

1969

Correspondence Course Descriptions

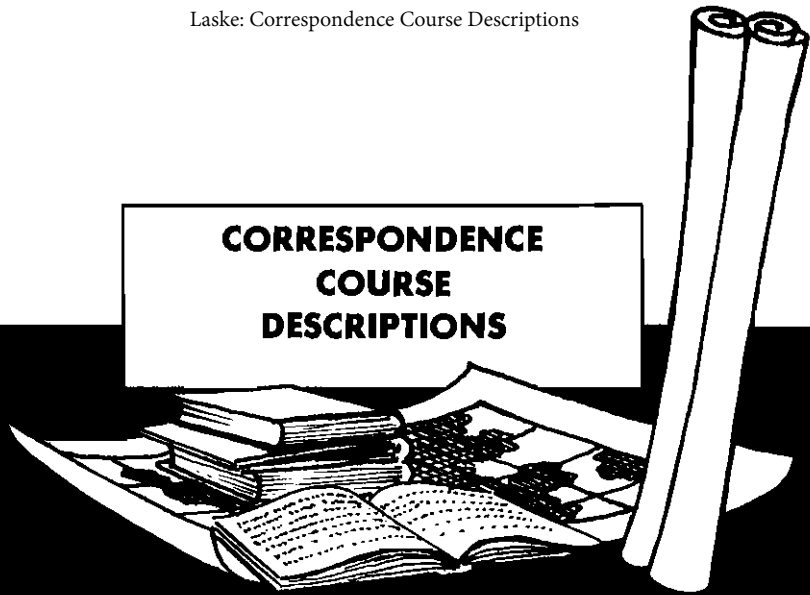
R. M. Laske
U.S. Navy

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The President of the Naval War College extends the benefits of the College to nonresident military officers and selected Government employees by offering appropriate correspondence courses. These courses are constantly reviewed and updated to keep them in consonance with the resident courses.

Naval War College correspondence courses are available to all officers of the United States military services of the grade of Navy lieutenant (or equivalent) and above in active service or in the Inactive Reserve. Selected Government employees of the grade GS-10 (or equivalent) and above may enroll in these courses also. The waiver of rank or grade may be granted for qualified individuals in lower grades. Applications from active duty officers should be by letter via Commanding Officer or by the enrollment card provided in the *Review*. Applications from inactive duty naval officers should be by letter via Commandant, Naval District, or command maintaining record.

The description of courses which follows indicates Naval Reserve retirement-point evaluations. The satisfactory completion of each installment is creditable.

The correspondence course program is designed so that the student may proceed in an orderly manner from subject to subject. Prerequisites are not required nor is it mandatory that the recommended pattern be followed. However, based on experience, it has been determined that an officer benefits more by progressing in the following general manner, moving from Group 1 toward Group 4:

Group 1: Military Planning and National and International Security Organization.

Group 2: Naval Operations, Command Logistics, and Military Management.

Group 3: International Relations and Counterinsurgency.

Group 4: Strategic Planning and International Law.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION, NWC 14. 2 Installments--28 Points total--14 Points per installment. A study of the National Security Council; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Office of the Secretary of Defense; Headquarters of the Military Departments; Unified, Joint, and Combined Organizations; International

Security Organizations; and Foreign Aid Programs.

COMMAND LOGISTICS, NWC 15. 3 Installments--39 Points total--13 Points per installment. A study of basic logistic considerations, logistic elements and functions; interrelationships of strategy, tactics, and the basic elements and functions of logistics; the impact of future developments and trends of warfare upon the field of logistics; and the impact of future developments in the field of logistics upon the concept of warfare from the command viewpoint.

INTERNATIONAL LAW, NWC 16. 6 Installments--102 Points total--17 Points per installment. This course is designed to provide the student with the means to gain an understanding of principles of international law having to do with the organization of the world community with emphasis on areas of naval interest and with specific application of these principles to the naval officer's profession.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, NWC 17. 6 Installments--96 Points total--16 Points per installment. This course is designed to furnish students with a disciplined study of international relations. It is organized so as to provide basic definitions, concepts, and functions of organizations which facilitate the conduct of world affairs. As international relations greatly influences policies of national security and subsequent national strategy, serious students of this course will significantly enhance their professional qualifications.

MILITARY PLANNING, NWC 18. 2 Installments--30 Points total--15 Points per installment. A study of the systematic techniques of logical analysis as applied to military planning using a problem situation; and an introduction to staff organization, functions, staff studies, and planning directives.

NAVAL OPERATIONS, NWC 19. 2 Installments--34 Points total--17 Points per installment. A course comprising a study of the characteristics of four major weapons systems and considerations for their employment; submarine, antisubmarine, attack carrier, and amphibious forces. The student need select and complete only two of the four installments; however, a combination of the submarine and antisubmarine installments may not be selected.

STRATEGIC PLANNING, NWC 20. 2 Installments--44 Points total--22 Points per installment. A National Security Council level study of national objectives, interests, and policies and their relation to national strategy; and strategic planning at the level of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

COUNTERINSURGENCY, NWC 21. 4 Installments--60 Points total--15 Points per installment. This course provides a means for the student to prepare himself for positions of responsibility which involve the planning and conduct of counterinsurgency programs and to acquire an understanding of the possible contributions of all governmental departments and the need to integrate their available capabilities into effective programs to attain our national objectives.

MILITARY MANAGEMENT, NWC 22. 3 Installments--39 Points total--13 Points per installment. This course will provide the student an opportunity to further his appreciation for the principles, processes, concepts, applications, and techniques inherent in sound military management. It is structured to highlight the following areas of interest: the functions of management; the history and background of managerial thought; interdisciplinary foundations for management; defense as an economic problem; scientific aids to decisionmaking; the role of computers; Navy planning, programming, and bud-

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OFFERINGS AND BENEFITS

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES		GROUPS (Recm order of taking)	NC&S level	NW level	No. of Install.	Retirement Points	EARN Documents
(CS Code)	(ABBR)					Reserve Off only	
71 Nat & Internat Sec Org	(NISO)	1	x		2	@14 ea.= 28	Ltr for Selection Jacket & Certificate for Course
72 Military Planning	(MP)	1	x		2	@15 ea.= 30	"
72 Naval Operations	(NO)	2	x		2	@17 ea.= 34	"
72 Command Logistics	(CL)	2	x		3	@13 ea.= 39	"
72 Military Management	(MM)	2	x		3	@13 ea.= 39	"
<u>ALL FIVE COURSES ABOVE</u> – Graduate of "The Correspondence Course of Naval Command and Staff"							Special Diploma & Ltr for Selection Jacket
72 Int Relations	(IR)	3		x	6	@16 ea.= 96	Ltr for Selection Jacket & Certificate for Course
71 Counterinsurgency	(CI)	3		x	4	@15 ea.= 60	"
73 International Law	(IL)	3		x	6	@17 ea.=102	"
72 Strategic Planning	(SP)	4		x	2	@22 ea.= 44	"
<u>ALL NINE COURSES ABOVE</u> – Graduate of "The Correspondence Course of Naval Warfare"							Special Diploma & Ltr for Selection Jacket

getting; the management of resources; and future trends in military management.

* * * * *

Successful completion of individual courses is recognized by the award of a certificate and the issuance of a letter of completion. Notification of successful course completion is forwarded to the Chief of Naval Personnel, or other appropriate authority, for inclusion in the student's selection jacket.

* * * * *

The President of the Naval War College will award diplomas to those students completing selected groups of correspondence courses which closely parallel the studies offered at the resident schools of Naval Command and Staff and Naval Warfare. These diplomas

certify that the designee is a graduate of the Correspondence Course of Naval Command and Staff or the Correspondence Course of Naval Warfare.

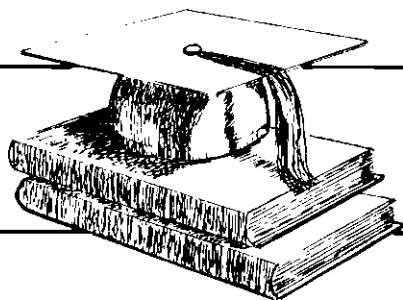
The Correspondence Course of Naval Command and Staff. Graduation from this course indicates successful completion of five correspondence courses: National and International Security Organization, Military Planning, Naval Operations, Command Logistics, and Military Management.

The Correspondence Course of Naval Warfare. Graduation from this course indicates successful completion of the Correspondence Course of Naval Command and Staff plus four additional courses: Counterinsurgency, International Relations, International Law, and Strategic Planning.



Authority without wisdom is like a heavy ax without an edge, fitter to bruise than polish.

*Anne Bradstreet: Meditations
Divine and Moral, c. 1670*



PROFESSIONAL READING

The evaluations of recent books listed in this section have been prepared for the use of resident students. Officers in the fleet and elsewhere may find these books of interest in their professional reading.

The inclusion of a book in this section does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the Naval War College of the facts, opinions or concepts contained therein.

Many of these publications may be found in ship and station libraries. Certain of the books on the list which are not available from these sources may be available from one of the Navy's Auxiliary Library Service Collections. These collections of books are obtainable on loan. Requests from individual officers to borrow books from an Auxiliary Library Service Collection should be addressed to the nearest of the following special loan collections.

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Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station (Pearl Harbor)
Library (ALSC), Box 20
San Francisco, Calif. 96610

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station
Library (ALSC)
San Diego, Calif. 92136

Gardner, John W. *No Easy Victories*.
New York: Harper & Row, 1968.
177p.

John Gardner for President! And without doubt he would make an excellent one. In *No Easy Victories* he explains the great domestic issues of our time with wisdom, clarity, humor, warmth, and obvious love for the human condition. Mr. Gardner has held many high federal appointive positions, including Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare from 1965 until his resignation in January 1968. He speaks with intimate knowledge of government power and responsibility. The book is a collection of excerpts from Mr. Gardner's speeches and writings while he held public office. It pursues no central theme and advances no particular point of view. It is a series of observations recorded during rare moments of reflection in a very active life. It reminds one of the Chinese philosopher Lin Yutang's classic *The Importance of Living*. It is enlightening and uplifting. It cuts through the fog of confusion existing in our society to explain the apparent American sickness of the Sixties. It addresses the need for personal commitment, the sophisticated dropout, the public mood, the quality of life, education, the life and death of institutions, the pursuit of meaning, leadership, and the individual and society, to list only a few examples. Though he is not specific about programs to solve our problems, one gets the impression that the author could find solutions. Illustrative of the

book is Mr. Gardner's conviction that "Our prospects never looked brighter and our problems never looked tougher." *No Easy Victories* is essential reading for every professional who, through narrow specialization, is in danger of losing his perspective on life.

D.A. MORTON
Commander, U.S. Navy

Harris, Elliot. *The "un-American" Weapon*. New York: Lads, 1967. 211p.

In his opening chapter, the author presents the thesis that the use of psychological operations "to capture men's souls and covertly control their will" is foreign to Americans' national creed, and, thus, it is considered by many U.S. citizens to be "un-American." For this reason, he believes that U.S. governmental officials have been reluctant in the past to exploit psychological warfare to its fullest in the formulation and implementation of national strategy. He goes on to state that the national attitude in this regard must change and that the nation must "drain its psychological and political warfare reservoirs" if it is to win its struggle with the Communist world. Unfortunately, Mr. Harris offers little in the way of useful analysis to support his thesis in the remaining chapters of his book. He elects to rely on a rather disjointed historical account of various psychological operations conducted in the Vietnamese and Korean campaigns and during World War II to prove his point. Although this is an interesting and relatively factual documentation of the efforts made by both sides in psychological operations during these conflicts, its relevance to the author's central theme is somewhat questionable. Despite this general shortcoming, the book does offer some useful insights. One concerns the growing importance of POW's as a target population in psychological operations. Another points up the relative vulnerability of Western nations to what the author

describes as the "fatigue factor" (difficulty in maintaining support of the body politic during a protracted conflict) inherent in prolonged limited war, and how the Communists have capitalized on this phenomenon in the conduct of their "psy-op" program. The book also serves as a valuable source of both themes and techniques that have been used in psychological operations in the past.

L.J. FITZGERALD
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army

Roskill, Stephen W. *Naval Policy between the Wars: the Period of Anglo-American Antagonism, 1919-1929*. London: Collins, 1968, v. 1.

This is the first of a projected two-volume study of British naval policy in the years 1919-1939. The author is well known for his superb three volumes dealing with the British naval effort in World War II, *The War at Sea*, and for his interpretive histories, *White Ensign* and *The Strategy of Sea Power*. This present work is thoroughly documented from manuscript sources, government documents, and the applicable materials in print. It also possesses a splendid bibliography, useful tables of comparative naval statistics, and lists of First Lords of the Admiralty, Sea Lords, Secretaries of the Navy, Chiefs of Naval Operations, and various British and U.S. fleets commanders. As a retired Captain, R.N., Roskill writes from the viewpoint of both a participant and historian. He starts with a description of the Admiralty and the top level of command in the Royal Navy and compares this with its American counterpart. He also traces out the budgetary process in each country as it applies to naval authorizations. With this foundation, the history of Anglo-American naval relations is traced, largely in 2-year increments, through the decennium 1919-1929. Special chapters are devoted to the war

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of intervention in Russia (1918-1920), the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922, and the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927. There are also four scattered chapters that deal with "the naval aviation controversy."

The book is particularly valuable because of its focus on the internal struggle, within the British Cabinets and Admiralty Boards, for funds to advance the Royal Navy after the World War. In justifying new programs, the Royal Navy had to present its view of the world; to an American reader, this information is enormously useful. Probably because the Royal Navy was not as effective in carrier warfare as it should have been during World War II, Roskill pays considerable attention to the unsuccessful fight carried on to retrieve the Fleet Air Arm from the Royal Air Force. From this contest can also be traced the failure in training and properly equipping those air units that did operate with the Royal Navy. The author supplies a great deal of information about U.S. naval aviation to show the effectiveness achieved by America in integrating aviation into the fleet.

If there is a major criticism of the book, it would be the author's lack of focus on naval policy that the title anticipates. Roskill describes naval hills, funding, conferences, the Singapore naval base, naval aviation, and personalities galore; but he does not really tell us what was British naval policy in this period. It may be that they had none. About the closest he comes, in widely separated chapter fragments, is to say that the British Navy was based on a one-power (United States) standard; was not supposed to fight the U.S. Navy; and had to review annually its requests for funds against the "Ten-Year Rule"—the assumption that the British would not be at war in the next ten years.

G.E. WHEELER

E.J. King Chair of Maritime History

Servan-Schreiber, Jean J. *The American Challenge*. New York: Atheneum, 1968. 291p.

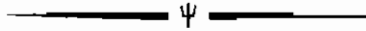
The American Challenge represents a detailed and thought-provoking thesis of what the author, M. J.J. Servan-Schreiber, describes as the American technological and managerial penetration of Europe. He is extremely concerned over the growing influence of American industry in Europe, saying that "Fifteen years from now it is quite possible that the world's third greatest industrial power, just after the United States and Russia, will not be Europe, but American industry in Europe." This book guides the reader through a careful investigation of the American industrial venture into Europe during the last decade. It analyzes the factors that have previously occasioned, and continue to contribute to, the growth and success of American industry in Europe. The author then projects an image of an America of the 1980's and its impact on the world. He sees a widening of the gap between American industry and the rest of the world as the result of advancing technological innovations and social changes. He declares that it is essential now that Europeans wake up to this American industrial challenge and treat it as a more serious threat than the ever potential thermonuclear war between the Great Powers. M. Servan-Schreiber submits a very critical evaluation of what he calls the present archaic "state of the union" of French and European industry. He points out the weaknesses of the business practices and techniques of Europe and proposes a solution to counterattack the challenge of American industry before Europe becomes an American satellite.

The American Challenge is not a denouncement of American industry with its advanced practices and capabilities in Europe; on the contrary, the author professes great admiration for these American industrial character-

istics. The book is an urgent plea to European industry to unite and change its practices and techniques before it succumbs to the sheer force of an ever growing American industrial presence in Europe. This volume is well written and

to the point. It is highly recommended for all interested in economics and international relations.

G.H. KAFFER, JR.
Commander, U.S. Navy



In war, the defensive exists mainly that the offensive may act more freely.

Mahan: Naval Strategy, 1911



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In the art of war there are no fixed rules. These can only be worked out according to circumstances.

Li Chuan, fl. 7th century A.D.