

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

1909-2009 Timeline

Founded a century ago as the *School of Marine Engineering* at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, the *Naval Postgraduate School* has grown in response to a changing world. The School moved to Monterey in 1951, taking over the landmark *Hotel Del Monte* resort. Today, NPS is a global leader in national security and defense-related education and research.

Any history of NPS must reach outward to the events that have shaped the past 100 years. The School's history is also intertwined with that of Hotel Del Monte and the Monterey Peninsula. NPS is a proud steward of the Del Monte legacy.

As you follow this timeline along the Root Hall corridor, you are not only tracing NPS history, you are also walking in the footsteps of those who have made the School what it is today. NPS graduates have gone on to leadership positions across the country, around the world, and (as astronauts) into space.

This timeline is dedicated to those at the heart of NPS: its students, alumni, faculty, and staff.



NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 9, 1909.

1. The Department hereby establishes a school of marine engineering at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to be known as the *School of Marine Engineering*. It shall be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be organized as follows:

2. The school shall have a maximum strength of 100 students, who shall be selected from the midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy, and shall be organized into two classes, each of 50 students.

3. The school shall be organized into two classes, each of 50 students, who shall be selected from the midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy, and shall be organized into two classes, each of 50 students.

4. The school shall be organized into two classes, each of 50 students, who shall be selected from the midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy, and shall be organized into two classes, each of 50 students.

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Halligan Hall, longtime home of postgraduate programs at the U.S. Naval Academy

June 9, 1909—Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer signs General Order No. 27, establishing the *School of Marine Engineering* at the U.S. Naval Academy.

November 1909—The School's first class—ten officers and two instructors—meets in a loft in Isherwood Hall.

1909—12 Head, School of Marine Engineering, U.S. Naval Academy, LCDR M. E. Reed



An era of technological change: Marconi's "wireless" telegraphy, the Wright brothers' flight, and the around-the-world cruise of the Navy's Great White Fleet (1907–09) bring home the need for advanced education of U.S. military officers.



The Great White Fleet Around the World



A small group of students, a need for education. The founding of NPS echoes that of the U.S. Naval Academy, which opened in 1845 with some 50 midshipmen.





Ralph Eugene Root, PhD

(1879-1961)

Senior Professor of Mathematics

Dr. Ralph Root became an instructor in mathematics and mechanics at the Naval Academy in 1913 and was one of the first to teach in the new postgraduate program. He taught at NPS until 1946.

"Professor Root had a most active hand in furthering the 'coming of age' of the institution to whose development he had contributed so richly." —Dedication of NPS campus buildings, May 31, 1956

1911

The first alumni. Four members of the first class will be promoted to flag rank; two will become four-star admirals.



Class photo 1920-21

1912 The Titanic sinks.

NEW ENGINEERS FOR NAVY.

Secretary Meyer Presents Diplomates to Post-Graduate Officers.

Special to The Washington Post.

Annapolis, Md., May 18.—"You must become the teachers of your messmates," said Secretary of the Navy Meyer to the graduates of the post-graduate school of marine engineering at the Naval Academy this afternoon. After his address the Secretary presented to each of the eight, all graduates of the academy, and young officers of the navy, a diploma which marked him as specially fitted for duty as an engineer officer.

The graduates are Lieutenants, F. W. Sterling, G. J. Meyers, G. Howes, A. Norris, G. B. Davis, and F. W. Miller, and Signals V. V. Woodward and J. B. Howell. Secretary Meyer also said that the post-graduate school of engineering now had the confidence of the service, and that the work of the graduates would show whether the establishment of the school was justified. He said that a point had now been reached where officers received orders for engineering duty with enthusiasm.

Other speakers were Dean M. E. Cooley, of the University of Michigan; Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York; Superintendent J. H. Gibbons, of the Naval Academy; Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral H. H. Clegg, U. S. N.; head of the department of marine engineering; and Commander M. E. Reed, head of the naval post-graduate school of marine engineering.

The members of the next class in post-graduate engineering are Lieutenants, O. H. Oakley, E. G. Oberlin, L. P. Davis, A. T. Atkins, T. C. Stute, M. A. Libber, and C. A. Jones, and Ensigns R. E. Gilmer, R. A. Strait, and M. W. Symton.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

125

REVIEW OF MARINE ENGINEERING.

Seventeen officers attended this school during the year. During the summer the members of the class that completed the first year's course visited a number of manufacturing plants where opportunities were courteously afforded them to study the methods used. The results of these visits were of great benefit, not only in professional information obtained, but in the contact they afforded with well-known engineers and professional men. The class that completed the whole course was sent, in preparation for sea duty, to the navy yard, New York, and made a close study of the methods at that yard, the organization, and the relation between the yard and vessels undergoing repair.

POST GRADUATE COURSES.

The School of Marine Engineering, established at Annapolis in 1909, has been merged into a post-graduate department of the Naval Academy, recently constituted as a part of the academy, but entirely separate from the midshipmen's course and independent of the academic board. The head of the post-graduate department controls and conducts its executive and administrative work, under the government of an executive council, composed of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the head of the post-graduate department, the head of the academic departments of marine engineering and naval construction, ordnance and gunnery, electrical engineering, mathematics and mechanics, and physics and chemistry, the head of the engineering experiment station, a naval constructor, and a civil engineer.

Assignments of officers to these courses will, as a rule, be made after three years' service at sea and qualifying for promotion to junior lieutenant. The student officers will begin with four months' closely regulated and directed work at Annapolis in order to refresh and strengthen the theoretical knowledge previously acquired. Following this will be a second four months' of preliminary specializing, though not necessarily at Annapolis, at the end of which it will be determined whether an officer's work justifies his continuing. If so, he will then pursue a chosen line of specializing for about 16 months more or longer.

The interest and cooperation of educators and experts in civil life will be especially sought in order that the students and the Navy generally may be brought into closer touch with outside progress in science and technology.

United States Naval Institute Proceedings



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1912

The School becomes the Postgraduate Department of the Naval Academy, with new courses and an enrollment of 25.

1914 The Panama Canal opens.

1912-15 Head, Postgraduate Department, U.S. Naval Academy, LCDR J. P. Morton



NPS welcomes its first students from other branches of the U.S. military: Marine Corps Captains Charles Jones and Clyde Matteson and Coast Guard Lt.j.g. Robert Donohue.

The first international students arrive at NPS.

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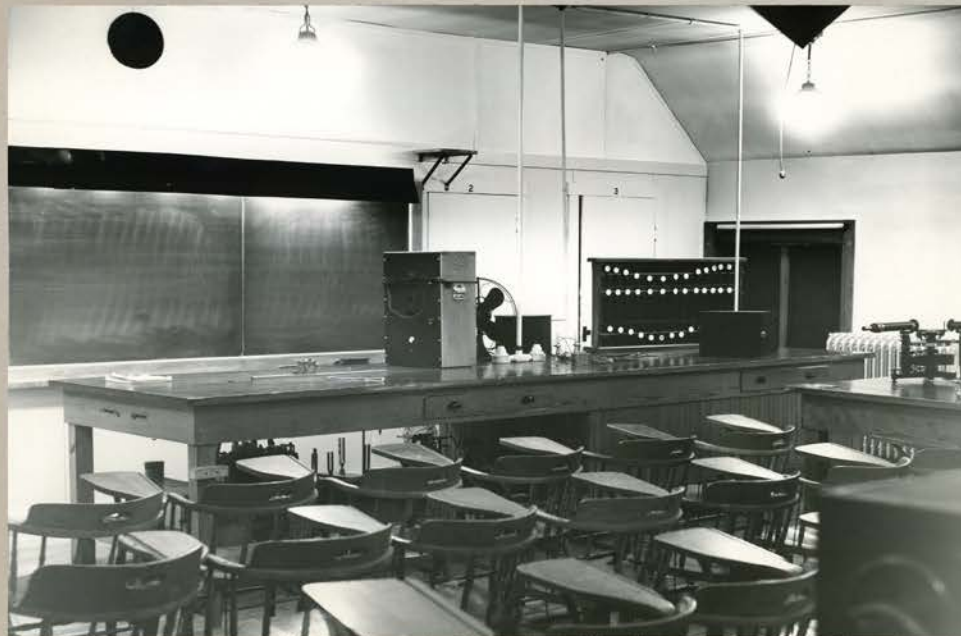
The decision is made to keep NPS at Annapolis despite the efforts of Rear Adm. H. B. Wilson, Naval Academy Superintendent, to relocate or abolish the School.



1920 League of Nations holds first meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

1922-23 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CDR Alexander Sharp





1928 Physics Lab

1927

NPS establishes the General Line Course: "a one year course, practical in character, and instituted for the purpose of giving instruction in professional subjects, employing the latest service practices."

1928

Lieutenants Hyman Rickover and William "Deak" Parsons complete their studies. Rickover studies electrical engineering, Parsons ordnance engineering. Parsons will later play a major role in development of the proximity fuze and will become the deputy director of the Manhattan Project. Rickover will become the "father of the nuclear Navy."

1927 Charles Lindbergh flies solo, nonstop from New York to Paris.

1928 Penicillin discovered.

1929 Stock market crashes; the Great Depression begins.

1923-24 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
LCDR A. M. Penn

1924-27 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CDR Robert A. Theobald

1927-31 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT A. T. Church



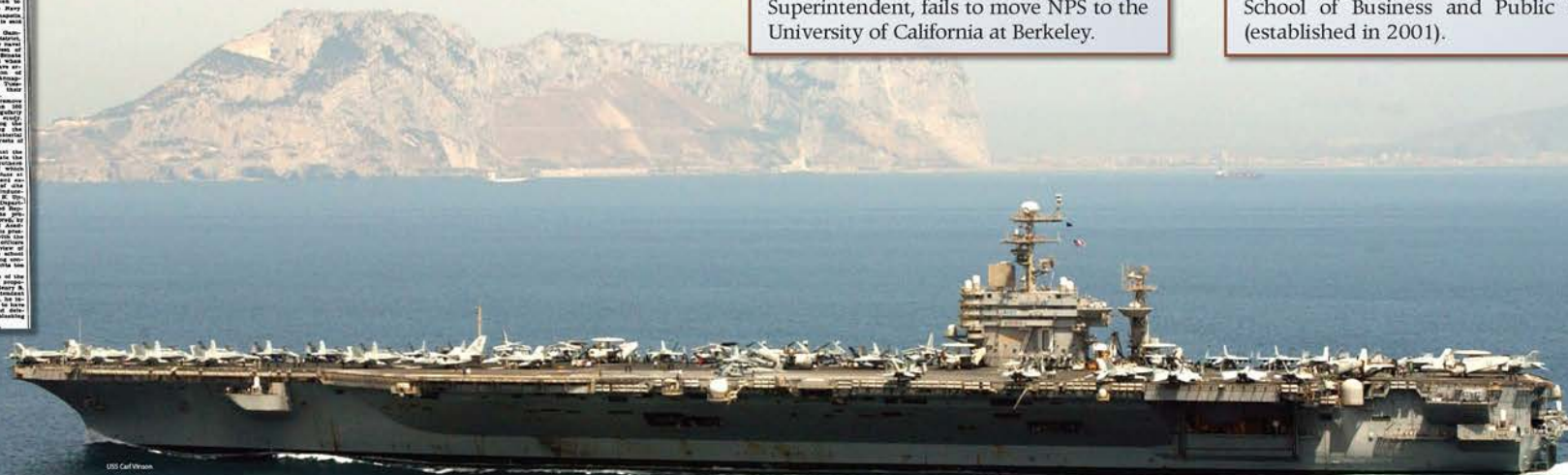
Drive Is Launched to Block Navy Post-Graduate Course Change.

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The U.S. Naval Academy curriculum is accredited by the Association of American Universities.

The House Naval Affairs Committee, chaired by Rep. Carl Vinson, issues a joint resolution to retain NPS at Annapolis. Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Naval Academy Superintendent, fails to move NPS to the University of California at Berkeley.

The Navy establishes the Naval Finance and Supply School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a branch of NPS. The program will evolve into the Graduate School of Business and Public Policy (established in 2001).



USS Carl Vinson

1931 "The Star-Spangled Banner" becomes the U.S. national anthem.

1933 Franklin Delano Roosevelt inaugurated; New Deal launched; Prohibition repealed.

1931-33 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT Frank H. Sadler



1933-36 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT John H. Newton

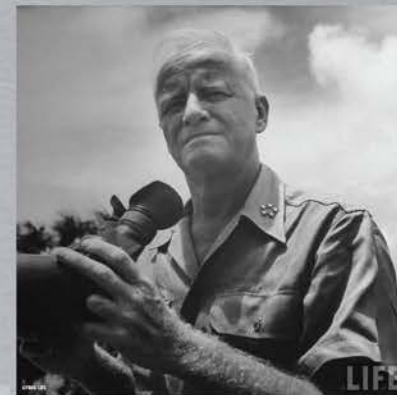
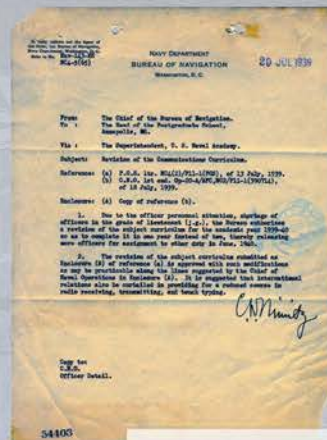




Class photo circa 1939

1939

Students in the General Line School receive orders for sea duty. The NPS student population drops from 223 to 92.



1939

Admiral Chester Nimitz becomes Chief of the Bureau of Navigation with duties that include responsibility for both the Naval Postgraduate School and Naval War College. He develops plans to reverse the loss of students at both schools.

1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

1938 Nazi Germany annexes Austria.

1939 Germany invades Poland. World War II begins.

1936-40 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT G. V. Stewart

1940-42 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT J. A. Login

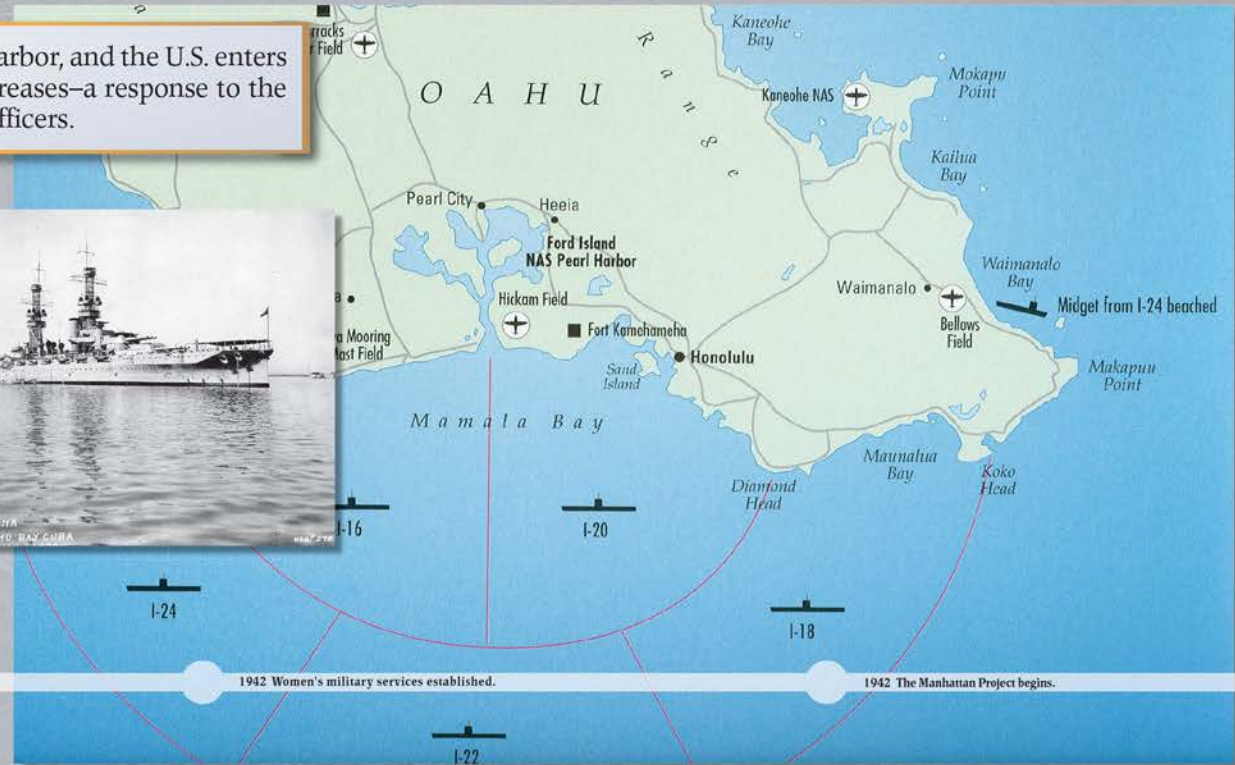


December 7, 1941—The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, and the U.S. enters World War II. The NPS student population increases—a response to the demand for advanced technical skills among officers.

1941

At the outbreak of war the NPS student population more than triples from its 1938–39 levels.

1942 The Navy establishes the Antisubmarine Warfare Operations Research Group (ASWORG), the first formal operations research organization in the country.

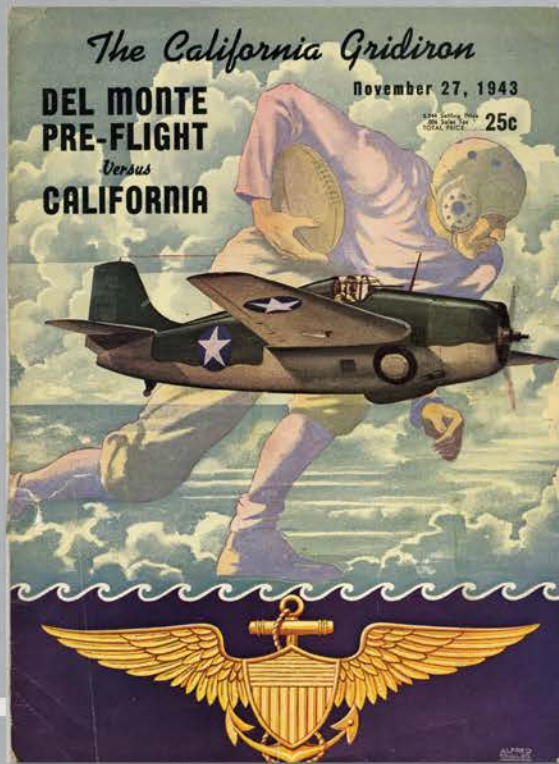


1942 Japanese Americans are moved to "relocation centers."

1942 Women's military services established.

1942 The Manhattan Project begins.





1943—The Navy requisitions Hotel Del Monte for emergency war needs and establishes the Del Monte Pre-Flight School. The school prepares aviation cadets for flight training and combat.

1943
The Del Monte Pre-Flight School fields a football team that earns eighth place in the national collegiate polls.



1944
Captain Herman Spanagel, NPS Head, testifies at Congressional hearings about the School's needs.



1943 Navy Pre-Flight School



1943 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Spanagel

Rear Admiral Herman A. Spanagel (1891-1977)

A staunch advocate of NPS as Head, then Superintendent, Rear Admiral Herman A. Spanagel was also an alumnus in Ordnance Engineering.

Spanagel Hall, named in his honor in 1956, was designed by architecture firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill as a modern, functional educational building with a superstructure for the operation of electronic and aerological equipment and basement with facilities for underwater acoustics and radiochemistry.

1944 G.I. Bill of Rights enacted.

1942-43 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT. ACT. E. M. Tillson

1943-44 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT. V. R. Murphy





Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King
(1878-1956)

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King was a key figure in the ongoing success of NPS programs. Head of the Postgraduate Department from 1919 to 1920, he became the first Head of the School when it was redesignated as the Naval Postgraduate School. A member of the 1919 Knox-King-Pye Board that stressed the importance of education for officers, as Fleet Admiral in 1944 King established the Pye Board to begin planning for postwar growth of NPS and other Navy education programs.

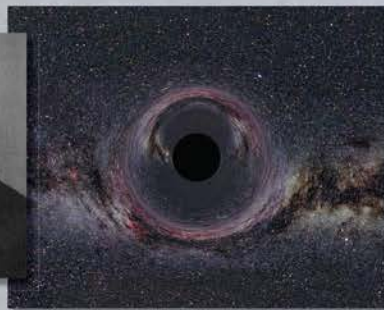
King served as Chief of Naval Operations during the turbulent years of World War II.

1943

Physicist Lt. Commander Joseph Weber studies electronics at NPS in 1943. He is later considered the father of gravitational wave detection efforts.



Joseph Weber, 1940



Gravitational wave detection is critical in detecting black holes. This image is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike 2.0 Germany

1944 –The Navy decommissions the Pre-Flight School, then establishes the Naval Technical School at Del Monte. The Technical School focuses on electronics and communications.

1944

As the war continues, Navy leadership takes major steps to strengthen the Naval Postgraduate School. The Pye Board is established and charged with studying "the methods of educating naval officers."

NAVY DEPARTMENT Conference

Meets to Study the Methods of
Educating Naval Officers.
March 10, 1944 - 10:00 A. M.
Room 0213 Yeager 1 Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

RESTRICTED



Vice Adm. William S. Pye
President, Naval War College, 1944

1945

"The professional development of the individual Naval Officer consists of two elements: first, experience at sea and second, education through study ashore. Graduate education for Naval Officers provides profitable opportunity for improvement in professional stature."
–Holloway Board Report

1944 D-Day (June 6): Allies invade Normandy.

1944 Battle of the Bulge begins December 16.

1944 47 Head, Naval Postgraduate School,
CAPT Herman A. Spanagel

1944 ASWORG is renamed
Operations Research Group
(ORG) and expands its studies to
include strategic mining, anti-air
warfare, and naval warfare.



1945—Congress authorizes the Head of the Naval Postgraduate School to confer master's and doctoral degrees.

1946
Department of Meteorology established
as the Aerology Department.



1948 Aerology class



1949 Faculty

1947
Public Law No. 303 establishes the position of
Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.



1946 Commodore Dudley Knox and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

1947
The position of NPS Academic Dean is created
to attract "top-notch civilian faculty."

1945
The U.S. Naval Academy celebrates
its centennial.



1948 General Line School inspection

1945 World War II ends.

1945 United Nations established.

1949 Founding of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

1947-48 Academic Dean,
Naval Postgraduate School
F. L. Wilkinson

1947-50 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM (rel) Herman A. Spanagel

1948-49 Academic Dean,
Naval Postgraduate School
P. J. Kiefer



NPS and Hotel Del Monte: A Shared Legacy

Until World War II, present-day Herrmann Hall was the world-famous Hotel Del Monte.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, Del Monte was one of America's top luxury resorts. A West Coast "pioneer," it was built in the days when railroads created destination resorts. The original 17-Mile Drive led from the hotel to a private 7,000-acre park, now Pebble Beach.

1880

Charles Crocker, developer of the trans-continental railroad, creates the first Hotel Del Monte. Railroad architect Arthur Brown designs the huge, Gothic-style wood structure; railroad workers build the hotel.

"I have become thoroughly alive to the importance of doing something at Monterey."—Charles Crocker

1881

Rudolph Ulrich, a German-born landscape architect, creates the Arizona Garden of cacti and succulents.

1887

Hotel Del Monte burns to the ground and is rebuilt, again of wood.



MONTEREY
HOTEL DEL MONTE

1924

A second fire. Soldiers from the Presidio of Monterey use dynamite to destroy the central portion of the hotel, saving the east and west wings.

1926

The third hotel opens, designed by architects Lewis P. Hobart and Clarence A. Tantau in Spanish colonial revival style. This time it is built of concrete.

1919

Samuel F. B. Morse and Del Monte Properties Company take over the hotel. Morse develops the resort into a "sports empire" with golf courses, tennis courts, and a track for auto and horse racing.



HOTEL DEL MONTE BURNS.

Six Hundred Guests Escape From \$1,000,000 California Resort.

DEL MONTE, Cal., Sept. 27.—The Hotel Del Monte, known internationally to tourists and sportsmen for its beauty and golf links, was destroyed by fire, which started in a tower in the front of the building this morning. The alarm sent 600 scantily clad guests scurrying from the building. The main structure of the hotel was valued at approximately \$1,000,000 by E. S. Stanley, the manager. Art treasures valued at \$50,000 were saved by townspeople. Firemen resorted to the use of dynamite in an effort to save the east and west wings of the building. A special train was sent from San Francisco to take guests to San Francisco for accommodation. A check-up of all those registered revealed that no loss of life occurred and that no one was injured.

NPS and Hotel Del Monte: A Sense of Place

Hotel Del Monte remains a presence on the NPS campus, the Monterey Peninsula, and beyond. On campus, the Del Monte aura lingers in the elegance of Herrmann Hall and the beauty of century-old landscaping. Today's campus roads and walkways are the bridle paths of a century ago, where Teddy Roosevelt galloped in true "rough rider" style.

The thousands of acres of the Del Monte resort preserved the Monterey Peninsula's coastal views and open space. Locals and visitors still enjoy the spectacular views along Charles Crocker's 17-Mile Drive.



1892

California Packing Corporation introduces the Del Monte brand, trading on the resort's exclusive aura. Like the cracker named for another hotel, the Ritz, Del Monte products signify affordable luxury.



1897

Del Monte Golf Course opens as a nine-hole course. The first course west of the Mississippi, it leads the way for Del Monte's Pebble Beach golf empire.

1995

The Arizona Garden is restored by a group of dedicated volunteers.

2005

Navy Region Southwest and NPS jointly receive the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for preserving and renovating the 1887 wings of Hotel Del Monte (Herrmann Hall).

2007

The California Preservation Foundation chooses the Del Monte rehabilitation for its Preservation Design Award and recognizes Soltek Pacific Construction for preserving the historic nature of Herrmann Hall while bringing the 1887 wings into compliance with seismic and force protection codes.

NPS Goes West

U.S. NAVAL SCHOOL

In 1951, NPS moves lock, stock, and wind tunnel across the nation, establishing its campus in Monterey. The move pumps new vitality into the Navy's educational mission.

1947

The Navy opens the General Line School at Hotel Del Monte, even though Congress is still debating the Navy's proposed purchase of the hotel.

UNITED STATES
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL



Ceremony
CLOSING THE
United States Naval Postgraduate School
at
Annapolis, Maryland

THE AUDITORIUM
4:00 p.m. Wednesday, 21 November 1951

United States
Naval Postgraduate School



Ceremony
marking the breaking of ground for the
ENGINEERING SCHOOL
of the
United States Naval Postgraduate School
AT
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

11:30 a.m. Thursday, 26 June 1952

1948

President Harry S. Truman signs the appropriations bill that includes funding to buy Hotel Del Monte. The Navy presents a check to Sam Morse for \$2,149,800 in June. Deed No. 1933 is recorded by the County of Monterey on June 15.

November 21, 1951

The academic term ends at Annapolis. The Secretary of the Navy presides over the closing ceremony.

December 1951

The School relocates to Monterey. The coast-to-coast move involves some 500 students, about 100 faculty and staff, and thousands of pounds of books and research equipment.

MONTEREY
MARKS A MILESTONE

As the U. S. Naval School, General Line, at Monterey, Calif., completes its first year of service to the nation it becomes a permanent tenant of the beautiful buildings and grounds of the famed Del Monte Hotel, which no longer serves as a fabulous resort hotel at Monterey.

Passage of the bill authorizing the purchase of this distinctive landmark for use by the Navy from the Del Monte Properties Company concluded tentative arrangements under which the Naval School had been operating since it officially opened on February 28, 1948. The bill was signed by President Truman on May 11, 1948.

At the same time, its passage launched the initial phases of a program calculated to establish the school as the top ranking Naval postgraduate university of the nation.

In the words of Vice Admiral T. L. Spruance, Chief of Naval Personnel, "Monterey is destined to become as symbolic of Naval leadership as we have come to recognize Annapolis. For Seawolf Tradition, the school is at the motto of the naval Academy many years ago. In establishing the Postgraduate School at Monterey we have reaffirmed our conviction that sea power rests on science."

The U. S. Naval School, General Line at Monterey first, came into being in September 1947. Authorized to implement the famed Holloway Plan, a blueprint for the training of all Naval officers. The school is designed to give former Reserve officers an education comparable to that received by regular officers at the U. S. Naval Academy.

At the close of the World War II there was an immediate need for such a school to give temporary and reserve officers who had transferred to the regular Navy a broad general education in Naval subjects in order that they could be assigned to any duty compatible with their rank in the fleet.

The Naval School, General Line at Newport, Rhode Island converted in July 1946 for this purpose. As the result of

strenuous campaign in which Navy News Magazine played a leading role, the wartime Naval Training School at Del Monte, California, was selected as a site for a second General Line School. Captain Frank T. Watkins, USN, formerly Chief of Staff of Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, was assigned to duty as Commanding Officer.

The first class, comprising 377 officers, convened March 1st of last year. Upon completion of the General Line Course last December 1950, these officers were assigned during the first and Naval Shore Establishment.

The General Line School is presently equipped with ample laboratories and classrooms to offer a current curriculum of such subjects as Navigation, Communications, Signals and Tactics, Operations, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Radiological Safety, Physics, Mathematics, Ordnance, Aviation and a dozen other courses designed to impart a comprehensive naval education to officers whose training was heretofore largely specialized.

The above subjects now require four terms of about eleven weeks each, totaling 1,125 hours. The students are divided into sections of 23 officers each. Duration of the average recitation period is 50 minutes and the laboratory periods occupy two hours. Practical work and laboratory periods average about one-third of the semester hours. The student's schedule includes one or two study periods each day. A minimum of three hours per night of outside study is considered essential. The General Line School schedule does not include duty watches for students. In its mission of providing for the professional growth of a naval officer the

(Continued on Page 6)



Samuel F. B. Morse (1885 -1969)

When Samuel F. B. Morse took over Hotel Del Monte in 1919, he guided a fading 19th-century resort into the 20th century. In its prime, Del Monte was a 20,000-acre complex billed as "the largest resort plant of its kind in the world."

When the Navy requisitioned Del Monte, Morse played key roles in the transition from hotel to Pre-Flight School to, eventually, the Naval Postgraduate School.



Transformation

The Navy turns the historic Del Monte resort into a modern, technologically sophisticated campus using the architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM).



1954

SOM's young architect Walter Netsch (1920-2008) leads the design team for the NPS campus master plan. Around the same time, Netsch designs the Air Force Academy in Colorado, including its famous chapel.

1956

Campus buildings are dedicated, including the buildings Netsch designed for the quad. As an architect, his signature "field theory" produces buildings that break away from simple box forms. The typical Netsch structure has multiple levels that radiate from cores containing utilities and stairwells. Spanagel and Root Halls are early examples of his work.

Dedication of the buildings of the UNITED STATES NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL Monterey, California Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, United States Navy, Superintendent

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS:
The Honorable Charles S. Thomas,
Secretary of the Navy

BUILDING DEDICATIONS:

BULLARD HALL	Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, United States Navy (Retired)
BALGAMAN HALL	Admiral Edmund E. Tamm, United States Navy (Retired)
HEERMANN HALL	Vice Admiral T. G. W. Sells, United States Navy
KING HALL	Flag Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy
ROOT HALL	Doctor Clifton C. Bransford, Former Professor of Mathematics
SPANAGEL HALL	Vice Admiral Robert W. Hayler, United States Navy (Retired)



1. King Hall
2. Spanagel Hall
3. Bullard Hall
4. Balgaman Hall
5. Root Hall
6. Heermann Hall

UNITED STATES
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA



DEDICATION
OF BUILDINGS

Held on 31 May 1956



From glamorous resort hotel to Navy building: Herrmann Hall is a survivor. Rebuilt after a devastating 1924 fire, it was later renovated to meet NPS needs. Ghosts from the Del Monte days are said to haunt its corridors and ballroom.

Herrmann Hall is named for Rear Adm. Ernest E. Herrmann, Superintendent from 1950 to 1952, who supervised the School's move to Monterey.

1950

Netsch/SOM's design for Monterey's Del Monte Shopping Center is exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in the museum's first exhibition of work by a contemporary architectural firm.

2007

Netsch receives a Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Institute of Architects.



1956 Dedication of buildings ceremony



Circs 1950 Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball and Admiral Ernest E. Herrmann, Annapolis

1952

The General Line School in Newport, Rhode Island, is disestablished and its engineering school moves to Monterey.

**INSTRUCTIONS
SING-O-GRAM
To Admiral Herrmann**

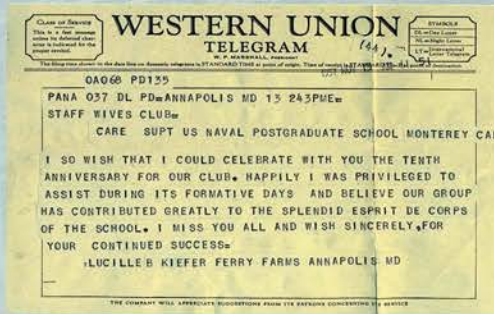
As Chairman Randy introduces each Club President, he will arise and stand to the left of his chair, facing the audience. Remain standing in that position until all Club Presidents have been introduced and are standing.

When the list has been introduced and all are standing, BOB FORBES at the piano will play through twice the tune of the SING-O-GRAM as you will be familiar with the words printed below and the music.

At the conclusion of the tune the SECOND TIME, ALL CLUB PRESIDENTS TURN and FACE ADMIRAL HERRMANN. The entire audience remains seated and on cue from JIM GRIFFIN, song leader, join in singing the words below to welcome Admiral Herrmann.

IMPORTANT: At the words NOW STAND in the third line, all ARISE IN A BODY and complete singing of the last line on your feet.

"How do ya do Admiral Herrmann, how do ya do.
The Monterey Peninsula welcomes you.
We are with you in a man—and to welcome you
NOW STAND
How do ya do Admiral Herrmann—How do ya do."



1952 Choir, NPS

1951

NPS establishes one of the world's first graduate degree programs in operations research.

1952

Classes begin in Monterey in February following a dedication ceremony with keynote speakers Secretary of the Navy Dan Kimball and Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz.

1950-53 Korean War.

1950 Onset of the Cold War.

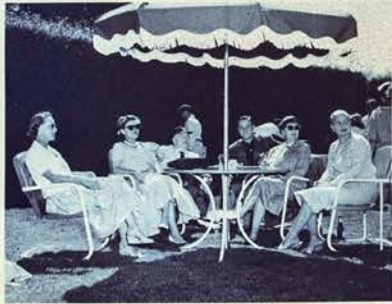
1951 First color TV broadcast in U.S.

1950-52 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Ernest E. Herrmann

1952-55 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Frederick Moosbrugger

1949-60 Academic Dean,
Naval Postgraduate School
Roy S. Glasgow





U. S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF., Sept. 17, 1956 —
Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Grider, Miss E. E. Stone, Capt. Renard, Mrs. E. E. Stone
and Mrs. Renard.

1953

Lt. Cmdr. Warren Randolph Church, the "father of NPS computing," purchases the first electronic automatic digital computer for the Mathematics Department.



No. 777
Presentation of medals and letters by Vice Adm. Church to
Lt. Cmdr. Warren R. Church, USN (12) Navy Unit Commendation
awarded by direction of the Chief of Naval Personnel
All commendations and letters are awarded for the Secretary
of the Navy.

1954

The first NPS computer is the NCR 102A, a product of the National Cash Register company. It is capable of magnetic storage of 1,000 numbers or instructions on a rotating drum and 100,000 numbers or instructions on magnetic tape.



1953 NCR



1956 NCR

1953

Hotel Del Monte's Tap Room becomes the Trident Room.

1953 Structure of DNA discovered.

1954 First silicon transistor produced.

1954 The U.S. Supreme Court rules segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

1954

The USS *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, is commissioned.





Admiral Arleigh Burke (1901-96)

In 1955 Admiral Arleigh Burke, a vocal supporter of the Navy's long-term commitment to postgraduate education and a 1930 graduate of NPS, became the first alumnus to serve as Chief of Naval Operations. He would serve in that role three times.

The Arleigh Burke class of AEGIS guided missile destroyers is the first class of ships named in honor of an individual. The USS Arleigh Burke is the lead ship in the class.

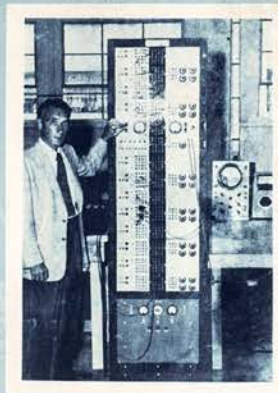
"Rapid technological advance ... did not come by accident, nor did it come overnight. It has been the result of educating carefully selected officers in each succeeding generation of officers."

— CNO Arleigh Burke,

NPS commencement address, 1959

1955

NPS receives provisional accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.



1950s NPS electronics



1955-58

A leader in American rocketry, Captain Robert C. Truax studies advanced ballistic missile and space-based weapons systems. He advocates for and invents ultra-low-cost rocket engine and vehicle concepts.



President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Arleigh Burke, circa 1960

1955 Warsaw Pact signed: Soviet-sponsored alliance of Communist states.

1955 Martin Luther King Jr. leads a boycott of Montgomery, Alabama, bus system.

1955-57 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Earl F. Shime



1956

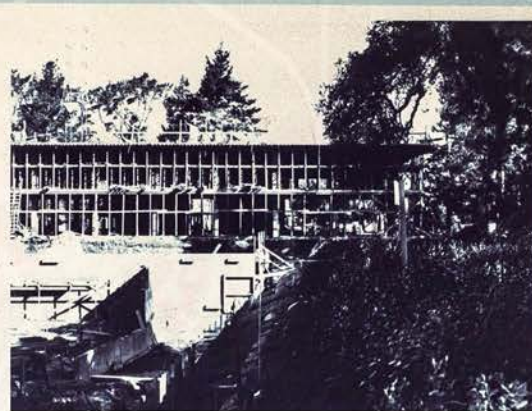
A Naval Management School is established, offering a five-month management executive training program that will become a graduate program in 1960.



1952 Corner of Mount and Del Monte

1956

The library moves to larger facilities in Root Hall.



1953 Spanagel Hall

1956

The first women student officers arrive at NPS.



1956

Five new NPS academic buildings are dedicated: Bullard, Halligan, King, Root, and Spanagel Halls, while Hotel Del Monte is renamed Herrmann Hall.



1953 Halligan Hall



1956 Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Root

1959

The Office of Naval Research establishes a funded research program for NPS and sponsors its first research projects.

1956 First aerial hydrogen bomb tested.

1957 Russians launch *Sputnik*, the first Earth-orbiting satellite.

1958-61 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Elmer E. Yeoman



1959

The U.S. Naval Observatory introduces the system of uniform atomic time.





1959 Duke of Windsor visits NPS

1959

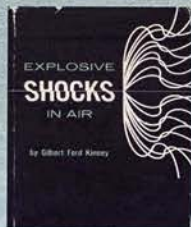
The Computing Facility, directed by Professor Elmo Stewart, separates from the Mathematics Department.



1958 First U.S. satellite, *Explorer 1*, launched into orbit.

1960

Naval Numerical Weather Prediction (NANWEP) moves to Monterey to share use of the CDC 1604 computer. Collocated with the NPS Meteorology Department, it changes its name to Fleet Numerical Oceanographic Center, then Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanographic Center.



SUNDAY, AUGUST 1962

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB FORMED AT NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

On March 21, 1962, the Naval Postgraduate School Amateur Radio Club was formed. Officers elected were President, Phil W. C. Smith, Vice-President, LEEA, J. E. Smith, Secretary, LEEA, J. E. Smith, Treasurer, LEEA, J. E. Smith, and members including members of other schools.

The club has approximately 40 members. It is a non-profit organization and is open to all students and faculty members of the school.

Members participate in regular and occasional meetings. In addition to studying, communication training, the club has a variety of other activities. It is a member of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) and is active in the local community.

The club's activities include regular meetings, field excursions, and participation in local and national radio contests. The club is also active in the local community and is a member of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL).

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THE CLARKMAN

Page 10



Professor W. C. Smith (left), President of the newly formed Amateur Radio Club, with other officers and members of the club. The club is active in the local community and is a member of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL).

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LTJG Harry Nicholson at the console of the Control Data Corporation computer in 1960. This 1604 computer was the first commercial computer built and sold by CDC. It was also the first computer

used by what is now the Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center, Monterey, California. CAPT Harry Nicholson later became Commanding Officer of FLENUMOCEANEN in 1982.



1958 European Economic Community established.

1959 Alaska and Hawaii gain statehood.

1961-63 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Marshall E. Dornitt



1960-65 Academic Dean,
Naval Postgraduate School
A. E. Veehl

Since 1863, the Medal of Honor has been the nation's highest military honor. Six graduates of NPS have received the medal. The citations describing their acts of heroism are reprinted here. Source: U.S. Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs Report, *Medal of Honor Recipients: 1863–1978*.

(Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979)

**Lieut. Willis Winter Bradley Jr.,
Ordnance Engineering, 1913–14**

For extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty while serving on the USS *Pittsburgh*, at the time of an accidental explosion of ammunition on that vessel. On 23 July 1917, some saluting cartridge cases were being reloaded in the after casemate: through an accident an explosion occurred. Comdr. Bradley (then lieutenant), who was about to enter the casemate, was blown back by the explosion and rendered momentarily unconscious, but while still dazed, crawled into the casemate to extinguish burning materials in dangerous proximity to a considerable amount of powder, thus preventing further explosions.

**Capt. Mervyn Sharp Bennion
Ordnance Engineering, 1915–16**

For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As Commanding Officer of the USS *West Virginia*, after being mortally wounded, Capt. Bennion evidenced apparent concern only in fighting and saving his ship, and strongly protested against being carried from the bridge.

**Capt. Franklin Van Valkenburgh,
Steam Engineering, 1915–16**

For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor T.H., by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As commanding officer of the USS *Arizona*, Capt. Van Valkenburgh gallantly fought his ship until the USS *Arizona* blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge which resulted in the loss of his life.

**Comdr. Howard W. Gilmore,
Ordnance Engineering, 1933–34**

For distinguished gallantry and valor above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the USS *Growler* ... in the Southwest Pacific from 10 January to 7 February 1943. In the darkness of night on 7 February, an enemy gunboat closed range and prepared to ram the *Growler*. Comdr. Gilmore daringly maneuvered to avoid the crash and rammed the attacker instead ... In the terrific fire of the sinking gunboat's heavy machineguns, Comdr. Gilmore calmly gave the order to clear the bridge, and refusing safety for himself, remained on deck ... Struck down by the fusillade of bullets and having done his utmost against the enemy, in his final living moments, Comdr. Gilmore gave his last order to the officer of the deck, "Take her down."

Lt. Comdr. Bruce McCandless, 1939

For conspicuous gallantry and exceptionally distinguished service above and beyond the call of duty as communication officer of the USS *San Francisco* in combat with enemy Japanese forces in the battle off Savo Island, 12–13 November 1942. In the midst of a violent night engagement, the fire of a determined and desperate enemy seriously wounded Lt. Comdr. McCandless and rendered him unconscious, killed or wounded the admiral in command, his staff, the captain of the ship, the navigator, and all other personnel on the navigating and signal bridges. Faced with the lack of superior command upon his recovery, and displaying superb initiative, he promptly assumed command of the ship ... boldly continued to engage the enemy and to lead our column of following vessels to a great victory.

**Comdr. Eugene B. Fluckey,
Naval Engineering, 1942–43**

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the USS *Barb* ... along the east coast of China from 19 December 1944 to 15 February 1945. ... Comdr. Fluckey, in an exceptional feat of brilliant deduction and bold tracking on 25 January, located a concentration of more than 30 enemy ships in the lower reaches of Nankuan Chiang (Mamkwan Harbor). Fully aware that a safe retirement would necessitate an hour's run at full speed through the uncharted, mined, and rock-obstructed waters, he bravely ordered, "Battle station—torpedoes!" ... Clearing the treacherous area at high speed, he brought the *Barb* through to safety ...



At NPS, technology has enhanced both curricula and facilities. In the early years of the School, innovation was driven by radio and electricity, but in the 1960s, the computer began to revolutionize the way we live and work.



1964-65 Computer facility

1961

Mathematics student A. Martin Wildberger studies the problem of an automated library information retrieval system and designs SABIRS (Semi-Automatic Bibliographic Information Retrieval System) in his 1961 master's thesis. SABIRS is implemented and provides operational service to library patrons through punch cards, batch processing, and magnetic tapes.

1960

Seymour Cray supervises the installation of the Control Data Corporation 1604-Serial #1. It is the fastest computer in the world and the first to be fully transistorized.

1960

Ed Ward is hired as the School's first software programmer.



1960 CDC technicians installing 1604 console



1960 American U-2 spy plane shot down over Soviet Union.

1960 First communications satellite launched.

1963-64 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Charles K. Bergen



1965-70 Academic Dean,
Naval Postgraduate School
Robert F. Rinchart



1962

The Engineering School, Management School, and General Line and Naval Science School merge.

1962

Rear Admiral E. J. O'Donnell (Ordnance Engineering, 1939), oversees the evacuation of military dependents and civil service personnel from Guantanamo Bay Naval Base during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

1964

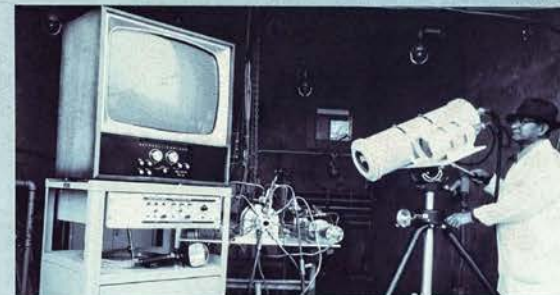
The Department of Aeronautics opens the Turbopropulsion Laboratory near Monterey Peninsula Airport.



1967 Quarters Deck

1965

The Defense Resources Management Education Center is established. The Center, now known as the Defense Resources Management Institute (DRMI), provides executive and professional short courses on campus and around the world for officers of all services and senior civilians. As of 2009, leaders from more than 160 countries have participated in these programs.



1967 Radar Lab

1963 Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his "I have a dream" speech.

1963 President John F. Kennedy assassinated.

1964 The Beatles appear on *The Ed Sullivan Show*.

1965 Medicare program begins.

1965-67 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Edward J. O'Donnell



1966

The Systems Analysis Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is established. The Systems Analysis Division (now the Assessment Division) becomes the sponsor of the NPS Operations Research curriculum, an arrangement that remains in place today.

1967

Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze establishes the NPS Board of Advisors, comprising distinguished civilian educators, military officers, and business and professional leaders who advise NPS leadership and the Secretary of the Navy on the effectiveness of the Navy's advanced education programs.

1967

Groundbreaking for Ingersoll Hall, the first space on campus specially designed for computer facilities, including war gaming.

1969

Dedication of W. R. Church Computer Center in Ingersoll Hall, in honor of Warren Randolph Church, late Chair of the Mathematics Department (1947-66).

1968-69

The facility that houses computer operations moves from Spanagel to Ingersoll Hall.

1968 Assassinations of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

1968 The Tet offensive is a turning point in the Vietnam War.

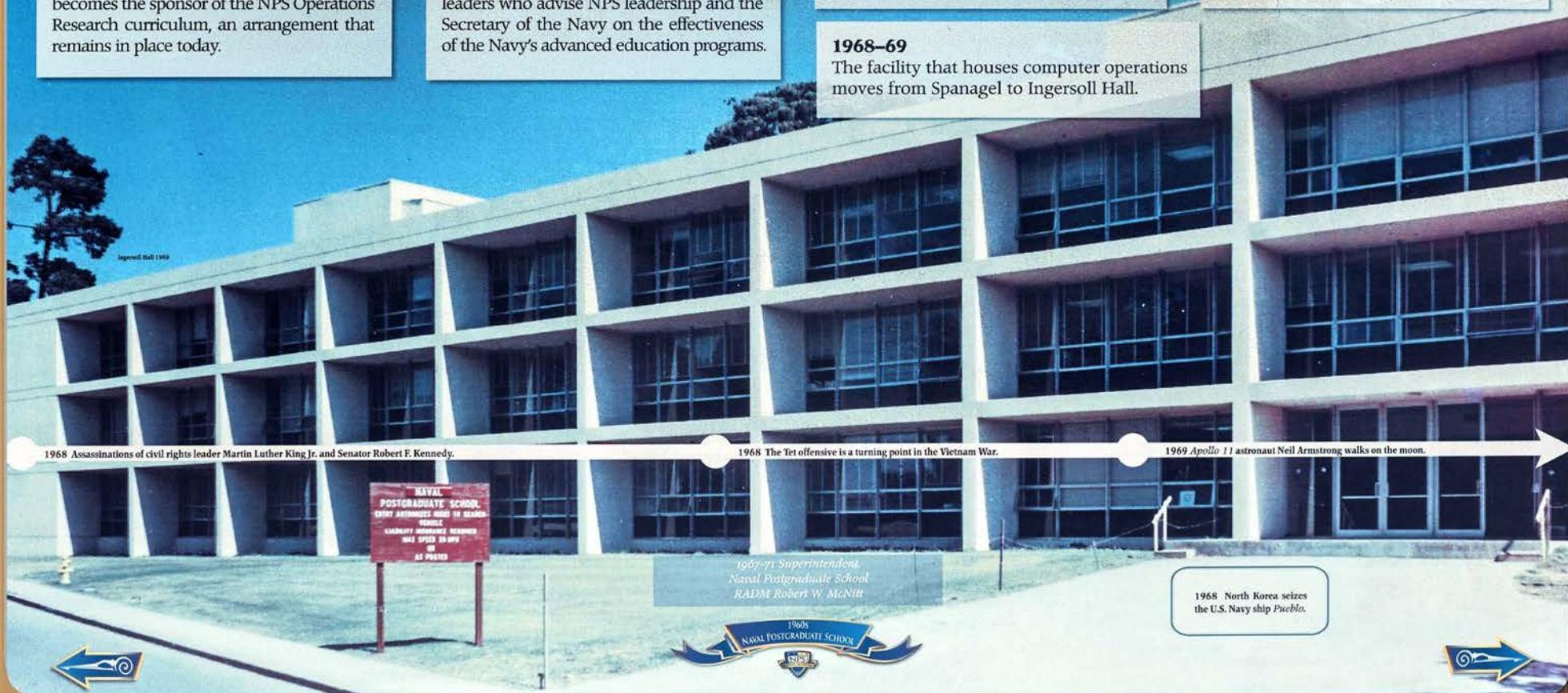
1969 Apollo 11 astronaut Neil Armstrong walks on the moon.

NAVAL
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
ENTRY AUTHORIZED 6000 TO 6000
VEHICLE
HANDICAPED PERSONNEL REQUESTED
WALK SPEED 30 MPH
OR
AT PACE

1967-71 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Robert W. McNitt

1968
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

1968 North Korea seizes
the U.S. Navy ship *Pueblo*.

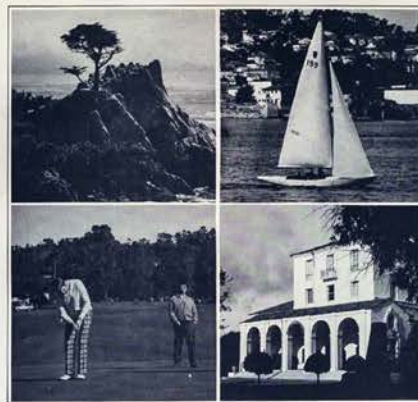


1970

At the request of Superintendent RADM Robert McNitt, the Naval Postgraduate School Foundation is incorporated. Robert Allan is the founding President. The Foundation's first action was acceptance of a donation of sailboats.

1971

Mechanical Engineering professor Turgut Sarpkaya's research in fluid dynamics has a major impact on U.S. submarine operations.



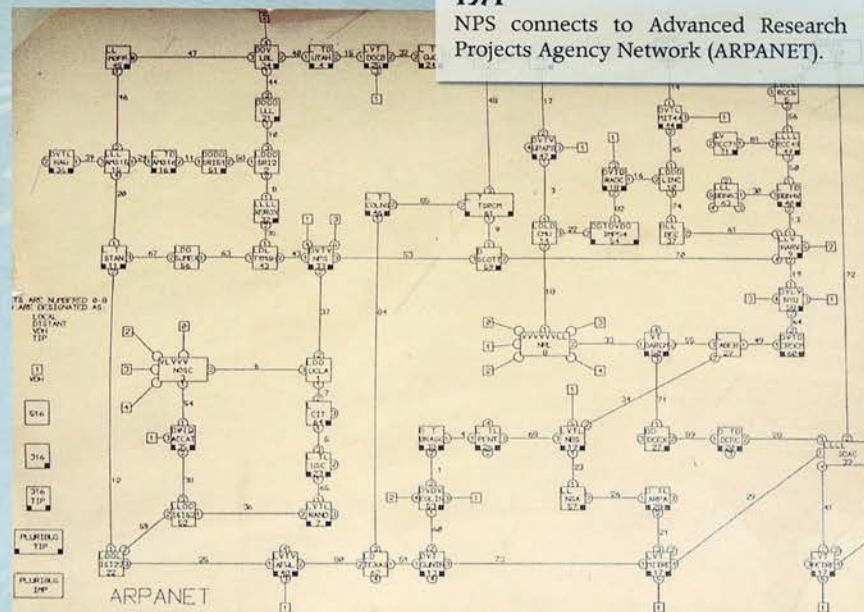
There's a place in California like no other on earth. It's the rugged Monterey Coast. It inspired John Steinbeck and Robert Louis Stevenson. It's still inspiring people here in places like *Goatsbe- the-Sea*... and the Naval Postgraduate School. Education here is the foundation for strength and peace. More than 60% of the



faculty have doctor's degrees. The na- tionally recognized faculty teach and do research in areas that are relevant to today's Navy. Admission is on the basis of ability, promise, and past performance. The educational programs are designed to enhance the officer's professional career and also lead to degrees in science, en- gineering, and management.

THINK IT OVER! WILL YOU BE ONE OF THE FEW WHO COMES TO MONTEREY?
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
Monterey, California 93940

1971 NPS magazine ad



1970 U.S. troops invade Cambodia.

1971 Ping-pong diplomacy improves U.S.-China relations.

1971 The 26th Amendment to U.S. Constitution lowers voting age to 18.

1971-72 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Alexander S. Goodfellow Jr.

1970-75 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
Milton U. Clauser



1972

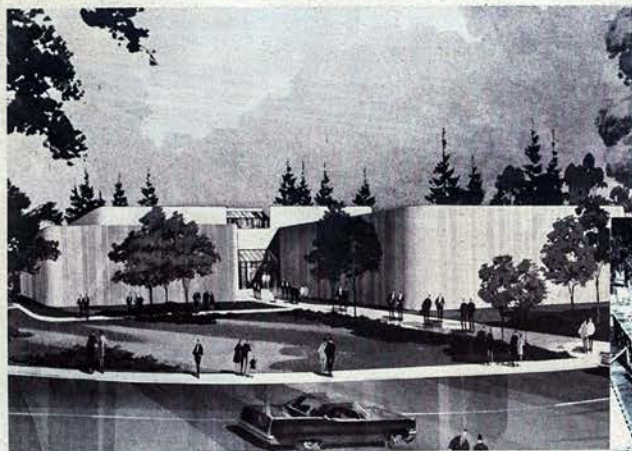
The Department of National Security Affairs adds international relations, regional politics and security, international political economy, and United States security policy to the School's science- and technology-oriented curriculum.

1973

A new interdisciplinary program is launched: antisubmarine warfare. The program will later expand its scope and be renamed Undersea Warfare.

1972

The Dudley Knox Library opens.



Library



1972

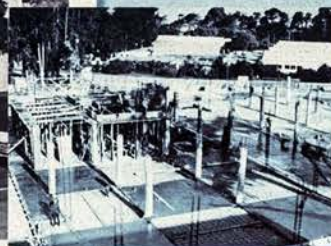
The Barbara McNitt Ballroom is dedicated in Herrmann Hall.

Mid-1970s

Local area Ethernet networks are established in some buildings at NPS. (The campus backbone is still a decade away.)

1974

Dr. Gary Kildall completes CP/M (Control Program/Microcomputer), the world's first standard operating system for microcomputers. His disk operating system allows his students to read and write files to and from a disk. CP/M will sell more than a quarter of a million copies.



1972 Watergate break-in.

1973 U.S. and North Vietnam sign ceasefire.

1974 President Richard M. Nixon resigns.

*1972-74 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Mason B. Freeman*





Richard Hamming, PhD (1915-98)

Computer science pioneer Richard Hamming joined the NPS faculty in 1976. Hamming was renowned for his innovations in programming languages. He received patents for his work on digital filters and received awards including the Turing Prize from the Association of Computing Machinery (1968) and Piere Award from the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (1979). IEEE established the Hamming Medal in 1988 to recognize future researchers for groundbreaking work in information science and systems.

"The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers."

—Dr. Richard Hamming

1979

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) establishes TRADOC Element-Monterey (TREM) at NPS.

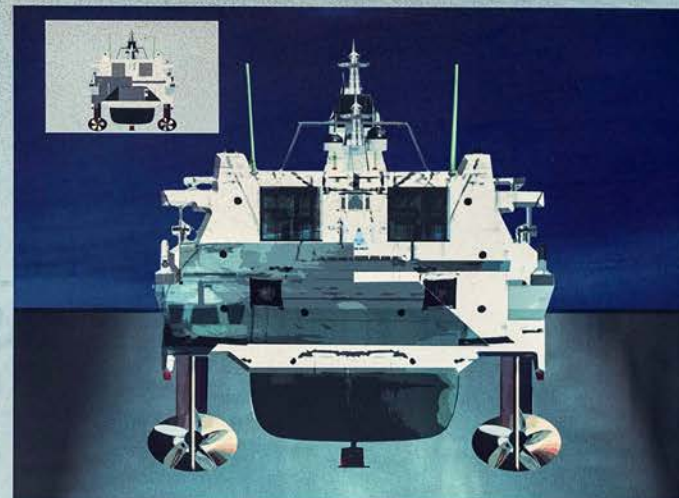


The school's resident peacocks are a campus tradition, bringing a jolt of color to Herrmann Hall and its surroundings.

1979 TI-59 handheld programmable calculators are distributed to all students.

1978

With guidance from Professor Thomas Houlihan, Lt. Cmdr. Marton Dundics conducts research intended to expedite the incorporation of microcomputer units into modern ship propulsion control systems.



1976 The United States celebrates its bicentennial.

1979 Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty signed.

1979 Iranian militants seize the U.S. embassy and take hostages in Tehran.

1974-78 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Isham W. Linder

1978-80 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Tyler F. Dedman

1974-80 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
J. R. Borsting



The Dudley Knox Library

Even in the age of the Internet, a library remains at the heart of any university. The Dudley Knox Library provides access to a wide array of print and electronic resources, including NPS publications, in open access and restricted/classified collections.

1947

The Heald Board, conducted under the auspices of the American Council on Education, finds that NPS is "properly conceived, well organized, and presented curricula of a quality deserving academic degrees" but criticizes the library.

1956

The School's library moves into Root Hall.

1961

SABIRS provides operational service for automated information retrieval.

1972

NPS dedicates its new library, named in honor of renowned naval historian and scholar Commodore Dudley Knox.

1988

First online catalog, named BOSUN, Bibliographic On-line System Utilis Nautis ("useful to sailors").

Digital imagery provided by:
The Vernal Group
Paul Miller, AIA
Palo Alto, CA

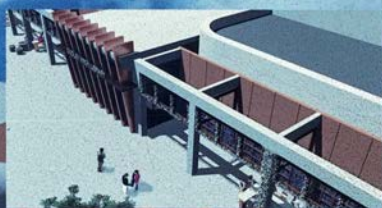
Construction General Building Corp.
Graig Constantine, General Contractor
Palo Alto, CA

2002

NPS Homeland Security Digital Library is established.

2004

Dudley Knox Library is honored as the Federal Library/Information Center of the Year in the large library/information center category.



International Students at NPS

NPS has a global reach. Among our alumni are nearly 5,000 officers from more than 70 countries. Many have gone on to leadership positions within their military services, governments, and private industry. International officers comprise 10-15 percent of each graduating class.

1921

NPS welcomes its first international students.

2001

The Flag Garden is established to represent the countries of the School's international students.

International Day, an annual event, celebrates the many cultures represented in the NPS student body.

ALUMNI AROUND THE WORLD

King Abdullah Bin Al Hussein II of Jordan (1998) and his sister, **Princess Aisha Bint Al Hussein** (2001), Head of Jordan's Directorate of Military Women's Affairs

Professor Lui Pao Chuen (Operations Research, 1973), Chief Defence Scientist of Singapore's Ministry of Defense and inductee into the NPS Hall of Fame

Admiral Ozden Ornek (1969), Commander of the Turkish Naval Forces

Elyezer Shkedy (1998), Chief of Staff of the Israeli Air Force

General Håkan Erik Gunnar Syrén (1998), Supreme Commander of the Swedish Armed Forces from 2004 to 2009

Reaching for the Stars

NPS has educated more astronauts than any other graduate school in the country. Thirty-four alumni have been astronauts on missions that include the Gemini and Apollo programs, Skylab, Space Shuttle, and International Space Station.

Two alumni have been killed in Space Shuttle accidents: Captain Michael J. Smith (Aeronautical Engineering, 1968) on *Challenger*, 1986, and Commander William McCool (Aeronautical Engineering, 1992), pilot of *Columbia*, 2003.

1962 First NPS alumnus in space: Cmdr. Scott Carpenter (General Line School, 1957).

1972 Cmdr. Eugene Cernan (Aeronautical Engineering, 1964) becomes the first alumnus (and last man) on the moon.

1981 Cooperative program with Navy's Test Pilot School established. More than 20 NPS-TPS graduates will become astronauts.

1982 Space Systems Academic Group is established.

2001 First alumnus on the International Space Station: Dan Bursch (Engineering Science, 1991).

2003 Dan Bursch becomes first NPS astronaut faculty member.

2007 American record for space flight endurance: Michael Lopez-Alegria (Aeronautical Engineering/USNTPS Coop, 1988), 215 days on the International Space Station.

"From our orbital vantage point, we observe an earth without borders, full of peace, beauty and magnificence, and we pray that humanity as a whole can imagine a borderless world as we see it and strive to live as one in peace."

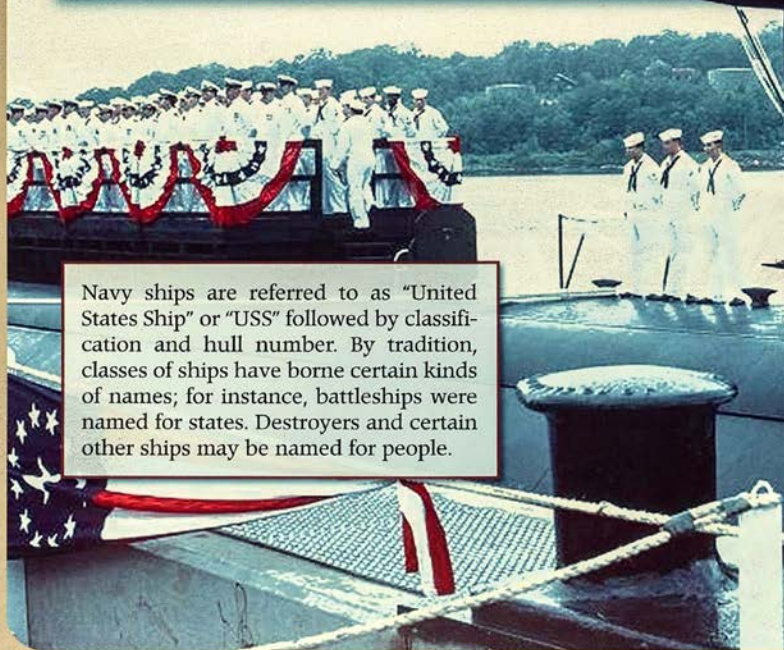
— Commander William McCool



Ships Named in Honor of Alumni

In a tradition since 1819, the Secretary of the Navy assigns names to Navy ships. The U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command recommends new ship names based on research into Navy history and suggestions from service members, veterans, and the public.

The ships named for NPS alumni honor those who displayed heroism during wartime or were known for extraordinary achievements in peace.



Navy ships are referred to as "United States Ship" or "USS" followed by classification and hull number. By tradition, classes of ships have borne certain kinds of names; for instance, battleships were named for states. Destroyers and certain other ships may be named for people.

Ship

USS Thomas DD-182 and DE-102
 USS Loeser DE-68
 USS Bennion DD-662
 USS Oberrender DE-344
 USS Gilmore AS-16
 USS Haynsworth DD-700
 USS Hubbard DD-748
 USS Van Valkenburgh DD-656
 USS Lind DD-703
 USS Stormes DD-780
 USS Berry DD-858
 USS Isbell DD-869
 USS Chandler DD-717
 USS Parsons DD-949
 USS Bradley DE-1041
 USS Kincaid DD-965
 USS Conolly DD-979
 USS Moodrigger DD-980
 USS Rickover SSN-709
 USS Burke DDG-51
 USS Webster ARV-2
 USS Meyer DDG-108

Named for

Lt. Clarence Crase Thomas
 Lt. Cmdr. Arthur E. Loeser
 Capt. Mervyn Sharp Bennion
 Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Olin Oberrender, Jr.
 Cmdr. Howard W. Gilmore
 Cmdr. William M. Haynsworth, Jr.
 Cmdr. Harry E. Hubbard
 Capt. Franklin Van Valkenburgh
 Capt. Wallace L. Lind
 Cmdr. May Clifford Stormes
 Cmdr. Fred T. Berry
 Capt. Arnold J. Isbell
 Rear Adm. Theodore E. Chandler
 Rear Adm. William S. Parsons
 Capt. Willis Winter Bradley, Jr.
 Adm. Thomas Cassin Kincaid
 Adm. Richard Lansing Conolly
 Vice Adm. Frederick Moodrigger
 Adm. Hyman G. Rickover
 Adm. Arleigh Burke
 Lt. Cmdr. Walter Wynne Webster
 Rear Adm. Wayne E. Meyer

Commissioned

April 25, 1919
 October 10, 1943
 December 14, 1943
 May 11, 1944
 May 24, 1944
 June 22, 1944
 July 22, 1944
 August 2, 1944
 September 8, 1944
 January 27, 1945
 May 12, 1945
 January 5, 1946
 March 22, 1946
 October 29, 1959
 May 15, 1965
 July 10, 1976
 October 14, 1978
 December 16, 1978
 July 21, 1984
 July 4, 1991
 March 17, 1945
 October 18, 2008

NPS has an ongoing effort to identify ships named for alumni. If you know of other ships that should be on this list, please let us know.



1980

The Senate confirms the nomination of Provost Jack Borsting for Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

1980

TRAC-Monterey, a U.S. Army research center for advanced distributed computer simulations, is established.

1982

Admiral James Watkins (Mechanical Engineering, 1958) becomes the second NPS alumnus to serve as Chief of Naval Operations. He holds the position from 1982 to 1986 and will develop the maritime strategy that helps bring an end to the Cold War. He will subsequently serve as Secretary of Energy.

1980s The first personal computers are produced.

1980 U.S. leads boycott of Moscow Olympics to protest Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

1980-83 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM John J. Eklund

1980-87 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
David A. Schnady





Captain Jeff Bacon, USN (ret.), a 1991 graduate of the Meteorology and Physical Oceanography Program, begins drawing the weekly Broadside cartoon for Navy Times in 1986, as a Lieutenant stationed at Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center in Monterey.



1985

The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics publishes *Fundamentals of Aircraft Combat Survivability and Design* by aeronautics professor Bob Ball, a breakthrough in aviation. AIAA soon defines aircraft survivability as a key discipline in aeronautical engineering.



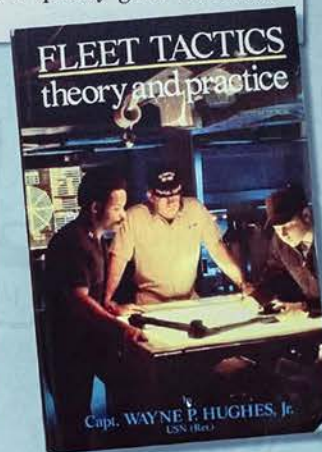
1984 Professor G. E. Penick demonstrates computer-based voice recognition



1988 Rocket Lab

1986

The U.S. Naval Institute publishes *Fleet Tactics: Theory and Practice* by Wayne Hughes (Operations Research, 1964). The first American book on naval tactics since 1939, it quickly gains worldwide attention.



1987

NPS begins the Small Satellite Design Program.



NPS Satellite

1986 Nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

1987 President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sign Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

1986-89 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Robert C. Austin

1987-88 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
Reneale T. Marshall



1987

The Center for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Research is established.

1988

nps.arpa becomes nps.navy.mil.

1989

Professor Brij Agrawal begins to develop satellite and spacecraft research laboratories, which will provide the framework for the Spacecraft Research and Design Center.

1988

The Dudley Knox Library introduces its first online catalog: BOSUN.

1989 Army General Colin R. Powell is named the first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

1989 The Berlin Wall falls.

1989 The Loma Prieta earthquake strikes the San Francisco and Monterey Bay regions.

1989-93 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Ralph W. West



1988-93 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
Harrison Skull



Milestones in a Changing Century



1956

NPS welcomes its first women students.

1976

Rear Admiral Fran McKee (Ret.), a graduate of NPS in 1957, becomes the first woman line officer promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, USN (Lower Half).

1995

Rear Admiral Marsha Evans makes history as the first woman to serve as Superintendent of NPS.

2002

Mission specialist John Bennett Herington (Aeronautical Engineering, 1995) becomes the first Native American in space. A registered Chickasaw, he carries a Chickasaw Nation flag on flight STS-113 of Space Shuttle *Endeavour*.

1998

Rear Admiral Lillian Elaine Fishburne (Telecommunications Systems Management, 1982) becomes the first African-American woman to hold the rank of Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy.

"Diversity is all the different characteristics and attributes of individual sailors and civilians that enhance the mission readiness of the Navy." *-Definition of diversity, U.S. Navy*

Often expressed in terms of "firsts," these milestones reflect changes in the culture of the Navy and society at large. Throughout a changing century, NPS has been committed to supporting excellence in education for all of its students.

2004

Vice Admiral Patricia Ann Tracey (Ret.) (Operations Research, 1980) retires as the senior ranking woman officer in the U.S. military.

Campus Life

From Annapolis to Monterey, NPS campus life has extended beyond the classroom. In the years of transition after World War II, the Staff Wives Club (now the Del Monte Club) created a sense of community and upheld its tradition of sponsoring holiday and other programs at the School.

In Monterey, generations of students enjoyed the Roman Plunge swimming pool of yesterday (today's Roman Beach sand volleyball court) and the Monterey Pines Golf Course. NPS fielded football, lacrosse, and other sports teams. The School's Morale, Welfare & Recreation (MWR) programs continue to offer a wide range of activities on and off campus.

1947

The Staff Wives Club is founded at NPS in Annapolis. The club welcomes newcomers, throws farewell parties, and helps create a sense of home for spouses and families of staff and faculty.

1951

The Staff Wives Club eases the transition to Monterey. The Western barbecue is an annual event for the entire NPS community.

1953

The former Hotel Del Monte Tap Room is renamed the Trident Room.

1969

La Mesa Village is formally dedicated on November 24, easing the housing crunch for students and their families.

1999

"Appropriate civilian business attire" is authorized for students, with uniforms to be worn on Tuesdays.

2004

MWR opens Café del Monte adjacent to the Knox Library.



1990

FLTSATCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications), a full-size, operational satellite, is delivered to campus. The satellite is an Engineering Qualification Unit that allows researchers to test changes to the satellite's software packages.

1991

Classified "Warlab" is established (classified thesis production, war gaming, and research).

1991

Lt. Cmdr. John Hearing completes his thesis, a classified study that becomes the basis for a large-scale Navy experiment called Challenge Athena. The concept provides the first two-way imaging communications to aircraft carriers, enabling the Navy to be a full partner in joint operations. It will be deployed for the first time during operations in Bosnia.

1991

NPS launches first payload into space aboard DATASAT-X satellite.

1992

Groundbreaking for a new engineering building, later named Watkins Hall in honor of Admiral James Watkins.

1992

Glasgow Hall, named after longtime NPS Academic Dean Dr. Roy S. Glasgow, opens as the first building on campus wired from the ground up for high-speed networking.

1990 Nelson Mandela released from prison in South Africa.

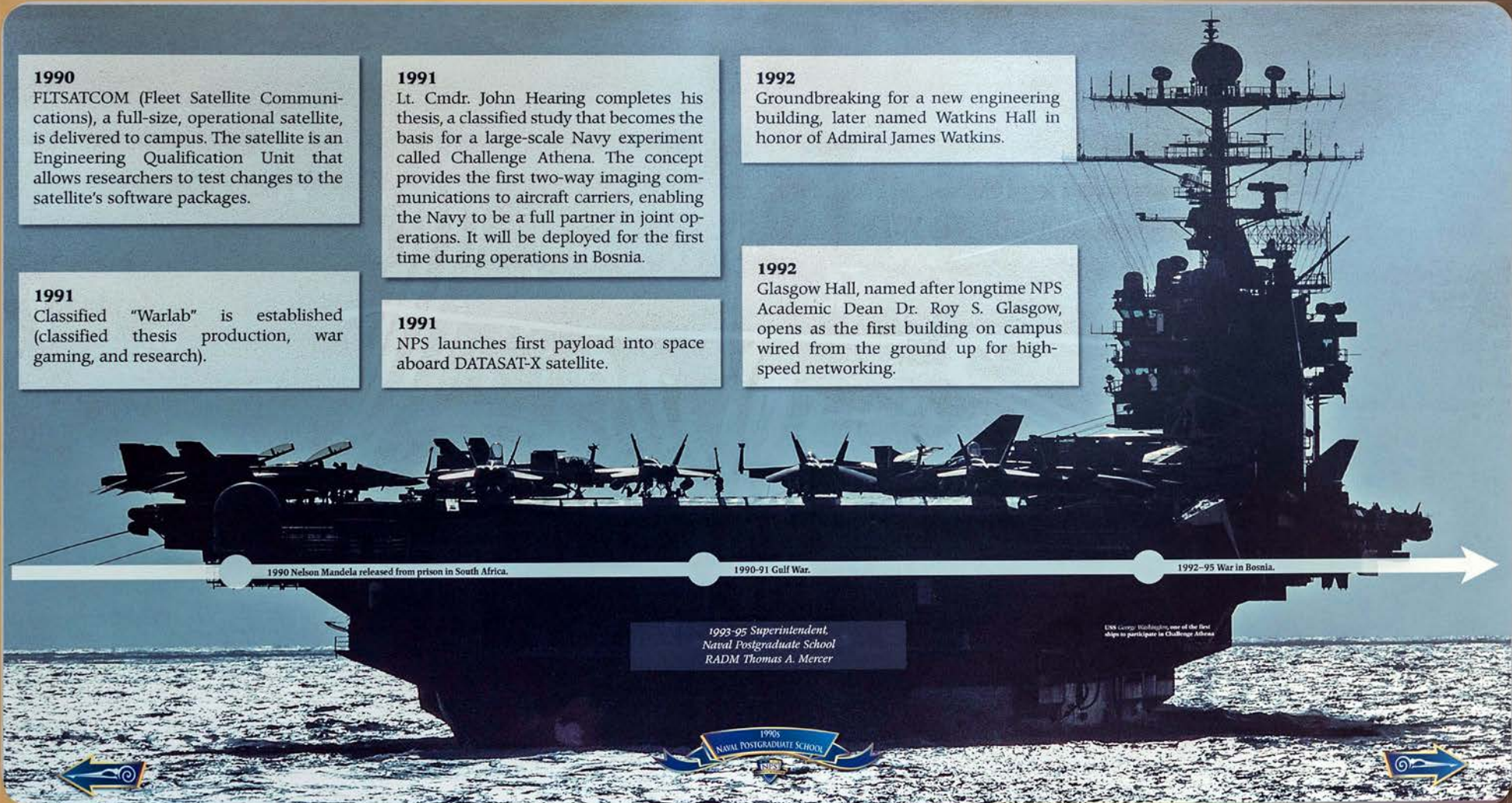
1990-91 Gulf War.

1992-95 War in Bosnia.

1993-95 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Thomas A. Mercer

1990s
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

USS George Washington, one of the first ships to participate in Challenge Athena





Rear Admiral Marsha J. Evans (b. 1947)

In 1995 Rear Admiral Marsha J. Evans became the first woman to serve as Superintendent of NPS. As Superintendent, she led an effort to restructure and adapt the School's educational programs. In her 29-year career with the U.S. Navy, Evans's positions included leadership of the Navy Recruiting Command (1993-95) and the position of Chief of Staff at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Rear Admiral Evans retired from the U.S. Navy in 1998 and subsequently served as National Executive Director of Girl Scouts of the USA (1998-2002) and President and CEO of the American Red Cross (2002-05). In 2002 The White House Fellows Foundation honored Evans as the fourth recipient of the John W. Gardner Legacy of Leadership Award, recognizing her lifetime of public service.

1992

NPS distinguished professor Allen Fuhs is selected for the International Space Hall of Fame. Fuhs served as Chairman of two academic departments, Aeronautics and Mechanical Engineering, and was the first Chairman of the Space Systems Academic Group.



A Boeing Delta II (7324) rocket propels Deep Space 1

1993

Learning Resource Centers (LRCs) are established in Glasgow Hall.



1994

NPS joins the World Wide Web, posting the first NPS home page.



1994

The Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) is established by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and is charged with providing graduate-level education to foreign civilian and military participants that addresses current security challenges.

1993 Israel and Palestine Liberation Organization sign Oslo Accords.

1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed.

1995 Oklahoma City bombing.

1995-97 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Marsha J. Evans

1995-2006 Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
Richard Elster



1997

International Defense Acquisition Resource Management (IDARM) Program is established to strengthen democratic relationships and international security cooperation through acquisition education, research, and professional service.

1997

At the recommendation of the Superintendent, the Alumni Relations Office is established to communicate with the growing population of NPS alumni.

1998

Vice President Al Gore convenes the National Ocean Conference at King Hall Auditorium during the International Year of the Ocean.

1998

The crew of Space Shuttle *Discovery* (STS-95) launches the first NPS satellite, PANSAT (Petite Amateur Navy Satellite). PANSAT is the result of thesis research and development by more than 50 joint service and international students, and more than 50 student theses are produced during the satellite's creation, from development through launch.

1996 Taliban capture Kabul, Afghanistan.

1998 Peace in Northern Ireland.

1997-98 Superintendent (Acting),
Naval Postgraduate School
CAPT James Burin

1998
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL



Mid-1990s

Restoration of the Arizona Garden.

1999

The first cohort of U.S. Naval Academy students graduates from the NPS Leadership Education and Development Program.

1999

"Leading edge network" completed for NPS campus (fiber optic cable between buildings).

1999

Network Operations Center established.

1999

Naval War College Joint Professional Military Education course is established at NPS.



1999

Professors Steve Mehay, Mike Cook, and Kevin Gue develop models that help the Department of Defense decide where to locate recruiting stations and how to allocate recruiters among them. Their work is the first to comprehensively incorporate the interaction effects of the Services' recruiting efforts on each other.

1998 Google transforms Internet searching.

1999 NATO intervenes in Kosovo.

1998-2000 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM Robert C. Chaplin

1998
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL



An Evolving Institution

NPS began as a postgraduate program at the U.S. Naval Academy with just 10 students. One hundred years later, the Monterey campus is home to 4 wide-ranging schools that oversee 14 academic departments offering more than 42 master's and 18 doctoral programs and certificates. NPS also hosts 4 Institutes and 23 Centers of Excellence.

2001 – Establishment of the Graduate Schools:

- Graduate School of Business and Public Policy
- Graduate School of Engineering and Applied Sciences
- Graduate School of Operational and Information Sciences
- School of International Graduate Studies

1955

NPS receives provisional accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Full accreditation will be conferred in 1962.

1962

NPS reorganizes. The Engineering School, Management School, and General Line and Naval Science School merge, providing unified policies, procedures, and purpose for all academic units.

1967

The NPS academic calendar shifts from 5 sessions per year to 4 12-week quarters – a schedule still in effect.



2000

Modeling, Virtual Environments and Simulation (MOVES) Institute is established. In addition to its educational programs, the Institute develops simulation technologies and modeling tools to analyze military systems for operational effectiveness.

2000

A successful Y2K team updates software/systems.

2000

NPS introduces Distributed Learning programs, expanding the School's reach.

2000

The National Security Agency designates the Center for Information Systems Security Studies and Research (CISR) a National Center of Excellence in Information Assurance (IA). CISR supports more graduate student thesis research in IA than any other program in the United States.

2001

Wireless network is installed.

2001

The NPS Hall of Fame is established. The first inductees are Operations Research alumni James Roche, Secretary of the Air Force, and Tom White, Secretary of the Army. They are the first alumni to be selected as service secretaries for these branches of the armed services.

2001 Al-Qaeda terrorists attack the U.S. on September 11, crashing jets into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. In response, U.S. and British forces launch a bombing campaign against the Taliban and al-Qaeda in Afghanistan.

2000 Superintendent (Acting),
Naval Postgraduate School
RADML Richard Wells

2000s
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

America's Army PC game, developed by MOVES

2002

The Center for Homeland Defense and Security (CHDS) is established by the Department of Justice, Office for Domestic Preparedness. As the nation's homeland security educator, CHDS conducts graduate-level programs to meet the immediate and long-term leadership needs of organizations responsible for homeland defense and security.



TO EDUCATE AND PREPARE...



2002

Cebrowski Institute for Innovation and Information Superiority and Wayne E. Meyer Institute of Systems Engineering are established.

2004

Congressional legislation changes the title of the leader of the Naval Postgraduate School from Superintendent to President.

2004

NPS information technology experts already in Thailand help Asian tsunami relief efforts by setting up wireless networks for communications.

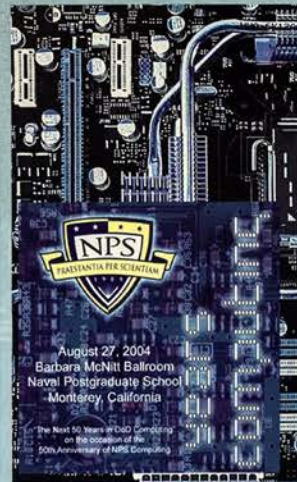
2003

A new NPS insignia: The center of the design is inspired by a ship's hull, refined into a shield to signify strength and defense; at the base of the shield is an open book, symbolizing education and learning; four stars at the top represent the four military services and joint nature of NPS.



2004

NPS celebrates 50 years of educational computing.



2002 Twelve countries begin using the euro currency.

2003 U.S. invades Iraq.

2004 A tsunami strikes Asia, killing at least 225,000.

2000-04 Superintendent,
Naval Postgraduate School
RADM David Ellison

2004-05 President,
Naval Postgraduate School
RDML Patrick Dunne





Admiral Michael Mullen (b. 1946)

In 2007 Admiral Michael Mullen (Operations Research, 1985) was appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, becoming the first NPS alumnus to hold this post. Mullen serves as the principal military advisor to the president, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council. Prior to becoming Chairman, Mullen served as the 28th Chief of Naval Operations.

"The Naval Postgraduate School is a national—and international—treasure. With its rigorous curriculum, talented faculty, and a diverse student body, NPS contributes greatly to enhance joint, coalition, and interagency effectiveness. Knowledge and imagination are the keys to dealing with the challenges of this new era, and here at NPS those keys are forged. The School rightly boasts an illustrious past, but I am convinced that its future burns even brighter."

—Admiral Michael Mullen

2005

Two teams of faculty and students provide technical and humanitarian assistance following the destruction of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.



2006

Transition from nps.navy.mil to nps.edu.

2007

National Security Institute is established.

2008

Operations Research Professor Gerald Brown becomes the first NPS faculty member elected to the National Academy of Engineering for work done at NPS. Fellow Operations Research Professors Don Gaver and Alan Washburn are elected in 2009.

2009

Installation of the fastest supercomputer in NPS history, named "Hamming" after the late Professor Richard Hamming.

2005 Hurricane Katrina strikes U.S. Gulf Coast.

2008 Barack Obama elected; first African American President of the United States.

2005-06 Acting President,
Naval Postgraduate School
RDML Richard Wells

2006 Acting President,
Naval Postgraduate School
COL David Smarsh, USAF

2007 Acting President,
Naval Postgraduate School
Leonard A. Ferrari

2007-present President,
Naval Postgraduate School
Daniel T. Oliver (VADM, USN Ret.)

2006-present Provost,
Naval Postgraduate School
Leonard Ferrari



NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

1909-2009: A Century of Excellence

Admiral George Whelan Anderson Jr., Chief of Naval Operations (1961–63), once said, “The Navy has both a tradition and a future – and we look with pride and confidence in both directions.”

In our centennial year, we are looking with pride and confidence at both the history and the future of the Naval Postgraduate School. It is a time to celebrate and to reflect on how far this institution has come.

With this timeline, in particular, we honor the achievements of the school, its students, alumni, faculty, and staff. But for every notable alumnus or faculty member profiled here, for every achievement in research or scholarship, for every act of valor in wartime or quiet work for peace, a hundred—or a thousand—stories have been left untold. They are all a part of our century of excellence, and we acknowledge them here.

The year 2009 marks the 100th anniversary of the Navy’s commitment to advanced education for its officers. In our centennial year, we rededicate ourselves to this mission, which is both the tradition of the Naval Postgraduate School, and its very bright future.

Daniel T. Oliver, Vice Admiral USN (Ret)



President

Leonard A. Ferrari, PhD



Provost and Academic Dean



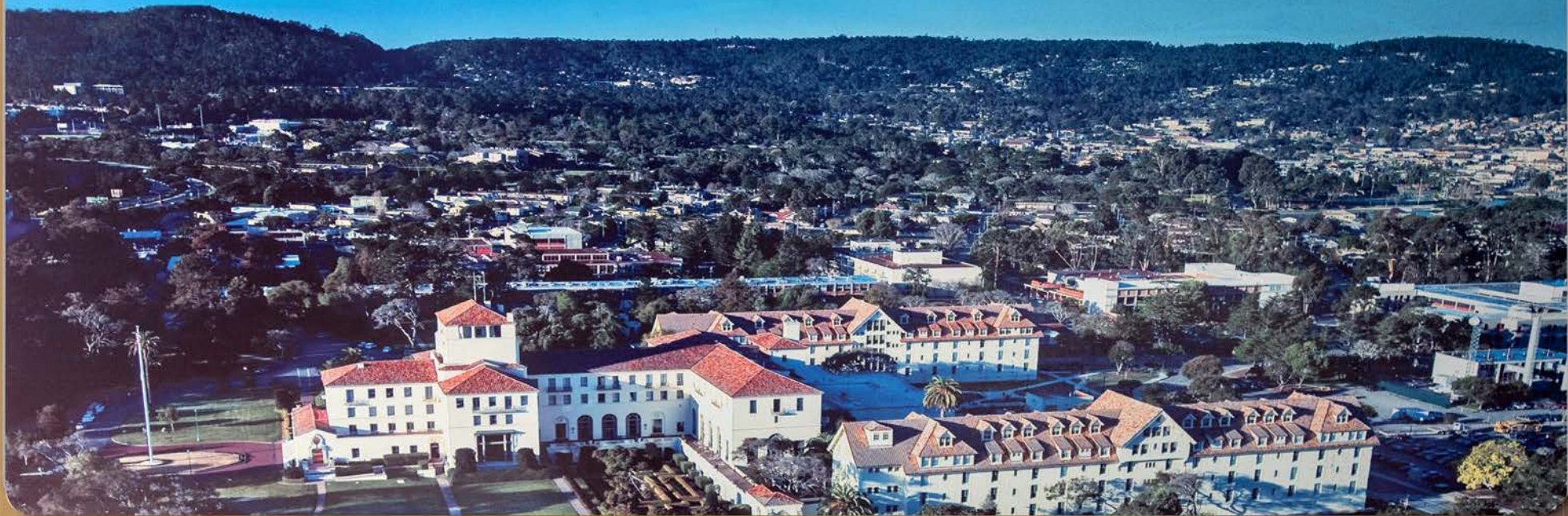
The Naval Postgraduate School is one of the oldest and most prestigious institutions belonging to the United States Department of Defense.

Since its inception over a century ago, NPS has been found to be worthy of the investment that both the Navy and the nation have made in it. The School has educated some of the most brilliant and effective leaders of our nation and of the world. Countless numbers of NPS graduates have made significant contributions to global stability and national security, and some remarkable breakthroughs in research at NPS have saved the lives of men and women who so bravely defend their nations daily.

NPS Strategic Plan: Vision for a New Century

Graduate education is informed and enriched with research and scholarship. The intellectual vitality of NPS has never been greater. Whether raising the bar in engineering or the sciences or expanding our understanding of business, public policy, and international relations, the Naval Postgraduate School holds a leadership position in our nation's future.

Every day our faculty and students are challenged with imagining the future. Their work helps to define the direction of that future.



NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

1909-2009 Timeline

From 1909 to 2009, from Annapolis to Monterey, our focus on excellence through education has never wavered. As the Naval Postgraduate School begins its second century, we are reflecting on our rich history and celebrating the achievements of our alumni and faculty, who have truly changed the world.

"The best and brightest military officers from the United States and around the world come to the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, to work with world-class faculty on real military and defense problems. At NPS, they gain both the intellectual know-how and the practical skills for improving defense technologies, systems and programs."

—George H. W. Bush, 41st President of the United States

Acknowledgments

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Historical information about the School has been drawn from a number of sources, which occasionally are incomplete or contradict each other. Please bring any updates to our attention. Unless otherwise noted, all images are courtesy of NPS Special Collections or U.S. Navy photos. Every effort has been made to identify the copyright holders of other images included on the timeline. Please notify us of any errors or omissions.



December 2021 marks the 70th anniversary of the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) relocating from the grounds of the Naval Academy to the former Hotel Del Monte grounds in Monterey, California. The roots of NPS trace back more than a century to 1909 when then Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer signed General Order No. 27, establishing a school of marine engineering at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. The first century of NPS' impactful history was richly captured in the Centennial Timeline along the facade of Root Hall to celebrate its 100th anniversary. On the occasion of NPS' 70th anniversary in Monterey, we add the next decade of history and highlights, 2010-2020, to the timeline and commemorate the start of NPS' second centennial.

Am. Rendon

2010

The Center for Materials Research (CMR) at the Naval Postgraduate School was established in 2010 as a multidisciplinary initiative.

2011

Operation "Neptune Spear" was implemented to neutralize Osama bin Laden. One of the central figures in the planning, execution and leadership of that mission was Admiral William H. McRaven, who used what he learned at NPS in the planning and execution of that mission.



Admiral
William H. McRaven

2012-2015

A total of 46 CubeSats were successfully deployed from P-PODs mounted to the NPS CubeSat Launcher, on the aft end of the Atlas V Centaur upper stage.



2013

The Naval Research Program (NRP) is established to meet growing demand for relevant, cost-effective research that supports strategic decisions and solves operational issues.

2014

First laser weapon goes to sea aboard USS Ponce. NPS research in adaptive optics improves targeting.



2015

With former NPS President and alumna, VADM Jan Tighe at Fleet Cyber Command, the first female numbered fleet commander, NPS responds to advances in Machine Learning/AI with curriculum and research to address new threats beyond human-speed.



Vice Admiral Jan Tighe

2010 Ongoing financial crisis and recession; 7.0 earthquake kills 250,000 in Haiti; Burj Khalifa opens in United Arab Emirates

2011 Occupy Wall Street protests

2013-14 #BlackLivesMatter; Russia annexes Crimea from Ukraine

2015 Refugee Crisis Rools Europe; The World Strikes a Deal on Climate Change

2007-2012 President, Naval Postgraduate School,
Vice Admiral Daniel T. Oliver USN (Ret.)

2012-2013 President, Naval Postgraduate School,
Vice Admiral Jan Tighe (first female President)

2018
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

2016

NPS investigates new approaches to undersea sensing, through participation in biennial Navy Ice Exercises (ICEX) using a variety of new sensor technology to observe and characterize the Arctic oceanographic and acoustic environments and ability to detect and localize signals of interest and operations in the Arctic.

2017

Investigations of ship operations found Sailor fatigue to be a major factor in mission success. Dr. Nita Shattuck's pioneering research on crew endurance led to Fleet-wide reform of watch-standing protocols making ships safer and more effective.



2018

Wayne P. Hughes CAPT (Ret.), published the third edition of *Fleet Tactics*, the definitive work of battle at sea. A professor of practice in military operations research and Dean Emeritus of the Graduate School of Operational and Information Sciences, Wayne Hughes passed away Dec. 3, 2019 at the age of 89.



2018

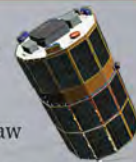
With support from the Office of Naval Research, NPS enables advances in hypersonics and pulse power with the establishment of the school's Railgun Laboratory, the largest of any academic institution at the time, empowered students and faculty with the facilities to conduct advanced, applied research in hypervelocity projectile (HVP) technology.

2019

NPS partners with the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute to integrate advanced directional underwater acoustic sensors onto a seafloor cabled observatory. Data collected provides for advanced studies in acoustic detection, classification, localization and tracking.

2019

NPSAT-1 satellite was launched on a SpaceX Falcon Heavy from Kennedy Space Center. Professor Emeritus Rudy Panholzer, former Space Systems Academic Group Chair oversaw much of NPSAT-1's design, engineering and development by a team of faculty, engineers and students.



2020

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, NPS pivoted to 100% telework and swiftly moved all classes to an online format without missing a single day of scheduled academic coursework.



2016 Donald Trump becomes 45th president of the U.S.; Britons vote in favor of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the EU., a.k.a. Brexit

2017 North Korea Defies the World

2017-18 #MeToo movement goes global

2018 The U.S. Leaves the Iran Nuclear Deal.

2019 COVID-19 begins to spread around the world

2013-2018 President, Naval Postgraduate School,
Ronald Route, Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)



2019-present President, Naval Postgraduate School,
Ann E. Rondeau, Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)

