the Maneuver Board. Operations Problem #12C is two-sided and is played as a War Game.

Operations Problems #3C and #5C are conducted jointly with First Year students of the Course in Naval Warfare.



Operations Problems are placed on various command levels from Task Group to Fleet, and the situations are located in several strategic areas of the world.

The Short Paper Writing Program. At intervals of approximately one month, each Command and Staff student is required to submit a short formal paper on an assigned topic. These papers serve to direct purposeful research and to give experience in organization and presentation of thoughts. Some of these papers are presented orally to student committees, both for their informative value and for the experience in presentation.

Global Strategy Discussions. The Command and Staff Course ends, as do all resident courses, with participation in the Global Strategy Discussions described on page 19.

### CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The objective of the Correspondence Courses Department is to extend the facilities of the Naval War College as far as practicable to officers who are presently unable to attend the resident courses.

Correspondence courses in Strategy and Tactics, Operational Planning and Staff Organization, Logistics, International Law, and Advanced International Law are offered by the College.

Information as to eligibility requirements is promulgated by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Naval War College "Catalog of Correspondence Courses."

#### Strategy and Tactics

This course consists of eight installments. It is divided into two parts of four installments each. Part ONE stresses principles that are applicable to Naval Operational Planning and Staff Organization, while Part TWO is devoted to an application of those principles.

Many exercises use the background of World War II operations. Problem locale is varied in order to provide an opportunity for the study of important strategic areas. Throughout the course, particular emphasis is placed on the development of sound and logical reasoning processes. In addition, through the medium of short essays, students are encouraged to present



their thoughts on naval subjects and to improve their ability to express themselves in writing.

Part ONE (Installments ONE to FOUR inclusive) includes definitions of military planning terms; the planning process, which includes the Estimate of the Situation, Development of the Plan, and the Directive; the Navy Staff; the principles of logistics and their operational application; Attack Carrier Striking Force and Submarine Group planning in an area of operations; and the preparation of effective directives. Completion of Part ONE will entitle the student to a certificate and appropriate credit for completion of the Operational Planning and Staff Organization Course.

Part TWO (Installments FIVE to EIGHT inclusive) contains exercises that demonstrate strategic employment of naval forces, the role of sea power in national strategy, command and organization principles, integration of logistics with strategy and tactics, functioning of the Navy Staff, and the employment of land, sea, and air forces in joint operations.

#### Operational Planning and Staff Organization

This four installment correspondence course offers preliminary and early training in the fundamentals of command responsibilities by stressing principles that are applicable to naval operational planning and staff organization. It was particularly prepared for Regular and Reserve officers of the Naval Establishment who desire to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of command or duty on naval staffs. In addition, it provides student officers with fundamentals and background knowledge:

(1) To complete Part TWO of the Naval War College Correspondence Course in Strategy and Tactics.

(2) To attend resident courses at the Naval War College or other advanced command and staff schools.

The scope of this course includes definitions of military planning terms; the planning process, which includes the Estimate of the Situation, Development of the Plan, and the Directive; the Navy Staff; the principles of logistics and their operational application; Attack Carrier Striking Force and Submarine Group planning in an area of operations; the preparation of effective directives; and the development of sound and logical reasoning processes.

### Logistics

The correspondence course in Logistics, consisting of eight installments, is patterned as closely as practicable after the logistic content of the first year of the Course in Naval Warfare. The course is designed to provide basic knowledge of the subject with emphasis on operational aspects. It is principally concerned with naval logistics although the logistics functions of other services are also considered.

The first installment briefly traces the historical background and evolution of logistics and classifies the field of study into its functional activities: supply; maintenance, repair and salvage; medical services; personnel; transportation; and base development. Succeeding installments are devoted to detailed analyses of these functions and to the study of such complementary subject matter as: organization; logistics planning; economic mobilization; organization and functioning of the supply systems of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army and Air Force; and mobile logistic support of joint forces in an area of operations. Problems presented throughout the course provide students with a practical approach to the subject.

### International Law

The correspondence course in International Law is designed:

To provide general knowledge of international law in order to maintain a proper perspective, and to provide a basis which will make an officer's future research and experience more valuable, e.g., diplomatic procedure, jurisdiction, treaties, the United Nations, NATO and regional arrangements for collective security.

To provide specific knowledge of international law that will be most useful to an officer in performance of his



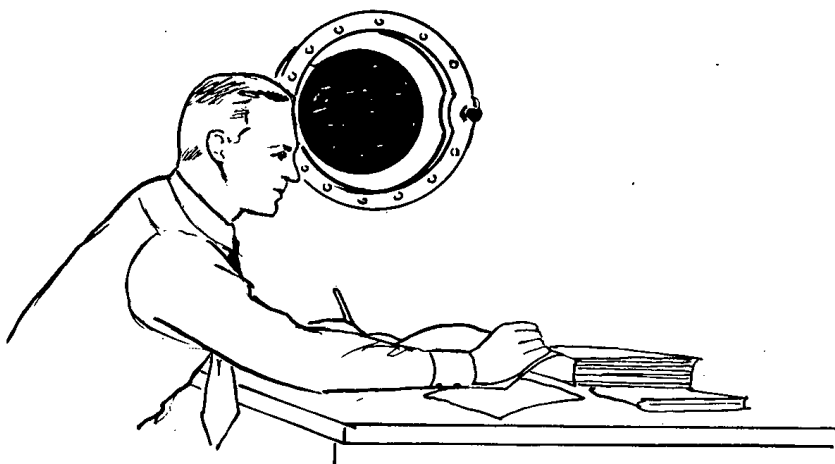
duties, e. g., boat officer in a foreign port, protection of shipping, situations dealing with neutrality, treatment of prisoners, administration of the Foreign Claims Act, and air routes and rights.

To demonstrate the practical application of this knowledge by the solution of specific problems that may confront an officer in the performance of his duties.

The correspondence course in International Law consists of eight installments. Each installment contains about twenty questions and, with the exception of Installment EIGHT, a "case" situation. In answering the questions, the student acquires and absorbs the general and specific knowledge referred to above. In addition, it provides him with a special background to attack the solution of the "situations." Solving the "situations" teaches the student to analyze the elements, search for and find applicable additional information, evaluate the validity of precedent rulings and agreements, and to arrive at a sound course of action.

#### Advanced International Law

The correspondence course in Advanced International Law consists of four installments. Each installment requires original research on a current problem of international affairs in which the Navy has an active interest. Only officers who have previously completed the correspondence course in International Law are eligible to enroll in the Advanced International Law Course.



# RESEARCH FACILITIES

## THE LIBRARY

The Naval War College Library is modern and well equipped. It consists of three connected sections -- the Main Reading Room, the Reference Room and the Stack Rooms.

In the Main Reading Room, which is designed on the order of a clubroom with easy chairs and floor lamps, there are available some 200 current periodicals and newspapers, with back issues of those of most importance to the War College.

The Reference Room is a formal type university library reading room. Its beautifully matched walnut panelling and shelving lend dignity as well as charm. The wide windows at both ends and extensive skylight arrangements provide lighting that is both adequate and pleasing. This room contains several thousands of volumes for ready reference, including encyclopedias, handbooks, and the best of the recent books concerning naval, military, national, and international affairs.

The Stack Rooms are models of their kind and are equipped with the latest type of movable shelves, stack lighting, automatic elevator, and individual readers' carrells at both ends of each deck. The book capacity of the entire unit is over 50,000 volumes.

The Library at present has a total of approximately 100,000 accessions including books, periodicals, pamphlets, documents, etc. The collections specialize in Military and Naval History, Domestic and Foreign Policy, International Law, Economics, Biography, Aviation, and documentary material, both domestic and foreign.

A small staff of experienced professional librarians provide limited but expert research, reference and bibliographical services. An annotated periodical bulletin which includes a list of recent accessions to the library is issued every two weeks and an evaluation



of new library material by the staff is circulated each month. Recommendations of selected books considered by the War College to be of special professional interest are disseminated by various means to officers of the Naval Service.

### THE CLASSIFIED LIBRARY

The Classified Library consists of an office and catalogue room, a stack room, and a spacious reading room.

These comprise the repository and circulation center for all classified documents received from various military and civil agencies of the government.

### THE LOGISTICS LIBRARY

A special library contains the Navy's most complete collection of books and documents on logistic subjects, both classified and unclassified. It is connected with the Classified Library Reading room, and affords ample facilities for reading and research in the field of logistics.

