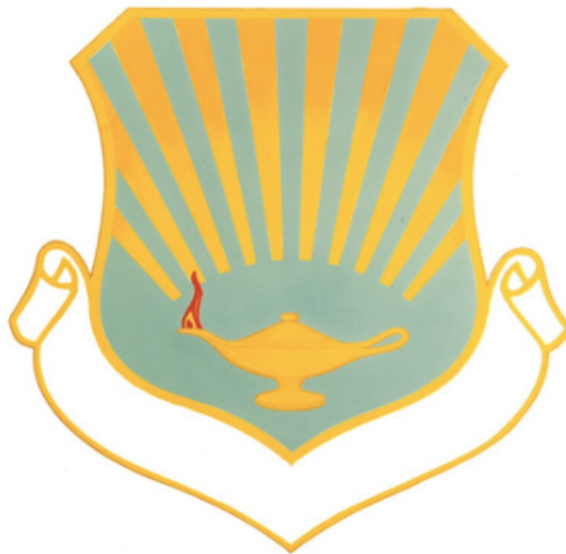


## AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE



### **MISSION**

Prepare warriors to lead air, space and cyberspace forces in joint/combined operations

ACSC prepares field grade or equivalent level commissioned officers of all U.S. military services in pay grade O-4 (e.g., majors in the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps and lieutenant commanders in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard, as well as major-selectees and lieutenant commander-selectees), equivalent rank international military officers, and U.S. Department of Defense and Department of the Air Force civil servants of at least GS-12/GM-12 level, to assume positions of higher responsibility within the military and other government organizations.

ACSC is geared toward teaching the skills necessary for air and space operations in support of a joint campaign, as well as leadership and command at the USAF squadron level or its equivalent in the other services. The school awards a Master of Military Operational Art and Science professional degree to students who complete the program's requirements.

They provide academic leadership to the school's faculty and student body. The dean of education and curriculum, assisted by the vice dean for academic affairs and vice dean for operations, coordinates the integration of the final curriculum content and directs the planning and implementation of the academic programs. The dean of distance learning is responsible for planning, organizing, and delivering the non-resident program of instruction through the departments of Curriculum and Operations. The dean of services and support leads the efforts of cross-cutting organizations including personnel, fitness, technology, facilities, and security.

The commanders and staff of the 21st Student Squadron and the 38th Student Squadron are responsible for the health, morale, and welfare of 500 resident students and their families.

The present 10-month curriculum focuses on expanding understanding of air and space power and on the growth of mid-career officers. It is meant to: facilitate the air and space minded thinking of students; develop and enhance abilities for higher-level command and staff responsibilities; enhance students' abilities to think critically about operational air and space concepts in a dynamic international environment; broaden students' understanding of the nature of conflict and current and future threats to the United States and its allies; and develop and enhance students' abilities to plan and execute the joint campaign planning process and air and space operations to support the joint force commander.

There are five curriculum departments at the ACSC: International Security and Military Studies; Joint Warfare Studies; Leadership, Command and Communication Studies; Airpower Studies; Specialized Studies; and Master of Military Operational Art and Science

The Air Command and Staff College awards a Master of Military Operational Art and Science (M.M.O.A.S) professional degree in connection with the Air University to students who complete the program's requirements. The college offers the MMOAS degree via its traditional 10-month in-residence program or a self-paced online program. The School of Advanced Military Studies of the United States Army Command and General Staff College awards a similar professional degree, the Masters of Military Art and Science. Upon completing the ACSC program, MMOAS graduates are awarded "Intermediate Developmental Education" (IDE) and Joint Professional Military Education phase 1 (JPME1) credit in the United States Air Force.

The MMOAS degree requires study in many academic disciplines related to war, peace, and the employment of military forces. They include established academic fields of study such as sociology, history, engineering, psychology, politics, geography, science, ethics, economics, anthropology, and others. It may also include other professional fields of practice such as medicine and the law insofar as they interact with the military or are applied to military matters. It provides intellectual and theoretical depth to the military profession and its practitioners. Thus, a large proportion of research in the field of military art and science is done to address practical problems faced by practitioners. Purely academic research, however, is also an integral part of the field and is essential to ensure its continued intellectual vitality. The results of scholarship and research in the field may be of interest and may be helpful to political leaders and policymakers, military officers, as well as to scholars and the interested public.

Military art generally deals with the human dimensions of war and military operations. Military art is generally subject to qualitative rather than quantitative investigation, although it does not exclude the use of quantitative methods when appropriate. It includes such areas as psychology, leadership, individual and collective behavior, culture, ethics, and problem-solving. History provides the context and depth for the study of military art. Military art also includes such specifically military subjects as strategy, operational art, and tactics. Military science generally deals with the technical dimensions of war and military operations. Military science is generally subject to quantitative rather than qualitative investigation, although qualitative methodologies are used when appropriate. It includes such areas as the technological military applications and equipment made possible by the physical sciences, various engineering disciplines, industrial

management, logistics, electronic simulations, communications technologies, and transportation technologies. Mathematics is an important tool in the practice of military science and associated disciplines. Specific military applications include gunnery and ballistics, materials science technology for soldier protection, transportation technologies, and communications technologies. The interdisciplinary field of military art and science may be pictured as a "big umbrella" which encompasses other academic disciplines and fields of professional practice.

ACSC is located in Spaatz Hall on Chennault Circle at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The building contains a 600-seat auditorium for lectures by distinguished speakers, a smaller 135-seat auditorium for special presentations, plus a variety of conference rooms, staff and administrative offices, and lounge areas. Seminar sessions are held in specially designed rooms featuring closed-circuit television, an array of multimedia equipment, and student access to a school-wide computer network and the Internet. Students are issued more than 80 books to expand their professional capabilities and a personal laptop computer to use to keep track of the academic schedules, on-line reading assignments, and for use in examinations throughout the academic year.

#### **LINEAGE**

Air Command and Staff School established and organized, 22 Dec 1948

Redesignated Air Command and Staff College, 1 Nov 1954

Redesignated Command and Staff College, 1 Jul 1959

Redesignated Air Command and Staff College, 1 Jul 1962

#### **STATIONS**

Maxwell AFB, AL, 22 Dec 1948

#### **ASSIGNMENTS**

Air University, 22 Dec 1948

Carl A. Spaatz Center for Officer Education, 20 May 2008

#### **COMMANDERS**

#### **HONORS**

##### **Service Streamers**

##### **Campaign Streamers**

##### **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

#### **Decorations**

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 Jan 1965-31 Dec 1966

1 Jan 1970-31 Dec 1971

1 Jan 1976-31 Dec 1977

1 Jan 1979-31 Dec 1980

#### Air Force Organizational Excellence Awards

6 Jun 1986-5 Jun 1988

1 Jul 1993-30 Jun 1995

1 Jul 1995-30 Jun 1996

1 Jul 1996-30 Jun 1998

1 Jul 1998-30 Jun 2000

1 Jul 2000-30 Jun 2002

1 Jul 2002-30 Jun 2004

1 Jul 2004-30 Jun 2006

1 Jul 2006-30 Jun 2008

1 Jul 2008-30 Jun 2010

#### EMBLEM



Approved, 28 Nov 1952

#### MOTTO

#### OPERATIONS

The Air Command & Staff College traces its roots to the Air Corps Tactical School (ACTS) located at Langley Field, Virginia, from 1926 to 1931, and Maxwell Field from 1931 to 1946. After World War II, with the establishment of an independent U.S. Air Force in 1947, and as the service grew and developed, the requirements and expectations of the renamed Air Command and Staff School evolved to fulfill the service's educational needs.

In 1952, Major Jeanne M. Holm became the first woman to attend the Air Command and Staff School. She was later the first female USAF officer to achieve the rank of brigadier general and later major general.

In 1962, the school became known by its current name, Air Command and Staff College.

During academic year 1994, the school undertook the most significant change to its educational program since its inception. The school transitioned from a lecture-based to a seminar-centered, active environment with an integrated curriculum geared to problem solving across the continuum from peace to war. In academic year 1999, the school began efforts to align its curriculum under the Air University commander's Strategic Guidance for the Continuum of Education. That program now functions as a portion of a comprehensive and integrated career-long professional military education program.

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USAF Unit Histories  
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Sources  
Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.