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Correspondence Course Information

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSE INFORMATION

Professional growth is the hallmark of a professional, and for the naval officer the Naval War College represents the apex in formal career development. Although not every naval officer has the opportunity to attend the Naval War College's resident program, all have the opportunity to become involved in the resident curriculum through correspondence courses—courses that have been designed to assist in the development of the naval leaders of the coming decade. This program will provide professional enrichment and a new perspective that will serve both the student and the naval service.

Correspondence courses are recognized as enhancing a naval officer's career as evidenced by the following quotation from the March 1974 Officer Personnel Newsletter (NAVPERS 15892):

Reporting seniors are encouraged to document, in the comments section of fitness reports, individual efforts at self-improvement. Such documentation should include correspondence courses from various service colleges; . . . This information is important to Navy Department personnel managers and is often an item of consideration by selection boards.

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATIONS. Naval War College correspondence courses are available to all commissioned officers of the U.S. military services in active service or in the inactive Reserve. Selected Government employees of the grade GS-10 (or equivalent) and above may also enroll. Waivers may be granted for qualified individuals in lower grades. Applications from active and inactive commissioned officers may be by the application card provided in the *Naval War College Review* and in brochures, or by letter. Applications from personnel requiring waivers should be by letter via commanding officer or command maintaining service record.

LEVEL OF STUDY. Courses are graduate level and require creative work. Students should plan to spend at least 5 hours a week in study and to press forward consistently to sustain the benefit of each study lesson.

Letters of completion are issued for each course; copies are sent to the Chief of Naval Personnel or other appropriate authority for the student's selection jacket. Certificates are issued upon successful completion of all courses in a subject area, and the Naval War College Correspondence Course Diploma is awarded when the entire course is completed.

CURRENT PROGRAM. The resident curricula for the Colleges of Naval Warfare and Naval Command and Staff are oriented to place maximum emphasis upon the three core subjects of strategy, management, and tactics. In order to accomplish the Naval War College mission, "to enhance the professional capabilities of its students to make sound decisions in both command and management positions" each of these core subjects is aimed toward expanding the student's logical reasoning capability and ability to analyze the elements of choice rather than in familiarization with straight factual material.

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COURSE DESCRIPTIONS. The Center for Continuing Education parallels resident courses by offering a one-diploma Naval War College correspondence curriculum of approximately 1,000 hours of study. This program is organized as follows:

- (1) 300 Hours Strategy and Policy
- (2) 300 Hours Defense Economics and Decisionmaking (Management)
- (3) 300 Hours Naval Tactics
- (4) 100 Hours Discretionary—to be creditable from International Law courses, previous NWC correspondence course work completed, or as chosen from other NWC correspondence courses that may be available in the future.

Although students are not obligated to pursue this entire diploma program through to completion, they are encouraged to give the matter serious consideration. The purpose of both the resident curricula and this program is to enhance the professional capabilities of students to make sound decisions in both command and management positions. Therefore, even for those officers who may eventually be selected for Naval War College resident instruction, this complete diploma program provides an outstanding opportunity for further career and professional development. Completion of the correspondence course does not preclude assignment to the NWC resident course. Students may enroll in only one course at a time.

STRATEGY AND POLICY¹

The overall objective of these seven courses is to provide students with the opportunity to probe into strategic problems in sufficient depth to understand the complexities of the issues and factors relevant to decisions. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for those Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown. A total of 300 hours and 100 Reserve points is involved.

Course S 11 The Sovereign State: Early Strategy and Policy Considerations
(36 hours/12 points)

This course deals with the Peloponnesian War between Greek city-states in the fifth century B.C. The basic text is by Thucydides, one of the most noted of all historians. The book is important in that it contains many of the great issues with which mankind has been grappling since its beginning—the nature of man, the nature of power, what is right, what is wrong, what is justice, and what are the causes of war. This particular historical period serves as the first of six such case studies that will be dealt with in the subject area of Strategy and Policy. The reader will undoubtedly associate the issues and problems faced to situations confronting various 20th-century leaders—whether they be presidents, prime ministers, diplomats, admirals, generals, or others possessing significant governmental authority.

Course S 12 The Strategy of Total War: Napoleon and Clausewitz
(42 hours/14 points)

This course principally concerns the impact of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars on the evolution of modern warfare and strategic thought—particularly as reflected in the writings of Gen. Karl von Clausewitz.

¹All courses are prerequisites to those that follow, except that only Course S 11 is a prerequisite for S 17.

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Course S 13 The Strategy of Limited War and Alliance Politics: Otto von Bismarck (42 hours/14 points)

This course takes up the relationship between strategy and foreign policy. Using Bismarck's remarkable successes as an illustration, the course probes the use of war as an instrument of national policy and the use of alliance politics to preserve the peace and maintain stability.

Course S 14 The Origins of World War I (42 hours/14 points)

This course will use an investigation of the long-range and immediate origins of World War I to focus on the modern phenomena of armed peace, accidental war, and the escalation of local war. The role of such factors as imperialism, revolutionary nationalism, technological developments and armaments races, and increasingly rigid alliance systems, will all be examined.

Course S 15 The Origins and Strategy of World War II (54 hours/18 points)

This course seeks first to show how Great Britain and France sought security after World War I, especially in the face of the growing military threat of Nazi Germany. In this study, the relationship between the development of new weapons and strategic doctrine on the one hand, and the formulation of defense and foreign policy on the other, is especially important. The course then deals with the principal issues confronting the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union in hammering out a coalition strategy and in agreeing upon the allocation of national resources for the global war against Germany and Japan.

Course S 16 Containment and the Cold War (42 hours/14 points)

This course examines the difficulty in reordering the international political structure after a total war fought with unlimited means for unconditional ends. The collapse of the wartime Grand Alliance and the confrontation of the United States and the Soviet Union as postwar superpowers combined to produce a situation in some respects unprecedented in international politics.

Course S 17 The Military Profession (42 hours/14 points)

This course examines the role of the military profession in modern American society. Special attention is directed toward the military's relationship with civil authority, the military response to technological and social change, and to the tensions that may develop between traditional military values and the changing role and requirements placed upon the professional officer today.

DEFENSE ECONOMICS AND DECISIONMAKING²

The Defense Economics and Decisionmaking area emphasizes the problems associated with translating national strategic goals into force levels and the required specific weapons systems. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown. A total of 300 hours and 100 reserve points is involved in this subject.

²All courses are prerequisites to those that follow except that M 22 and M 23 may be reversed in order.

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Course M 21 National Resource Allocation (60 hours/20 points)

This course addresses the environment within which priorities—and ultimately, national strategies—are made and resources allocated at the national and Department of Defense levels. The focus of this course is on those interests and constraints which have the greatest impact on the range of options and particularly on national defense strategies and budgets.

Course M 22 Decisionmaking in Organizations (60 hours/20 points)

This course focuses on relationships among people in organizations and on the nature of decisionmaking, especially as related to defense matters. The course covers human values and perceptions, group and individual interaction, and the interrelationships of organizational systems and subsystems. Organizational models for decisionmaking are introduced, and their explanatory and predictive values analyzed.

Course M 23 Quantitative Factors in Defense Decisions (60 hours/20 points)

The course focuses upon the disciplines of microeconomics and decisionmaking under uncertainty to develop the theoretical bases for analysis and examines various tools (e.g., optimization and estimation) useful in the implementations of this theory. These topics are examined on both a theoretical and applications basis. Theoretical developments are included to provide general knowledge of the techniques and to examine the philosophic insights into decisionmaking that they provide, as well as to develop a basis for evaluating any specific application of the technique. Applications are examined in order to further study the usefulness of the theoretical technique, to examine the problems that arise when an analyst attempts to develop an analytic model of a large problem, and to develop the manager's ability to extract from an analytic report useful decisionmaking information.

Course M 24 Analysis of Defense Decisions—I (60 hours/20 points)

This course will focus on systems analysis as a process (i.e., an organized, rational approach that helps the manager to relate all the important factors in a situation requiring a decision) that may be applied to a varied number of decisionmaking situations. The structure of systems analysis, as discussed in the Quade and Boucher textbook, aids the decisionmaker in structuring his investigation of the factors relating to the decisionmaking situation.

Course M 25 Analysis of Defense Decisions—II (60 hours/20 points)

This course focuses on the DOD Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) and the use of analysis in management problem-solving situations. The course covers the PPBS structure and a review of the use of systems analysis by the Department of Defense as a management tool in the decisionmaking process.

NAVAL TACTICS³

The Naval Tactics subject area is designed to expand the student's understanding of how tactics are developed and implemented in support of naval missions. It teaches the use of fundamental principles for the employment of weapon systems which have applicability to present as well as future naval operations. Estimated

³All courses are prerequisites for those that follow with the exception that T 32 and T 35 may be taken at any time.

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hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown. A total of 300 hours and 100 points is included in this subject.

Course T 31 Fundamentals and Engagement Analysis (60 hours/20 points)

Through the use of selected readings, written work, and problem solving, the student examines the fundamental parameters of sensors, weapons, and sea and aerospace platforms. The impact these fundamentals have on tactics is analyzed through simplified tactical engagements.

Course T 32 Military Planning Process (60 hours/20 points)

Through the use of selected readings, a programed text, and written work, the student will examine problem-solving techniques as applied to military planning. Emphasis is placed on the "Commander's Estimate of the Situation." The student will use the military planning process format to solve a hypothetical military problem.

Course T 33 Sea Control (60 hours/20 points)

Through the use of essays and a practical scenario, this course examines the Navy's mission area of Sea Control. The problems of the sortie, rendezvous and ocean transit of a carrier task force, and the employment of weapon platforms and sensors are studied along with the tactical decisions required to protect this force at sea in a multithreat environment.

Course T 34 Projection (60 hours/20 points)

Through the use of essays and a practical scenario, this course examines the Navy's mission of projection of naval power ashore through the use of amphibious operations and employment of naval air, the relationship between Sea Control and Power Projection, the effectiveness of tactical air strikes as a conventional deterrent, and the legal and moral implications of civilian casualties resulting from the use of airpower.

Course T 35 Presence and Nuclear Deterrence (60 hours/20 points)

Through the use of essays the presence section of this course identifies the operative factors in a politico-military diplomatic operation, compares and contrasts various tactics employed in naval presence, and evaluates the use of naval forces in a presence role in international crisis situations. The nuclear deterrence section utilizes essays to identify past and present U.S. nuclear deterrent policies, the contribution of the elements of the TRIAD toward deterrence, and the progress of the Strategic Arms Limitations negotiations.

INTERNATIONAL LAW⁴

The International Law subject area aims at enhancing the military officer's capability to make sound decisions involving the application of international legal principles. They may also be credited toward completion of the 100-hour discretionary portion of the 1,000-hour diploma program or may be pursued separately without regard to attainment of the diploma. Estimated hours of study and retirement point credits for Reserve officers not on active duty are also shown. A total of 144 hours and 48 retirement points is represented in this subject.

⁴All courses are prerequisites to those that follow.

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Course L 51 Fundamental Concepts in International Law (60 hours/20 points)

An introduction to basic international legal principles, the role of the United Nations Charter in controlling the use of force, and selected instances of recent resorts to force.

Course L 52 Jurisdictional Concepts of International Law (42 hours/14 points)

The course focuses on selected areas where states may claim competing rights with respect to use of the high seas, airspace and outer space, and visits by forces of one state in the territory of another.

Course L 53 The Laws of War (42 hours/14 points)

An introduction to the basic principles controlling the conduct of force in wartime, with emphasis on the application of the principles to selected factual instances involving land, sea, and air warfare.

Course	Title	Hours	Points
S 11	The Sovereign State	36	12
S 12	The Strategy of Total War	42	14
S 13	The Strategy of Limited War and Alliance Politics	42	14
S 14	The Origins of World War I	42	14
S 15	The Origins and Strategy of World War II	54	18
S 16	Containment and the Cold War	42	14
S 17	The Military Profession	<u>42</u>	<u>14</u>
	Totals	300	100
M 21	National Resource Allocation	60	20
M 22	Decisionmaking in Organizations	60	20
M 23	Quantitative Factors	60	20
M 24	Analysis of Defense Decisions—I	60	20
M 25	Analysis of Defense Decisions—II	<u>60</u>	<u>20</u>
	Totals	300	100
T 31	Fundamentals and Engagement Analysis	60	20
T 32	Military Planning Process	60	20
T 33	Sea Control	60	20
T 34	Projection	60	20
T 35	Presence and Nuclear Deterrence	<u>60</u>	<u>20</u>
	Totals	300	100
L 51	Fundamental Concepts in International Law	60	20
L 52	Jurisdictional Concepts in International Law	42	14
L 53	Laws of War	42	14