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## U.S. Naval Postgraduate School Fact Sheet

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California

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U. S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL  
Monterey, California

FACT SHEET

1. HISTORICAL

The brief historical sketch which follows traces the evolution of the Naval Postgraduate School from its modest beginning at the Naval Academy in 1909 with a class of ten officers enrolled in one curriculum -- Marine Engineering -- to the present day in its new location at Monterey, California, with about eleven hundred officer students in twenty-seven curricula in engineering and related subjects in the Engineering School, and in the General Line School. The growth and development of the School has been in keeping with its original objective of providing the Navy with officers of advanced technical education capable of administering and directing a modern Navy.

The need for technically trained officers became evident at the turn of the century. The idea of a naval graduate school had its inception in a course of instruction in Marine Engineering which the Bureau of Engineering instituted in 1904. The results of this course were so encouraging that in 1909 the Secretary of the Navy established a School of Marine Engineering at the Naval Academy in Annapolis. In 1912 the School was designated the Postgraduate Department of the U. S. Naval Academy.

The operation of the School was temporarily suspended during World War I. In 1919 classes were resumed in the converted Marine Barracks on the Naval Academy grounds. At this time curricula in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering were added. With the passing years other curricula -- Ordnance Engineering, Radio Engineering and Aerological Engineering -- were added as the Navy's need for officers with technical knowledge in these fields became evident.

In 1927 the General Line School was established within the Postgraduate Department to provide courses of instruction to acquaint junior officers returning from sea duty with modern developments taking place in the Navy. The courses dealt with naval and military subjects for the most part. The General Line School remained as an integral part of the Postgraduate Department until the declaration of the emergency prior to the outbreak of World War II, at which time it was discontinued because of the need for officers in the growing fleet.

The enrollment in the Postgraduate Department increased rapidly in the war years both in the several engineering curricula and in the communications curriculum which was added to meet the need for trained communication officers in the naval establishment. The School outgrew its quarters necessitating the building of an annex to house the additional classrooms and laboratories required. Even with this addition, the space requirements of the expanded school were not met.

The post-war program called for yet further expansion and the re-establishment of the General Line School with a greatly increased enrollment. In 1946 the General Line School was established at Newport, Rhode Island, as an outlying element of the Postgraduate Department; and in 1948 an additional General Line School was established at Monterey, California. The objective of the General Line School program for the re-established schools -- that of providing an integrated course in naval science to broaden the professional knowledge of unrestricted line officers of the Regular Navy -- continued in effect as it had since the inception of this program. The current curriculum is designed to provide such a course of approximately 6 months in length for ex-reserve and ex-temporary officers who have transferred to regular status.

The physical growth of the School and its increase in scope and importance were recognized in Congressional action which resulted in legislation during the years 1945 to 1951 emphasizing the academic level of the School, establishing the School as a separate naval activity, and providing for continued growth in a new location with modern buildings and equipment. This legislation authorized the School to confer Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and Doctor's degrees in engineering and related subjects; created the position of Academic Dean to insure continuity in academic policy; established the School as a separate naval activity to be known as the United States Naval Postgraduate School; authorized the establishment of the School at Monterey, California; and provided funds to initiate the construction of buildings to house modern laboratories and classrooms at that location.

On 22 December 1951, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the United States Naval Postgraduate School was officially disestablished at Annapolis, Maryland, and established at Monterey, California. Concurrently with this relocation, the U. S. Naval School (General Line) at Monterey was disestablished as a separate military command and its functions and facilities were assumed by the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School. At the same time there was established the U. S. Naval Administrative Command, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, to provide logistic support, including supply, public works, medical and dental functions, for the Naval Postgraduate School and its components.

During the period 21 November 1951 to 16 February 1952, the entire school at Annapolis -- faculty, students and equipment, was moved to Monterey. This move, unique in character, involved the transcontinental transportation of approximately five hundred families, civilian and military, their household effects, and some three million pounds of school equipment. What had been the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis, was redesignated the Engineering School of the Naval Postgraduate School.

The U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, now comprises the Engineering School under a Director, the General Line School under a Director, and the Administrative Command under a Commanding Officer. In command of the Naval Postgraduate School and all of its components is a line officer of flag rank in the Regular Navy with the title of Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Rear Admiral Frederick Moosbrugger.

## 2. POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL PROGRAM

The program for the advanced education and training of commissioned officers in general and technical subjects according to the Navy's need is under the cognizance and direction of the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School. From officers applying for postgraduate instruction and from officers nominated by the technical bureaus and other activities of the Navy, candidates are selected by boards appointed by the Chief of Naval Personnel. The U. S. Army, U. S. Air Force, and U. S. Coast Guard also select officers from their respective services to participate in certain of the postgraduate curricula conducted at the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School.

Postgraduate education is conducted at the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey and at many civilian institutions which cooperate in providing special curricula to meet the requirements of the Navy.

For the most part, all officer students commence their postgraduate education at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. General Line School students attend for a course of approximately six months. Engineering School students, depending on the curriculum to which assigned, may attend one, two, or three years at the School, or one or two years at the School and one or two years subsequently at a civilian university. Exceptions to the procedure set forth above are made in the cases of certain non-engineering curricula, e. g. Law, Business Administration, Theology, for which the entire postgraduate education is conducted at appropriate civilian institutions.

## 3. COMPONENTS OF THE U. S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Engineering School located at Monterey, California, comprises the engineering and scientific division which was formerly located at Annapolis, Maryland. The School is supervised and administered by a Director who is a line officer of the Regular Navy of the rank of Captain. The present Director is Captain Harold D. Krick.

General Line School located at Monterey, California, provides a one-year curriculum in professional naval subjects to round out the junior naval officer's training to better fit him for continued general duties afloat and ashore. The current curriculum is designed to supplement the training of reserve and temporary officers who have transferred to the Regular Navy. The school is under the supervision of a Director who is a line officer of the Regular Navy of the rank of Captain. The present Director is Captain George K. Fraser.

Administrative Command located at Monterey was established to provide logistic support to the Engineering School and the General Line School. It is a separate military command under a Commanding Officer who is a line officer of the Regular Navy of the rank of Captain. The present Commanding Officer is Captain William C. F. Robards.

General Line School located at Newport, Rhode Island, although not being used at present in the General Line School program has not been dis-established. The School is a separate military command under a commanding officer who is a line officer of the Regular Navy of the rank of Captain.

Naval Intelligence School located at Anacostia, D. C., provides training in naval intelligence and foreign language instruction. The School is under a commanding officer who is a line officer of the Regular Navy of the rank of Captain.

#### 4. LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The Naval Postgraduate School is located northeast of the city of Monterey, California, on the grounds and in the buildings of the former Hotel Del Monte. The hotel buildings have been converted into laboratories, classrooms, offices, and living quarters to serve as an interim establishment until the completion of modern permanent buildings, construction of which started in June 1952 with the Engineering School building.

The construction program, when finished, will provide modern buildings to house the Engineering School, the General Line School, Library, Gymnasium, Auditorium, Chapel, and the various supporting activities such as the Infirmary, and Barracks, and Messhalls for enlisted personnel. The Engineering School will comprise the following elements: a main building of five stories housing the Departments of Electronics and Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Aerology; an Electrical Engineering Laboratory building; a Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory building; a building housing the Mathematics Department and most of the classrooms and drafting rooms of all departments; a Heating Plant; a Lecture Hall; a Steam Engineering Laboratory located on the beach adjacent to the main campus for the joint use of the Engineering School and General Line School; an Ordnance and Gunnery Laboratory also located on the beach and for the joint use of both schools; and an Aeronautical Engineering building located adjacent to the Naval Auxiliary Air Station housing the trans and supersonic wind tunnels and the jet engine pits.

The property acquired in the purchase of the site consists of some 604 acres lying to the north of the city of Monterey. The buildings and the campus proper, lying between two major California highways, occupy 133 acres of beautifully landscaped and wooded grounds. In laying out the new buildings, the Navy has gone to great lengths to retain the valuable trees, landscaping, and shrubbery which has made this location one of California's most beautiful resorts.

#### 5. LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Library of the Naval Postgraduate School consists of various collections of published materials intended to furnish students of both the Engineering School and the General Line School with books, periodicals, pamphlets, and newspapers necessary in their studies and thesis work. In

addition to the above material, the Library receives and catalogues research publications of the various Department of Defense activities, contractors, and other civilian research agencies, adding them to its collections for use of students and faculty members.

The Reference Library, temporarily located on the ground floor of the Administration Building, now has in its collections approximately 35,000 books -- 15,000 volumes of periodicals and 60,000 research and development reports. It receives 581 periodicals, including technical and scientific Government publications from the Superintendent of Documents which are obtained on a selective depository basis. There is, in addition to the Reference Library, a Technical Text Library which contains approximately 70,000 textbooks and pamphlets used in classroom work by students and instructors. These volumes, of which this Library has multiple copies, are issued to students on a term loan basis and to instructors for an unlimited period. There is also the Christopher Buckley collection, a special group of about 3,000 books relating mainly to the Navy and to the sea. It is separately housed and forms a browsing collection in comfortable surroundings conducive to reading and relaxing.

The Library furnishes reference and loan services to students, faculty, and administrative staff from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. On weekends, the Library is open for similar services from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday, and from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Sunday.

The Library has established relationships with the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress, the Central Air Documents Office, and with many Government and university libraries throughout the country. From these sources, it can secure on inter-library loan or permanent retention basis any material it does not own. Inter-library loan service is provided for all persons connected with the School. Microfilm and photostat services are also available.