

1967

## Set & Drift

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*U.S. Marine Corps*

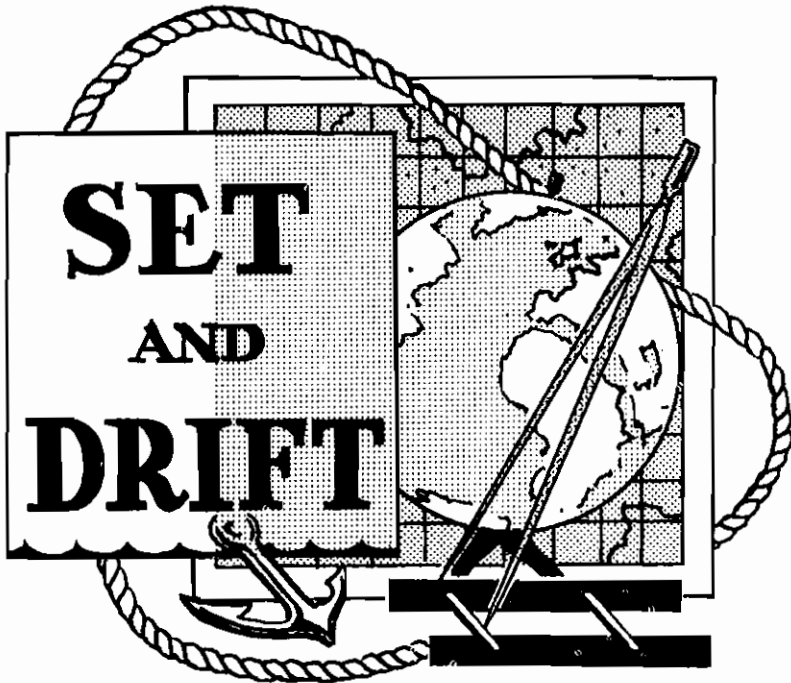
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From its inception, the Naval War College has existed primarily for the purpose of providing military officers advanced, broadened education in the science of modern warfare to improve their professional competence for greater responsibilities.

The art and science of modern warfare is an ever-changing, complex intermingling of international, domestic, and military factors and trends. The necessity of keeping abreast of these factors and trends is vital.

Education is preparation for change and needs to be slanted towards the future. Major changes in the educational philosophy and policy of the College are being made to rejuvenate the curriculum so that this time-honored institution may better fulfill its traditional mission.

The primary change in the educational philosophy of the College made this academic year was to tailor groups of studies to better fit each student's

intellectual capabilities and interests rather than provide a standard group of studies for the entire student body.

This reshaping has been accomplished by the use of related programs offered to the U.S. Resident School students in addition to the respective core curricula. A summary of the related programs to the 1966-67 curricula follows:

*Research Papers Program.* An individual research effort or thesis of 6000-12000 words is required of all U.S. students who do not hold a Master's Degree or who have never completed a graduate level type thesis. This research paper is also required from students enrolled in the George Washington University Program.

*Group Study Program.* The Maritime Strategy Study Group, established last year, evolved to the important task of coordinating and overseeing the new Group Study Program that was instigated by the President for the 1966-67 academic year. The Maritime Group was discontinued and responsibility was shifted to the Director of Research.

The Group Study Program has a twofold purpose: first, to develop an understanding on the part of the students of the analytical processes which now dominate the planning, programming, and budgeting of the Armed Forces; and, second, to examine problems of current interest to the Chief of Naval Operations and other Navy commanders.

The program, with 18 topics under investigation this academic year, replaces the requirement for an individual thesis for those students of both U.S. Resident Schools who either hold a Master's Degree, or have written a graduate level thesis and are not in the George Washington University program.

*Graduate Seminars, Brown University Program.* Two carefully selected groups of five volunteer students each have enrolled in graduate seminars at Brown University on a semester basis. In the 1966 Fall Semester, only one group was enrolled. The title of the seminar was, "Problems in Chinese International Relations." Lieutenant Colonel Stauffer's research paper, "Sino-Indian Border Dispute - 1962," which appears in this issue, is a product of this program.

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Ambassador Thomas S. Estes, State Department Adviser to the President, Naval War College, directed the efforts of the second group in preparation for their enrollment in the 1967 Winter Semester seminar, "Problems in African Government and Politics." Plans are to enroll the first group again in the 1967 Winter Semester in another seminar entitled, "Problems in Chinese Political Thought."

*University of Rhode Island Program.* This program is intended to help those students lacking an undergraduate degree to obtain one. Although it necessarily must be approached on an individual student basis, there is now an agreement on acceptance of 15 hours of Naval War College work toward a major in Political Science. This program has the endorsement of the Naval War College.

*Reading, Writing and Speaking Courses Program.* This after-hours program is conducted on a volunteer basis for students to improve their individual skills. It is available in addition to the other programs.

*Foreign Language Program.* This program offers courses in Spanish and French strictly on a volunteer basis for students.

*Electives Program.* All students not in the George Washington Program, Graduate Seminar Brown University Program, or who are excused by their respective school director, are required to take part in the Electives Program.

This program, administered by the Naval War College, provides a variety of studies that are in support of the core curricula.

The student selects one elective of his choice each of the two terms of the academic year. The 1966-67 academic year electives offered are: Maritime Problems in International Law; Cold War Operations; International Relations; Oceanography; Principles of Logistics; Emerging Nations of Africa; Systems Analysis and Decision Making in the Department of Defense; Introduction to Military Operations Research; International Economic Relations; Diplomatic and Military Policy since World War II; and Arms Control and Disarmament.

The Electives Program affords the student the opportunity to examine selected study areas in greater depth, and is anticipated to provide additional valuable course material to the core curricula as it progresses.

*Mahan Chair.* The Secretary of the Navy approved the establishment of the Alfred Thayer Mahan Chair of Maritime Strategy effective 1 July 1966. Professor Frederick H. Hartmann, formerly of the University of Florida, was appointed as the first occupant of the new position, with the additional duty of Special Adviser to the President, Naval War College. Professor Hartmann's initial appointment is for a term of three years. This position is designed to assist toward achieving a greater degree of continuity in the academic program.

The need for more emphasis on economics in the curriculum led to the establishment of the Chair of Economics in lieu of the six-months Consultant in Economics. Professor F.R. Root, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as the first occupant of the Chair for a one-year term effective 1 July 1967.

An experimental study of Military Management was conducted by the Naval Command Course 9-16 December 1966 as a completely new addition to this academic year's curriculum. It was a complete success and is highly regarded by senior foreign officer students and the Naval Command Course faculty.

And additional changes will be continued in the future, for on 13 December 1966, the President, Naval War College, issued a Policy Guidance Directive to the Curriculum Board giving his ideas on methods for the continued improvement of War College education.

*War Gaming Program.* War gaming at the Naval War College continues to provide the curriculum of the College direct support in the education and training of naval officers in the complexities of command and control of major naval forces in important strategic areas of the world. In addition, it provides a working knowledge of the naval and air forces and weapon systems of the major military powers throughout the world. Through a program of war gaming for fleet and shore commands available half of the year, it continues to provide the means of testing and evaluating

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war and contingency plans and the training of operation control center personnel in the execution of these plans. Of increasing importance has been the assistance of the Naval War College to the Study Program of the Chief of Naval Operations, in which selected naval studies have been subjected to the test of opposing plans and execution in a human participation and real-time war gaming environment.

Further extension of gaming is now being made in the area of management gaming, while continued emphasis is being given to political gaming.

To permit the latest technical developments to be utilized in the rapid recording of necessary data and compatibility with afloat and ashore computer installations, the Naval War College War Gaming Facility is being provided with progressively complex data accounting and computer systems. This, coupled with an expanded capability to provide terminals for covered communication links for remote play with forces throughout the world, will provide not only the Naval War College but the U.S. Navy with a most complete and responsive war gaming facility.

In March, 48 officers and civilians from the fleet, government agencies, and schools attended a week-long war gaming indoctrination course at the Naval War College. Included in the class were one Vice Admiral, one Rear Admiral, three Air Force officers from the Air University, a professor from the Naval Postgraduate School, and fleet officers from Hawaii to London. The purpose of the course was to familiarize fleet officers with war gaming as practiced in the Navy today and to acquaint them with the Naval War College facilities and personnel available to them for war gaming of their operation plans, operation orders, or strategic and tactical concepts.

*Global Strategy Discussions.* As the 19th Annual Global Strategy Discussions approach, new thinking is evidenced by the intensive efforts to attract a completely new group of civilian leaders from industry and the academia representing a broad cross section of the United States, and compressing the discussions into three and one-half days, 22-25 May 1967, with current lecturers addressing themselves to today's trends, problems and possible solutions. The impact of these discussions rejuvenates, broadens and extends policy goals as the Naval War College moves across the threshold of her 84th year.