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NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
NEWPORT

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GENERAL ORDER NUMBER ONE THREE THREE APPROVED 16 AUG
SUPERSEDES NUMBER TWO TWO X INCLUDES PROVISION NAVAL
WAR COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES NOT AVAILABLE
ENSIGNS REGULAR NAVY

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Lt. Curtis ✓

GENERAL ORDER
No. 133NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1940.

MENTAL PREPARATION FOR THE EXERCISE OF COMMAND

1. General Order No. 22 is hereby revised in its entirety.
2. An appreciation of the fundamental considerations governing the successful conduct of war is a prime requisite to competent exercise of command. To a degree varying with the demands of responsibility, every naval officer should have an understanding of the fundamentals underlying naval strategy and tactics, and joint operations with the Army, fortified by a background of history, world politics, economics, and international law. To the same degree every officer should possess sufficient knowledge to arrive at sound decisions, to transmit his will and intent to his subordinates, and to interpret correctly the strategic and tactical dispositions of his superiors. The fulfillment of these requirements is essential to mutual understanding which, because it is the basis of intelligent cooperation and unity of effort, is vital to the success of all military undertakings.
3. To further the achievement of the above objectives the following are provided:
 - (a) The Naval War College correspondence courses:
 - (1) Strategy and tactics—Parts 1 and 2.
 - (2) Special course in strategy and tactics for officers other than Navy.
 - (3) International law.
 - (4) Advanced international law.
 - (b) The Naval War College junior course.
 - (c) The Naval War College senior course.
 - (d) The Naval War College advanced course.
 - (e) The Army War College course.
 - (f) Schools at shore stations.
 - (g) Schools afloat.

4. (a) The Naval War College correspondence courses are designed to provide preliminary training for officers who will later attend the resident courses and to extend the facilities of the college as far as practicable to those officers unable to attend in person. They cannot be considered as substitutes for resident courses.

The correspondence course in strategy and tactics consists of reading books on military and naval history, natural policy,

and other professional subjects, and submitting written comments thereon; and studies of tactical and minor strategical situations involving making estimates, arriving at sound decisions, planning, and formulating directives.

The correspondence course in strategy and tactics is divided into two parts:

Part 1—available for lieutenants (junior grade) and above.

Part 2—available for lieutenants and above.

Part 1 constitutes a necessary preliminary to part 2, and in all cases must be completed before part 2 can be undertaken. The ground covered in each part will be as prescribed by the President of the Naval War College, part 1 being primarily a reading course suitable for officers of the lower ranks, with more advanced subjects and problems in part 2.

A special course is designed for officers of the Naval Reserve, Coast Guard, and other services.

The correspondence courses in international law cover the reading of standard textbooks, answering questions, discussion of topics, and solution of situations. The advanced course in international law is available to officers who have completed the correspondence course in international law and who are interested and wish to pursue their studies further.

It is to the advantage of all officers to complete the correspondence course in strategy and tactics before reaching the grade of lieutenant commander.

Correspondence courses are not available to ensigns, except that the correspondence course in international law may be taken by ensigns of the Naval Reserve and Coast Guard. Ensigns of the line serving under revocable commissions are required to complete a selective reading course. It is not considered that the proper performance of their regular duties, together with this additional duty, would leave them sufficient time to devote to a correspondence course.

Officers desiring more detailed information concerning these courses will make their applications direct to the President of the Naval War College.

(b) The Naval War College junior course includes the study and solution of problems in fundamental tactics and strategy, by the use of chart and board maneuvers, international law, thesis writing, a prescribed reading course, and a series of lectures on subjects of naval and national interest. This course is approximately 11 months.

Admission to the junior class will be limited in general to ranks corresponding to the following: All lieutenant command-

ers, and lieutenants with at least 6 years' commissioned service.

As many officers of such grades and service as practicable will be assigned to this course.

(c) The Naval War College senior course included the application of the fundamentals of strategy and tactics through the solution of major military and naval problems, theses on comprehensive subjects, and an advanced reading list. The course is approximately 11 months.

Officers ordered to this class shall ordinarily be of ranks corresponding to commander and above.

As many officers of such ranks as may be practicable will be assigned to this course.

In addition to officers of the naval service, provision for the attendance in the senior and junior classes will be made for officers of the Army, Marine Corps, and of the Coast Guard. Eligibility for the admission of such officers will be as determined by the heads of their respective departments.

(d) The Naval War College advanced course covers the study of the elements of the war-making capacities of nations, of national objectives in peace and war, of military objectives in war, and of the means by which national and military objectives are attained.

The classes will be composed of flag officers and senior captains, and officers of the Marine Corps and Army who have completed the senior course. The length of the course will be from 1 to 2 years, depending upon the availability of officers.

(e) *Army War College course.*—The course at the Army War College begins in September of each year and ends the following June. In order to familiarize naval officers with Army problems and better train officers for joint operations and staffs, there will be assigned to each Army War College class at least four captains or commanders of the line of the Navy, if practicable, and at least two colonels, lieutenant colonels, or majors of the Marine Corps. Naval officers so assigned will be graduates of the Naval War College.

Following the present policy there will be on the staff of the Army War College a naval officer of suitable rank, and, correspondingly, an Army officer on the staff of the Naval War College. The naval officer shall have taken the course at the Army War College and the senior or junior course at the Naval War College before being ordered to the staff.

(f) *Shore stations.*—At each shore station where large numbers of officers are assembled, schools based on that of the junior class at the Naval War College will be conducted on an

entirely voluntary basis for the training of such officers who desire to attend. It is desired that commandants of shore stations encourage the formation of such classes.

(g) *Afloat*.—At home bases where forces of the fleet assemble for extended periods of time, fleet schools will be conducted as far as may be practicable for the purpose of instructing officers particularly in the problems relating to the forces to which they are attached and in general to joint fleet problems relating to the methods of war afloat. Advantage will be taken of the opportunities thus presented for conducting critiques of fleet maneuvers.

5. In examinations for promotion of officers to the grades of rear admiral and captain, certificates of graduation from the Naval War College senior course will be accepted as evidence of qualification in strategy and tactics. Certificates of graduation from the Naval War College junior course will be accepted as evidence of qualification in strategy and tactics for promotion of officers to the grades of commander and lieutenant commander. Certificates of satisfactory completion of the strategy and tactics correspondence course, part 1 and the international law course will be accepted as evidence of qualification in these two subjects for promotion to lieutenant. Likewise, certificates of satisfactory completion of the strategy and tactics correspondence course, parts 1 and 2 and the international law course will be accepted as evidence of qualification in these two subjects for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. However, if at any time a candidate for promotion has been found by a naval examining board markedly deficient in his written examination, his record, or both, the board may examine him in the subjects of strategy and tactics and international law, regardless of the fact that he has completed the respective correspondence courses in those subjects, or holds a certificate of graduation from the Naval War College.

FRANK KNOX,

Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 134.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., August 19, 1940.

CANCELING GENERAL ORDER NO. 106

1. General Order No. 106 is hereby canceled. (See ALNAV No. 65 of August 10, 1940.)

FRANK KNOX,

Secretary of the Navy.

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personnel manning vessels assigned by the department to the bases. All relations with the material bureaus in connection with submarines assigned to the bases will be exactly the same as that for mobile submarine divisions.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Secretary of the Navy

Superseded 16 Aug 40 by 40138

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GENERAL ORDER }
No. 22 }
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1935.
TRAINING FOR HIGHER COMMAND

1. A thorough knowledge of our Nation's policies and the correct conception of the strategy necessary to secure our national success are essential parts of the mental equipment for higher command. A thorough grounding in the principles and methods of naval strategy and tactics and joint operations with the Army are necessary components of the technical knowledge which should be possessed by every experienced naval officer. Sufficient knowledge to interpret correctly the strategic disposition and tactical decisions of our leaders should be the property of every commissioned officer. The development of doctrine and of military character is necessary throughout our naval service.

2. To achieve the above objectives the following plan will be put into effect:

- The following courses of instruction are provided:
- (a) The Naval War College correspondence course.
- (b) The Naval War College junior course.
- (c) The Naval War College senior course.
- (d) The Naval War College advanced course (whenever the Department considers it practicable to inaugurate this course).
- (e) The Army War College course.

3. (a) *The Naval War College correspondence course* is designed to give officers who cannot attend the War College a course of instruction in War College methods, which aim to improve the professional fitness of the officers, and to prepare officers for the work of other courses at the Naval War College. It is carried out by correspondence and comprises studies and problems in scouting, screening, strategy, and tactics of the several types of naval craft, estimates of the situation, order writing, a reading course of policy and the principles of war, and a study of Department manuals, and international law.

enlisted personnel to the extent required to tend the number of submarines assigned to each base.

6. (a) The commander of a submarine base will be given orders by the department for additional duty in command of submarines and attending craft based thereon. He will, therefore, be the immediate military superior in command of those units, and as such will, in matters of upkeep, discipline, doctrine, and training, be governed by the directions of the commander of the fleet force to which they are assigned. Should the submarines be assigned for training for, or actual operations in district defense, the commander of the submarine base, as commander of the submarines so assigned, will be governed by the orders of the district commandant in such training or operations, but the fleet duty of submarines shall be regarded as paramount.

(b) The personnel of the bases, not included in the crews of the vessels based thereon, will be attached to the submarine base.

(c) The officer personnel of the submarines and attending craft based thereon will be assigned and ordered by the department.

7. In general, all matters on submarine bases affecting the internal organization and administration of the naval district are under the control of the district commandant. Public works and public utilities will be provided and maintained in the same manner as in nonindustrial shore stations. This class of work will, in general, be performed by civilian labor of a public works department or under Yards and Docks' contracts and charged to allotments authorized by the Bureau of Yards and Docks from its appropriations. The upkeep and operation of power plants and water supply will be duties of the public works department. Where the public works department is solely or chiefly concerned with the submarine base, its requisitions and purchases and the payment of its civilian rolls will be handled by a Supply Corps officer attached to the submarine organization.

8. Accounts and returns, records, reports, etc. required by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will be kept and made by officers of the Supply Corps attached to the bases as prescribed in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual. Allotments of funds under appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the shore establishment part of the bases shall be requested of the several bureaus in the same manner as for any other shore station. The pay accounts of the officer and enlisted personnel of the bases will be carried on separate rolls from those of the

It is also designed to give officers of the Naval Reserve, Coast Guard, and other services a course of instruction in the elements of naval warfare and international law.

This course consists of 12 installments and can be completed in from 1 to 3 years in addition to routine duties.

This course is open to any officer, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Reserve, and Coast Guard.

It is recommended that all officers endeavor to complete this course before reaching the grade of lieutenant commander.

Officers desiring more detailed information concerning this course will make their application direct to the president of the Naval War College.

(b) *The Naval War College junior course* consists of instruction over a period of 11 months at the Naval War College and is primarily intended to give officers taking it a thorough grounding in the minor operations of war through chart and board maneuvers. The course includes logistics, international law, and theses and committee reports.

Admission to the junior class will be limited in general to ranks corresponding to the following: All lieutenant commanders, and lieutenants with at least 6 years' commissioned service. The number of officers attending this course will be increased gradually as circumstances permit until the class equals the number of officers who pass annually into the upper half of the commander's grade.

(c) *The Naval War College senior course* is intended to give the senior officers training in handling and maintaining large fleets over extended theaters of war and in fleet engagements. It embraces a study of strategy, tactics, logistics, command, policy, and international law.

Officers ordered to this class shall ordinarily be of ranks corresponding to commander and above.

The size of the class shall be such as to insure, as far as practicable, that all officers of those grades pass through the senior course.

In addition to officers of the naval service, provision for the attendance in the senior and junior classes will be made for officers of the Army and of the Coast Guard. Eligibility for the admission of such officers will be as determined by the heads of their respective departments.

(d) *The Naval War College advanced course* will cover the drafting of war plans and advanced phases of naval campaigns which, due to limited time, cannot be considered by the senior class.

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The class will be composed of from 5 to 10 flag officers and senior captains who have completed the senior course. The length of the course will be from 1 to 2 years, depending upon the availability of officers.

(c) *Army War College course.*—The course at the Army War College begins in September of each year and ends the following June. In order to familiarize naval officers with Army problems and better train officers for joint operations and staffs, there will be assigned to each Army War College class at least 4 captains or commanders of the line of the Navy, if practicable, and at least 2 colonels, lieutenant colonels, or majors of the Marine Corps. Naval officers so assigned will be graduates of the Naval War College.

Following the present policy there will be on the staff of the Army War College a naval officer of suitable rank, and, correspondingly, an Army officer on the staff of the Naval War College. The naval officer shall have taken the course at the Army War College and the senior or junior course at the Naval War College before being ordered to the staff.

(f) *Shore stations.*—At each shore station where large numbers of officers are assembled schools based on that of the junior class at the Naval War College will be conducted on an entirely voluntary basis for the training of such officers who desire to attend. It is desired that commandants of shore stations encourage the formation of such classes.

(g) *Afloat.*—At home bases where forces of the fleet assemble for extended periods of time, fleet schools will be conducted as far as may be practicable for the purpose of instructing officers particularly in the problems relating to the forces to which they are attached and in general to joint fleet problems relating to the methods of war afloat. Advantage will be taken of the opportunities thus presented for conducting critiques of fleet maneuvers.

(h) Certificates of graduation from the Naval War College senior and junior courses will be accepted as evidence of qualification in strategy and tactics in examination for promotion; such certificates from the correspondence course will likewise be accepted in examinations for promotion to the grades of lieutenant (junior grade), lieutenant and lieutenant commander, except that if, at some time, a candidate for promotion has been found by a naval examining board markedly deficient in his written examination, his record, or both, the board may then desire to examine him in the subject of strategy and tactics regardless of

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the fact that he has completed the correspondence course in that subject, or holds a certificate of graduation from the Naval War College.

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CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 23

Cancelled by 70131
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1935.

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RULES OF PRECEDENCE, OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The following Executive order is quoted for information and guidance:

"The following rules of precedence will henceforth be observed as between (1) ambassadors, ministers, and officers of the Foreign Service of the United States; (2) officers of the United States Army; (3) officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps; and (4) Foreign Commerce officers of the United States. Previous Executive orders inconsistent herewith are rescinded.

"1. In the country to which he is accredited, the chief of the diplomatic mission takes precedence over all officers of the Army, Navy, or Foreign Commerce Service.

"2. In diplomatic missions the following ranking will be observed:

"Counselors take place and precedence next in succession after the chief of mission.

"Military and naval attachés take place and precedence next in succession after the counselor, or at a post where the Department of State has deemed it unnecessary to assign a counselor, after the senior first secretary. Military and naval attachés take precedence as between themselves according to their respective grades and seniority therein.

"Commercial attachés rank with but after military and naval attachés.

"Assistant military and naval attachés take place and precedence next after second secretaries. Assistant military and naval attachés take precedence as between themselves according to their respective grades and seniority therein.

"Assistant commercial attachés rank with but after assistant military and naval attachés.

"In the absence of the titular head of the mission, the senior diplomatic officer will act as chargé d'affaires ad interim, unless

otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, and as such will take precedence over all members of the staff of the mission.

"At ceremonies and receptions where the members of the mission take individual position, in the lists furnished foreign governments for inclusion in their diplomate lists, and in the Register of the Department of State, place and precedence, will follow the ranking indicated in the paragraphs above.

"At ceremonies and receptions where diplomatic missions are present as a body, the military, naval, and commercial attachés will form distinct groups, and follow in that order the diplomatic personnel of the mission.

"3. In international conferences at which the American delegates possess plenipotentiary powers, the senior counselor of embassy or legation attached to the delegation, takes place and precedence immediately after the delegates, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of State.

"4. As between officers of the Department of State and Commerce—

"(a) The senior Foreign Commerce officer functioning in a consular district in which there is no diplomatic mission, shall rank with but after the senior Foreign Service officer functioning in that district.

"(b) Foreign Commerce officers in a consular district other than the senior officer, shall rank with respect to the Foreign Service officers in the consular district other than the senior officer, as follows:

"(1) Foreign Commerce officers of class I, with but after Foreign Service officers of classes I and II.

"(2) Foreign Commerce officers of class II, with but after Foreign Service officers of classes III and IV.

"(3) Foreign Commerce officers of class III, with but after Foreign Service officers of classes V, VI, and VII.

"(4) Foreign Commerce officers of class IV, with but after Foreign Service officers of classes VIII and IX, and unclassified officers of the first grade.

"(5) Foreign Commerce officers of class V, with but after unclassified Foreign Service officers of the second and third grades.

"(c) In the absence of the Foreign Service officer in charge of a consular district, the Foreign Service officer acting shall enjoy the precedence regularly accorded the former, and in the absence of the ranking Foreign Commerce officer the officer acting shall enjoy the precedence of the ranking Foreign Commerce officer.