

Naval Postgraduate School: Historical and Contemporary Information Resources - Transcript

Please stand by for realtime captions.

Is 72 now. Hello, Mary. We are doing a sound check here. Getting started in four minutes. Just doing another sound check. We will be getting started in two minutes. At 2:00. Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the FDLP Academy. We have a terrific webinar for you today. My name is Joe Paskoski from GPO and I am with my colleague Lara Flint as tech support. We have a really great webinar for you today. The title Naval postgraduate school. Historical and contemporary information will resources. And with us today is our presenter Bert Chapman. A longtime depository coordinator from -- from Purdue University. Government information, history, and political science librarian and a Purdue University scientist. I suspect he will do a good number in the future too. With that I will hand the virtual microphone over to Burt. Who will take it from here.

Thank you so much Joe. Good afternoon or good morning everybody. I would like to introduce you and do a deep dive into some of the information resources produced by the Naval postgraduate school. And this sort of continuous a series of presentations I've done on the information resources produced by many U.S. professional military educational institutions. Just a second. Okay. This is a recent website. The homepage of the -- website. And the URL for the website is up there. Their motto is -- I hope I won't do so bad on the -- meaning outstanding in science. Now Naval postgraduate school is located in Monterey, California. This is an excerpt from Google maps showing those surrounding environments of the school. And it's a -- defense oriented focus that focuses education and clean classifieds studies. Things to advance the operational effectiveness. Technological -- technological rate leadership. So imagine saying to develop a -- for the Naval department. Our Defense Department, the U.S. government and it goes partnered and allied nations. And a key focus of the postgraduate students is ensuring that the U.S. Navy and military forces have technical logical leadership. And to the technical and intellectual superiority to prevail in all domains of battle. Here is some mission metrics. They have 68 graduate of residency and essence of learning programs and technical and engineering fields. And they also have 32 graduate resident students in -- defense management security studies. Overall a total of 16,066 students are enrolled in different parts of the programs. This results not only in lots of instructional activities, but significant research output. Including more than 1000 research thesis -- are delivered each year. Some of them are classified. And during 20 2160% of the Naval research program supported chief of Naval operations -- so it's very focused on serving a naval needs. So just starting with background. On October 9th, 1909 the forerunner of what's now the Naval postgraduate school was established by order of the secretary of the Navy George Vaughn Ella Meyer. He cited general order -- at Annapolis, Maryland. At this point it was connected with the U.S. Naval Academy. Then three years later Navy general order 223 on October 31st, 1912. And what establish courses in the subjects like ordinance, gunnery, electrical engineering, naval construction and had an enrollment of 25. Then -- in the suit. In 1925 past the legislation giving the school a fully accredited degree granting graduate Institute -- authority. Then in 1947 Congress authorized the purchase of -- and 627 acres of surrounding land in Monterey, California for this institution. Send in December of 51 they made a big cross moved to Monterey with 500 students, 100 faculty and staff, and thousands of pounds of books and research equipment. During the 1950s, redesigned by architectural Skidmore -- technologically sophisticated campus. Indicator of its interest in being on the cutting edge of technology is a 1953 there was the first automated digital computer was purchased for the math department's needs. In 1955 they received provisional accreditation from the Western Association of schools and colleges. Then in 1956 the first female

student officers arrived. This is interesting because it would be 20 years later in 1976 before the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and West Point would start to receive women students. And in subsequent years different technological infrastructure was added. And in 1961 a mathematics student developed a semi automatic bibliographic information retrieval system in the Masters thesis for library patrons via punch cards, batch processing, and magnetic tapes. In 1972, the Dudley Knox library opened. I'll tell you a little bit more about it later on. In the Department of national security affairs at NPS programs in -- political economy U.S. security policy to NPS oriented curriculum. In subsequent years a number of distant research institutions were established. In 1987 the Center for audit that Thomas underwater vehicle was established. The following year a bo'sun, the online catalog system was established in Knox library. In 1994 the Center for civil military relations was established. To educate foreign civilian and military personnel on current security subjects. Then in 2000 to the home security library was established. Here's statistics as of 2020. The student enrollments 16,600 with these different breakdowns. 1259 Masters degrees were rewarded. 16 doctorates. Then there will be breakdowns by the geographic origin and the service background of the graduate degree recipients. There's faculty and staff information. They received about \$101 million in the sponsor of reimbursable research funding. And there is some ideas additional financial data. Students at NPS are MIDI experienced. Operation experience -- may have come back combat experiences. They're teaching you how to think critically and connect strategically. And being comfortable with ambiguity. And capable of using emerging technologies in situations. Many of them are from the U.S. Navy and Marine quarters. There is also representation from other U.S. Armed Forces. And international officers as well. Homeland security practitioners. And once their educational experience many of them returned to fleet and operational forces. So in 2020 this gives you some statistics on student international student enrollment. And I see it for many countries around the world. Then they also have information on their academic flexibility. Or academic facilities. So they mentioned eight classrooms have a video comes. I imagine because of the pandemic that has increased since 2020. This is the graduate degree enrollment for resident and nonresident -- with breakdowns on how many people are in different programs such as supply change management. What branches of the U.S. military services, or international military services involved in. This continues here. You can see the wide variety of the subject areas that are covered by the graduate programs. This is a listing breakdown of the faculty by rate. By rank. So you have the tenure-track faculty, and the non-tenure-track faculty. Such as research associate professor, professors of practice. And this is also broken down by specific deviations within the NPS. Then NPS researchers and faculty although produced a number of faculties. Not just from 2020. This gives you a brief description of these patents. And then obviously you look in the U.S. patent -- to see more detailed information. On once these patents aspire to do. Since the pandemic began -- NPS like many other educational institutions has turned to online delivery of events. So they have statistics for how many zoom webinars are in attendance they did. And it would be interesting to keep track of that for ensuing years. And you will notice particularly the logins to the learning management system -- has gone up significantly from 2014. Research tell us -- emphasize critical areas within the naval and Defense Department. These are the top 10. So they include the battle space environment, sensors and algorithms, unmanned systems, and various other areas of relevance to a naval operations. This is a listing of some of the schools and departments they have. Within that grad school of engineering, they have programs in variety of areas. Including meteorology, oceanography. International and defense studies, Department of national security affairs, Center for homeland of security defense. And there's also graduate school of graduate -- computer science, defense analysis. And data science, and analytics. They provide a link to a curriculum guide for naval mechanical engineering. And mechanical engineering student guy is 34 pages long. I thought that this was a good idea of the value of -- we as librarians can provide for students. Imagine obviously there's a wide variety of research that they have available out there. Even in just -- journals, patents. And they also mentioned not spending time in the library can result in reinventing the wheel.

Designing a workable experience simulations and not being able to compare your data with other recognized studies. And it's emphasizing, you want to build on what others have already done. So there are a number of additional academic groups at the Naval postgraduate school. So here is the undersea warfare group. They mentioned some of the different courses they offer. They mention you can get degrees in physical oceanography, and a number of different -- or a cognate of fields. And so this is the core matrix for the undersea warfare. As about 11 years ago, I'm sure -- so you can take a close courses in calculus, algebra, physical oceanography, introductory to unmanned systems. And various other related -- of undersea warfare as well as thesis research. Here are some of the things that are included in the graduate school in international defense study. Thanks to -- security cooperation. And studies of. Stratigraphic regions around the world. There is a graduate school of operational information sciences. I will emphasize computer science, and sophomore engineering. And simulations. So it describes their curriculum and examples of coursework that will be required of students in that program. So here is an example of some of the computer science matrix. And so they include things such as computer architecture, introductions to computer, security communications and network. Machine learning, and big data, human computer interaction. And various other subjects. So there are also a number of research centers that have had historical -- or are currently having sent to cover multiple subject areas. One of these is Zebrowski. This is named -- it are there is Zebrowski. Who is a big figure in the navel. And overall a U.S. military transformational doctorate in -- importance of technology. So they describes how this Institute wants to incubate -- conducting military affairs and the digital technology areas. So there is a picture of drones on deck of a ship. Again they describe their nation. And then this is vice admirable Zebrowski appearing on C-SPAN. And if you're not aware of it, there is an archives of all C-SPAN progress programs. It's available to anyone who wants to watch. And so here are some of the current innovation into patients they are focusing on. Just when your network serendipity design innovation. So they wanted to help the Navy prepare for emerging challenges and a voiding technology surprise and -- merging technologies. Think about what events and technologies may be coming that'll impact U.S. naval operations. So these are some of the different projects on the subject areas of the merge within. The Cebrowski Institute. Include things like climate change , crowdsourcing. J i.e. DDO. That is for dealing with -- explosives. Improvised explosive devices. Natural language processing, stem. And tactical cloud. And other similar areas. And in the climate change they were focusing on a Navy Arctic road map. And adaptation resilience in claimant and security. And there is a naval warfare studies Institute. So they coordinate NPS's. To enhance warfare concept and enhancement capability development among solutions for the Navy and Marine Corps. So here are a couple of upcoming events. That they have. And there is going to be a seapower conversation coming up later in this month. And the use of research institutions and students at NPS produce a lot of resources that are published. And mainly are available from our archive called Calhoun. So this is one called assumption -itis in strategy. So assumptions are -- they can be on flawed and realistic, and difficult for a variety of different reasons. So this is just an excerpt from this thesis. So the author believes that the best way to overcome assumption -- disciplinary thinking. And so they explain example from the Air Force. And then here is another one called educator for seapower to develop intellectual agility through active learning. It's used a lot in current instructional -- this training can result in publications in a number of different venues. This is called educating for seapower. And I think this was published in the national Defense University Journal. And this is a center on combating hybrid threats. Hybrid threats can be from traditional military meanness but also from technology. Information operations. A lot of different subject areas. So this explains some of the activities -- does. So it mentions here hybrid threats combine military and nonmilitary as well as covert and overt means, including disinformation, cyber attacks, economic pressure, deployment of irregular armed groups and use of regular forces. So there has been a lot of speculation recently that Russia may use hybrid means to try to subvert and potentially take over Ukrainian territory. So here are some of the different examples of some of the research projects that are going on within this hybrid warfare center.

Such as the role of energy secure, hybrid warfare. Improving individual resiliency, combat information and various other items. So this is -- an article was published in the University strategic studies quarterly. 420 21 issue by a finished Air Force Lieutenant called comprehensive security of porch in response to Russian hybrid warfare. In the abstract the author mentions wide open digitized -- acceptable to hybrid warfare. As it analyzes a variety of things. Suggests potential responses to Russian hybrid warfare. So this is another article by an NPS instructor called Valerie's is weaponize migrants offer a primer on gray zone warfare. While we are conducting with -- dealing with the situation involving Ukraine. Belarus is trying to -- which is really a puppet country of Russia has been trying to weapon eyes the migrants to immigrate to some of the countries like -- and Poland. And then climate change is a very heavily incised top leg. NPS has a climate and security network. This talks about some of the research they do. This is a quote from Defense Secretary Austin about -- he sees a relationship between security and climate. And so this was a study they did called the perfect storm climate -induced migration to the United States. So this gives a four decade long of how this might affect the U.S. Particularly with climatic developments south of the United States border. And so here is the actual beginning of this thesis from 2020. So it tells that this author currently is an immigration officer. And this is a Masters thesis. So here is the table of contents. And she includes some selected recommendations including -- security climate change may have on mass migration from the Caribbean central South America. As well as various other items. Then there is the deadly Knox library. This website is available here. It's depository 0048 Dash Sea. I think it'll help your users conduct research on a variety of different topics. So this is a listing of their statistics. Notice how they are the resource numbers have continued to grow in the recent years. Even though on-site library visits have declined. And then this is all a detailing -- of the number of eResources is that they have had. And again it is shot up exponentially over the past six or seven years. One of the resources they have which is a collaboration between -- is the Homeland security Digital Library. This is something depository libraries are eligible to sign up for. And I encourage you to do so. Because it has a variety of different resources from U.S. government, and the policy research institutions on multiple topics dealing with homeland security. So here they are talking about the capital riots of last year. There will be things on -- a disaster economics recent thesis. They published law enforcement. So here are some reports they did on the school violence. They featured several resources. And at the time of this was done it had 749 different resources. And so there will be a number of different description and links to these things. This is a report called active shooter. Planning and response. Learning how to survive a shooting event in a healthcare setting. This is called the health care and public health sector coordinating Council. So this is the report, the table of contents. Warning signs and possible ways of responding. And then they have a number of different live guides. So these are some of the broad categorical areas. And they give you breakdowns as to how many guides there are in particular. And they also have an ask a librarian feature. So here is summer resources they have in oceanography. Here is the librarian who does that. And they have breakdowns by different categories. And what you can find. Under nautical charts, there are a lot of different things -- national oceanic -- U.S. geological survey. And various other resources in which you can use. Including a Navy Naval meteorology -- and here is one on maritime security and violence. Again all the other different tabs and categories. They give you examples of subject terms you can use in structuring your searches. Breakdowns by different categories of information. So here are different documents and reports. So they have things such as European communities, Maritime security strategy, anti-shipping measures. Various other resources like from the Congressional research service. The office of Naval intelligence. And various other resources. And this is their thesis and dissertations depository. They have a restricted collection. Which is only available to people with security clearances. But they have resources dating back to 1923. So nearly a century. And it's searchable. So there is a variety of different things they have in here. The sites thesis and dissertation that can include professional reports and various project reports. So they describe their collection policy. And then this is when I did initially it was for this -- webinar back about a month ago. As of January 14th, this is the most -- top 10 items

viewed and downloaded. So there are saying things such as class nine supply box -- combat service support elements. China, Pakistan, economic water and various other subject areas. And these are the statistics of downloads by countries. This is on January 14th of this year. So the U.S. was first, but China was second. And Germany was third, and he was fourth. You get a good idea of the research produced here is having global reach and impact. So here is one of the studies they have done. We have all been in -- ways to expose the supply chain problems. And so this is a study that was done in September of last year called analyzing emergent behavior supply change for personal objective equipment response to COVID-19. It gives the name of the author and has a URL using the site. So here is the abstract. So this involved a collaboration between the -- departments national Institute for standards and technology. And helpful into the hearing. Not sure what that is. And it explains some methodological issues. Here's the table of contents. Research methodologies, various models and results. And they included recommendations. Abiding by international standards organization standard. And then they all -- something I like about -- is they include future research opportunities that may be possible as a result of findings from these works. So here they include some of these. And they are -- about the vaccine distribution. And then another -- so it came out in June of last year. It's called see assurance, how China's Spratly militarization impacted great -- China has reclaimed a number of islands in the South China Sea. And placed various forms of military infrastructure like aircraft radar and missiles on them. Which has a huge impact on international economics, commerce, and security. So here is the table of contents. The author presents various research questions, conducts a literature research, and then ask points various -- and how U.S. China and other countries are affected by Maritimes scraggly developments in the that key body of water. So this is a map in the thesis. Showing all the different countries that claim various areas of the South China. So you have China, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippine. Just as an example. And then this shows how China did dredging on -- a land formation called fiery cross reef in 2014 and 2015. This has taken a over a year.. You notice there is a lot more infrastructure. The image of the rights then there was in the image of the left. So here is a listing of South China radar coverage. To the left, and then to the right. After China's militarization. Then they have a listing. Of various airstrips China has built in the South China Sea. So they will give you the size of some of these islands. In which power claims -- or country claims these islands. And they will tell you the length of the runways. And then the they list what kinds of aircraft can take off and land on these islands. Or on these reclaimed islands. If you look over the fiery cross reef. That can take cargo planes, surveillance planes, fighter jets, and bombers. And so this is from 2016. This is a charge of maritime traffic density. Which is also included in this thesis. Besides having a detailed analysis. These writings and research by NPS personnel include lots of analytics and charts. And so they have some implications for U.S. policy. And they recommend the U.S. increase its -- Southeast Asian nations. Partners to deter China. And continue freedom of navigation operations. And they also mentioned future research being used that U.S. and its allies should concern her. Including see assurance, and airspace and cyber domains. And they mention competition between the U.S. and China is likely to persist for at least the next century. And the future Richard research should be policy -- I think there are a number of different benefits you can -- Naval postgraduate school resources. These include learning about the institution's history and its historical ongoing role in America professional military education. Institutional curriculum, and research click rhythms. And scientific and strategic logic learning how emerging leaders in the U.S. and allied navies and governments view emerging naval and maritime matters. Getting heightened appreciation of the ongoing importance of NPS instruction and research and how they impact historical, current, and emerging public policy issues. Also getting enhanced awareness of how NPS research is relevant to the increasing economic and strategic importance of the Endo Pacific region which may become an arena of international military conflict with years to come. And with that I will await your questions.

Thank you Bert. Another great webinar. I really appreciate it. Learned a lot. Any questions for Bert? Let me see if we have any. Anybody have any questions for Bert? I mean you've covered everything so far. Let me see here. We will wait on some questions.

Also to mention probably at least some of these informational resources should be available through the -- defense technical informational website.

Okay.

Okay, Joe and Burch. Irene Barry has a question. She was just working on getting it into the chat. Irene if you can't get it into the chat you can private chat it to me and I can read it out loud. She's going to send it to me. The thing is all the attendees, you guys are muted and not able to talk. So Irene is going to send me the question. Irene you can either choose all participants under that send to under the chat. Or you can send it to me and I will read it out.

I'm wondering if you have a chance Lara to put the satisfaction survey. And we could stick that in there.

Sure I will. I'm also going to see if I can unmute Irene. But I might not be able to, because of the way that we set it up in the beginning. Oh no, I did. Irene you are unmute it.

Oh hi Lara, hi all. Can you hear me? This is great. I wasn't sure -- I thought it was my mic. I am the librarian at NPS who is in charge of the NPS, archive, Calhoun. But I think you showed a couple of panels of that. I just wanted to reach out verbally I guess to all the FT LP people here. To encourage you to have a look at are introduced to know depository has an institutional writ depository and it is Calhoun. We call it the NPS archive. And it is completely open. Full text. Everything is fulltext. There is nothing that is withheld or you have to have certain credentials to read it or watch it or look at it. I worked very hard on this, and I'm very proud of it. And so we open the doors in 2012 with the noble -- the noble goal to try to capture the research output of our faculty and researchers. That includes NPS Masters thesis, and also research papers, studies, data sets. Anything that our researchers do and to our federal tax dollars take pay for the NPS we have tried to present. And I think it's a very rich resource anyways. Of course I would think that since it's my project. But I just wanted to make sure and share that. But there really are a number of great resources in our library. You touched on the Homeland security Digital Library. Fantastic. I live guides should be useful within the subject areas that our researchers tend to want. Which is maybe not all that common in a lot of academic libraries. But I just wanted to speak up and say hello to everybody from Monterey and from the NPS library. And to let you know that we are quite committed to sharing our resources wherever we can. Particularly through Calhoun. It's Calhoun.Van Eps.edu. I really encourage you to use it. Thank you very much for letting me have a moment to share.

Thank you Irene. One of the nice things about having a century worth of information as you can really see how they can on various naval and maritime may have stayed the same or may change over that time period.

Thank you for adding that Irene. I might suggest if you are interested , a future webinar expanding on what you said and talk about your organization and library might be good if you are interested in that. So you can contact us. We would be happy to set that up for you. Let's see. Lara you put the satisfaction survey and I believe. I don't know if you have the links to those other -- the other depository if you have a chance to put that in. And see if you have any other questions for Bert. I don't see any. But we have time. We have scheduled this for 45 minutes. So let me just read a few things here. I would like to thank

Bert for another great webinar as always. I'm sure he will be doing more for us in the future. And thank you Lara for great tech support work. My colleague. And thank you audience. And we have more webinars coming up. Sign up for our news and events email alert service. You will receive notice of all of our webinars. And our next one is next Wednesday, February 16th. Pilot projects, the application project. We have four more scheduled in February. Also you can volunteer. Burke presents webinars. You can always volunteered to present a webinar on government information. Federal information of any type. And also FDLP specific information. Running a library, different things about what you do. What can be done . It's fair game. So give that some thought. Let's see if we have any other questions. There is the links to our file. It's a little shaky now. We had our website made over. So it might not be exactly the way it should be. If not, it'll get fixed. Pretty soon. Let's see if we have any other -- if we have any questions. Got all the good links in there. I don't see any questions. Okay. Any last questions for Bert? Before I close it out? Okay. All right. I don't see any more questions. And we are just getting close to 2:45. Thank you one more time, Bert.

Thank you, John.

Looking forward to future webinars. Thank you Lara. Thank you audience. Come back to the FDLP Academy. We got some great webinars coming up. Have a great rest of your day. Thank you.

Thank you, bye. [Event concluded]