

Ans. William C Pau



PARENTS' INFORMATION BOOKLET

I must go down to the seas again,  
to the lonely sea and the sky  
And all I ask is a tall ship  
and a star to steer her by  
And the wheel's kick and the  
wind's song and the white sail's shaking  
And a grey mist on the sea's face  
and a grey dawn breaking  
I must go down to the seas again,  
for the call of the running tide  
Is a wild call and a clear call  
that may be denied  
And all I ask is a windy day  
with the white clouds flying  
And the flung spray and the blown spume  
and the sea-gulls crying  
I must go down to the seas again,  
to the vagrant gypsy life,  
To the gull's way and the whale's  
way where the wind's like a whetted knife  
And all I ask is a merry yarn  
from a laughing fellow-rover  
And a quiet sleep and a sweet dream  
when the long trick's over.

John Masefield  
"Sea Fever"



"To graduate young men with sound bodies, stout hearts, and alert minds, with a liking for the sea and its lore, and with that high sense of honor, loyalty, and obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership; well grounded in seamanship, the sciences, and the amenities and strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of commissioned officers in the United States Coast Guard in the service of their country and humanity."

As stated by its Mission, the United States Coast Guard Academy exists for one purpose: to provide training in leadership and special preparation for qualified selected young men to undertake the profession of a commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard.

The United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut, one of the four Academies of the Armed Forces of the United States, is maintained by the federal government and conducted within the authority of the Department of the Treasury. Its purpose is to provide commissioned officers for the United States Coast Guard, a military service which in times of peace operates in the Department of the Treasury and in times of war is integrated into the United States Navy.

Entrance to the United States Coast Guard Academy is by nationwide competition only. There are no Congressional Appointments and no geographical limitations.

Coast Guard cadets participate in a program of strict military training and discipline administered by upperclassmen and officers. Prompt obedience to all orders is required; cadets are subject at all times to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

A cadet's time is very carefully budgeted. He is expected to maintain satisfactory grades in all subjects and to demonstrate by his conduct and participation in Cadet Corps activities the qualities of character and leadership required in a future officer.

Upon graduation, a cadet is awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science, and is commissioned by the President of the United States as an Ensign in the United States Coast Guard.

The graduate is obligated to a minimum of five years service as a commissioned officer; experience has shown that a large percentage of graduates continue after this period and find the Coast Guard a particularly rewarding lifetime career.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the Coast Guard Academy is conducted by a closely knit body of officers, aided by cadets and enlisted personnel. The Superintendent of the Academy, commands the Academy and is responsible for the education and training of the cadets; he is assigned to the Academy by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The Superintendent confers the Bachelor of Science Degree on all cadets who satisfactorily complete the course of instruction.

The assistant Superintendent, is second in command at the Academy and assists the Superintendent in all matters concerning the general administration and direction of the Academy Activities.

The Academic Dean, acts as an advisor and special assistant to the Superintendent on all matters concerning cadet instruction and curriculum.

More closely associated with the Corps of Cadets is the Commandant of Cadets and the Assistant Commandant of Cadets; each sees that the discipline of the Corps is maintained and strives

to develop qualities of character and leadership in the cadets. He is charged with various other collateral duties that concern the planning and directing of cadet affairs other than academics and athletics.

The Athletics Activities Division is headed by the Director of Athletics. He is responsible for the direction and administration of the inter-collegiate and intramural athletic programs, as well as for the guidance of the Academy Athletic Association and its funds.

### CADET REGIMENT

~~X~~ The Cadet Regiment is divided into the First and Second Battalions; the First consists of companies A, B, and C, and the second Battalion of the remaining three companies, D, E, and F,

First classmen are initially rotated in the various officer and petty officer positions in the regiment; later permanent ranks are bestowed upon those who excel in leadership, adaptability, academics, and conduct. This breakdown of cadet rank gives the prospective ensign an opportunity to lead and to learn how men operate under his command.

The remainder of the three classes are not neglected in the closely organized regiment. Each class has a primary function which is vitally important to the advancement of the teamwork so necessary at any military organization. The second classmen have the military training and **INDOCTRINATION** of the fourth class as their primary responsibility. Many act as squad leaders and all are given responsibilities which directly affect the functioning of each individual platoon and company. First classmen often invite second classmen to aid in inspections, instruction, and maintenance of order.

The single stripe of a third classman places him in a position of observation; he is also given responsibility for initial corrections, guidance and personal instructions to fourth classmen.

Being the largest of the classes, the fourth class is very important in maintaining the overall appearance of the unit. As the year progresses, their ability and fitness will in a great part, aid in molding the platoons, companies, and battalions into a neat, efficient, and impressive regiment.

Within the Academy there exists a definite and distinct inter-class line. All under class cadets address an upperclassman as, "Sir". All orders require immediate obedience. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action usually in the form of demerits which are given in various numbers, appropriate for the offense committed.

~~X~~

The Corps of Cadets of the Coast Guard Academy takes pride in its tradition of excellence which covers every aspect of cadet life: military, academic and social.

#### ADJUSTMENT TO SYSTEM

Four years is a relatively short time to complete the necessary training of a young officer. Consequently, time is precious and a cadet's life is filled with work and continual challenge. A great deal of motivation is essential for the successful adjustment to the military routine and those do best who want to succeed most.

In order to lead one must learn to follow. Therefore a cadet is given the opportunity to hold various positions starting from the very bottom and gradually ascending to the top positions in the Corps. The most important trait a leader can possess is the desire to do well. In the end a real leader is judged not only by his ability but by the combination of his ability and desire.

#### FOURTH CLASS SUMMER PROGRAM

"Swab Summer" as the summer program is called, exists for the primary purpose of introducing the new cadet to the military way of life. This perhaps is the biggest and most important transition he will ever have to make.

The first week involves processing in which forms are filled in, medical and physical tests taken, and the basic rudiments of cadet life learned. Friday he becomes a full fledged cadet as he takes the Oath of Office. For the next six weeks he is under the direct supervision of twelve recently graduated Ensigns who are assisted by approximately forty second class cadets.

A two-week cruise at the end of the summer demands practical application of the theory taught in class and provides an enjoyable, though far from leisurely, transition between "Swab Summer" and the academic year.

During the summer, the fourth classmen may not leave the Academy grounds and may have guests only on two Sundays. Almost every waking moment is scheduled and they are taxed physically and mentally. The life is not easy, but it is tolerable and all the activities are meaningful. It seems more difficult because it is all new. Almost every fourth classman will feel discouraged, tired, and may want to give it up at some time during the summer. It is their desire to become good cadets and officers that must carry them through their period of adjustment. As parents, you may have the opportunity to encourage your sons and remind them of the eventual rewards.

## FOURTH CLASS YEAR

After the summer cruise all four classes settle into the routine that eventually will lead to the Bachelor of Science Degree and a commission as an Ensign. Monday morning through Saturday morning the cadets attend classes and spend most of their time with their studies with time out for sports activities in the afternoons. The weekend provides relaxation, recreation, and liberty; sports events, movies, dances, and date sailing occupy most of the weekend.

December brings Christmas leave - the best present a "Swab" may receive. He may travel home to his family and friends to share his experiences of the past year.

After Christmas leave, first semester exams approach and the cadets must return to work. The second semester quickly passes as Spring leave is granted, the June Week events occur, and the long awaited Third Class Stripe finally becomes a part of the uniform.

The new cadets attend classes and lectures where they are taught Coast Guard History, and Science Techniques. They study the Cadet Regulations and learn the customs and traditions of the Academy. One pleasant and practical activity of "Swab Summer" is seamanship in which they are taught to sail the Academy dinghys.

## CADET ROUTINE

From the minute the appointee enters Chase Hall until the day he becomes a newly commissioned Ensign, his life as a cadet is active and highly regimented. He learns quickly that there is a time and a place for everything; and more important, that time must not be wasted.

A cadet begins every weekday at 6:10 A.M. then washes and dresses in preparation for the morning meal formation. After breakfast, time is spent cleaning rooms and uniforms for daily inspection. The cadets then march to class.

At noon another formation precedes the noon meal and a short break follows, then afternoon classes begin. After classes for approximately two hours daily cadets are allowed and required to participate in an athletic activity, either intercollegiate or intramural.

One last formation precedes the evening meal and then study consumes the remaining hours until 10:00 P.M., though cadets may continue studying until 11:00 P.M. during the academic year.

## GRADING SYSTEM

The academy uses the Quality Point Average (QPA) system of grading; this system is similar to that in use in many of the country's colleges. Under this system, an A is equivalent to 4 Quality Point Equivalents, a B to 3, a C to 2, a D to 1 and an F to 0. Multiplying the Quality Point Equivalent of the grade assigned by the semester hours of that course, gives a total Quality Point Equivalent for that course. Adding all the Quality Point Equivalents together and dividing by the number of semester hours results in the Quality Point Average for a particular cadet. By adding the total Quality Point Equivalents that a cadet has earned during his course of instruction at the Academy and dividing by the total semester hours, a cumulative QPA is determined. In order for a cadet to remain with a clear academic record, he must have a cumulative QPA of 2.0 or better at the end of each term, except for Fourth Class cadets. He must attain a cumulative QPA of 2.0 in order to graduate. If his cumulative QPA at the end of any given term falls below 2.0, he is automatically placed on Academic Probation for the next term. Two consecutive terms of a below 2.0 cumulative QPA, or three non-consecutive terms, will result in the cadet being required to resign. In order to assist a Fourth Class cadet in attaining his academic level, the cumulative QPA required at the end of the first term is 1.5, and 1.7 at the end of the Spring Term of his Fourth Class year. Thereafter, by the end of the Fall Term of the Third Class year, he will be required to have a cumulative QPA of 2.0.

The Honors list has been established to stimulate interest and competition in academics and performance as a cadet, and to provide individual recognition for excellent performance in all areas. The Honors list therefore contains three categories:

DEAN'S LIST - Cadets who attain a QPA semester grade of not less than 3.0, with no course grade less than a C.

COMMANDANT OF CADET'S LIST - Cadets who are in the top 25% of their class as regards the number of demerits received during the term and, as well, in the top 30% of their class in terms of adaptability.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LIST - Cadets who are on both the Dean's list and the Commandant of Cadet's List.

A cadet named on the Honor's list is entitled to wear the distinctive insignia on his cadet uniform during the term following that in which he achieved the honor (a gold star for Dean's List, a silver star for Commandant of Cadet's List). Cadets whose names appear on the Honors list are also entitled to such privileges, primarily extra weekends and extra liberty, as the Superintendent may prescribe.

In order that parents may remain informed of the cadet's progress, academic and conduct reports are mailed to parents five times yearly. They are sent out at the end of each term and at the spring and fall mid-terms. The cadet's grade in each course, Quality Point Average, and conduct grade are listed.

The basic difference between the summer routine and the academic year routine is that the summer is devoted entirely to military and professional training.

Saturday, commencing at 1:00 P.M. and terminating at 1:00 A.M. cadets on a satisfactory conduct status may leave the Academy on liberty. On Sunday, after attending church, cadets are also free until the evening study hours.

A cadet's life is not "all work and no play", but he earns and appreciates the hours he can call his own.

## CURRICULUM

The curriculum offered at the United States Coast Guard Academy consists of two areas of academic interest. These interest areas are designated "Engineering-Science" and "Management-Social Science"; although different fields of study are undertaken, no major or minor is designated. All cadets graduate with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

The fields of study are planned around a core curriculum of thirty-three semester courses. While the major portion of the core curriculum subjects are scheduled during the first two academic years, there are required courses in each of the eight semesters of the completed four years of study. During the fourth and third class years, cadets pursue a prescribed course of study, all subjects being part of the core curriculum. In the Second Class Year, cadets elect one of the two designated academic interest areas. In the last two years of study, cadets follow courses prescribed and elected for each interest area. During these two years, cadets are required to complete six additional courses designed to strengthen their academic backgrounds in the particular selected interest area. Also included during these two years are five elective courses. Of this latter group, three courses have been designated Area Electives and two courses as Free Electives. Area Electives in the Engineering-Departments are Mathematics, Physical Science, and Engineering. For the Management-Social Science curriculum, Area Electives are those courses offered by the Department of Humanities. Free Electives are so designated so as to allow cadets to select courses offered by any academic department.

## EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

At the close of each academic day, time is reserved for a varied program of extracurricular activities through which cadets follow individual interests. Among activities, currently available, which foster religious, athletic, literary, musical, scientific, professional, and social interests, are the following:

### Publications:

Howling Gale, the Cadet weekly newspaper  
Tide Rips, the Academy year book  
Running Light, a pocket guide for Fourth Classmen  
Academy Calendar  
Christmas Card Committee

### Vocal Groups:

The Idlers  
Catholic Choir  
Glee Club  
Protestant Choir

### Military Groups:

Drum and Bugle Corps  
Drill Platoon

### Religious Groups:

Catholic Chapel Committee  
Protestant Chapel Committee

### Social Affairs:

Social Committee  
Recreation Hall Committee

### Cadet Activities:

Buglers  
Vacht Squadron, organization for yacht racing and recreational sailing  
Cheerleaders

### Clubs:

Amateur Radio Club  
Cadet Public Relations Club  
Engineering Math Club  
Hi-Fi Club  
Model Club  
Nucleonics Club  
Oceanography Club  
Public Affairs Forum  
The Speak Easy Forum, public speaking organization

## SPORTS

The Inter-Company sports program of the Academy is an intricate and important phase of cadet life. This program encompasses softball, touch football, basketball, soccer, tennis, handball, table tennis, and sailing, each cadet being allowed to participate in the sport of his choice.

At the academy each cadet is expected to take part in at least two sports per year. For those cadets who do not have the time or the talent to be a member of a varsity team the I.C. sports program provides a very satisfactory and enjoyable way to fulfill the athletic requirements.

Cadets take part in the I.C. program daily with the exception of Wednesdays and weekends. Each win for a sport contributes points to the individual team's company. At the end of each sports season -- fall, winter, and spring -- plaques are presented to the various winning companies, and individual tokens for participation are presented to the team members. The competition is quite keen and the interest high.

The athletic program at the Academy is designed to offer a cadet a variety of sports in which he may participate. Furthermore the program allows every Cadet to participate, and each man is encouraged to be a team member of at least one varsity sport.

A list of the sports offered is quite impressive: football, cross country, soccer, sailing, wrestling, basketball, rifle, pistol, swimming, baseball, track, and tennis.

The purpose of sports at the Academy is to teach team work and to develop an aggressive attitude. Because of our small numbers the Academy teams often are "underdogs". However it seems that these "underdogs" win many more than their share.

The Academy has some of the most formidable opponents in the East such as M.I.T. in sailing, Wesleyan in wrestling and football, Army and Navy in soccer, and Army in rifle and pistol. Generally the Academy competes in the New England Area; in such sports as pistol, rifle, and sailing, the teams travel throughout the United States.

## CONDUCT

The Uniform Code of Military Justice is the basic body of regulations governing the conduct of all military men. In addition, cadets must abide by a special code of conduct contained in the Regulations for the Corps of Cadets. In living up to the spirit as well as to the letter of these regulations, the cadets maintain a high standard of military conduct and obedience.

Violations of these regulations are recorded as part of each cadet's conduct record and penalties are awarded commensurate with the violations. The most serious are Class I offenses and are divided into honor and military offenses. For example, cheating is a Class I honor offense while gambling is a Class I military offense. The penalty for Class I honor offense is usually dismissal from the Academy. The honor concept of the Academy is described in a later section. The penalty for a Class I military offense may be demerits, marching tours, restriction to the base or a combination of the three. Less serious than the Class I offenses are the Class II offenses, which include such things as improper performance of duty and hitchhiking. For infractions of this nature, cadets are given a specified number of demerits and marching tours. Minor breaches of discipline are called Class III offenses. Demerits are awarded for such things as improper haircuts and dusty rooms.

If a cadet exceeds a certain limiting number of demerits in any given month he will lose some of his liberty the following month. A cadet is considered deficient in conduct for the year if he receives more demerits than allowed for his class. Fourth classmen are allowed 300 demerits, third class men 250, second classmen 200, and first classmen 150. A board of senior officers consider each case of conduct deficiency and may place the cadet on probation or require his resignation.

#### ADAPTABILITY

Besides meeting the standards of conduct and academics, cadets must acquire basic officerlike qualities. These are not necessarily related to conduct or academic grades, so a separate system for evaluation of adaptability has evolved.

Adaptability grades are assigned to a cadet by each of his seniors in his company at least twice a year. The grades are reviewed by the cadet's company officer who also assigns a grade which is based entirely on his observation. The company officer in turn provides counseling and advice when necessary because of low ratings.

The cadet who has low adaptability (usually in the lowest 10% of his class) receives counseling whenever necessary; any cadet may request this help at any time. Every attempt is made to rectify the problems. However, if after a length of time (usually a year of adaptability probation) a cadet may be asked to leave if he seriously lacks the necessary qualities of an officer. (From these ratings a good picture emerges of the cadet's character and of his adaptability to life as an officer. In addition, these grades are considered in the assigning of positions for first class in the Cadet Regimental Organization.)

## HONOR

There is no formal Honor "System" at the Coast Guard Academy, but there is an Honor Concept which is probably the strongest of all forces creating an unbroken bond among the cadets. Likewise, there is no formally written Honor Code to which a cadet must adhere under every conceivable condition, but there is something considered to be much more important, and that is the honor and integrity developed and obeyed by an individual cadet. With this honor comes the fine tradition of Esprit de Corps as expressed in the mission of the Coast Guard Academy - memorized and followed by each cadet ". . . and with that high sense of honor, loyalty and obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership . . . strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of commissioned officers in the service to their country and humanity."

Every cadet, upon his reporting to the Academy, is taught that honor is the trait of a man who neither lies, cheats, nor steals; honor binds the man in conscience to make real the image of his own character, and honor is like a rock for no force can sway it. This is reiterated at frequent intervals throughout a cadet's career. He is a gentleman and prospective officer and, as such, is expected to conduct himself and his official and personal business in keeping with the high sense of honor and integrity which is required of such a status.

Since the regulation of human conduct is the objective of the honor concept, perfection is idealistic. Honor at the Coast Guard Academy is not reduced to a set of intricate rules such that those living under them feel a constant pressure or fear or inability to live up to all of the requirements. Realistically, it is a working system, subject to personal judgement, and is tempered with reason. Consequently, the Coast Guard Academy does not have a Cadet Honor Court, but rather, a board composed of senior officers, men of mature judgement, able to make decisions based on an intimate knowledge of cadets and their behavior.

A suspected honor offense is thoroughly investigated. The offender is examined to determine his intent, attitude, and importantly the circumstances surrounding his offense. A falsehood told in haste, under pressure, but which is immediately corrected, would probably not require the resignation of the offender. On the other hand, a falsehood deliberately planned and executed would require that the offender resign. Failure to report an offender is not in itself an honor violation, but it is understood by all cadets that their duty to report an offender is unequivocal.

Each entering class at the Coast Guard Academy becomes a close knit group by virtue of living and working together. But, when an offender is required to resign for violation of an honor offense, the decision is accepted by the Corps of Cadets, be he a friend or not, as the "just" fate of someone who chose to be dishonorable. At the Academy, the Corps of Cadets has jealously guarded this tradition of honor.

## RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Religious activities at the Academy center at the Coast Guard Memorial Chapel, built in 1952 and dedicated ". . . to the heroic and valiant members of the United States Coast Guard who sacrificed their lives in the performance of duty in peace and in war." The chapel is for worship by all faiths. Vesper services are held Wed. evening; Roman Catholic mass is at eight A.M. Sundays, and Protestant services are at 9:30 AM. \*1 The Chapel is always open for meditation.

Once each month, on what is called "Command Sunday," the entire Corps of Cadets is required to worship at the Memorial Chapel. On other Sundays church attendance, although mandatory, may be at any church in the New London area.

Protestant and Catholic choirs greatly enhance their respective services. Practice is held twice weekly; the choirs become quite good and are often invited to sing at services throughout the New London, area.

Catholic and Protestant chapel committees are formed by those cadets having an interest in assisting the Chaplains at the services. They aid in ushering, and serving mass, and jointly sponsor the religious library in the Recreation Hall. The Protestant chapel committee is also active in the Officers Christian Union, and will assist any cadet interested in joining this group. Similarly, the Catholic chapel committee will assist cadets wishing to join the Knights of Columbus. The Catholic committee is also active in organizing Retreats for those cadets who wish to spend a quiet weekend learning more of their faith.

## SOCIAL GRACES

The social demands on career Coast Guard officers are many and varied. He may be called upon to be present at or even to arrange important social functions at home and abroad. To help prepare him for his responsibility in this area, a future officer is instructed in the social amenities by the Cadet Social Director.

During their first summer, the new cadets receive professional dancing instructions. Every Friday evening, with girls from the New London, area, the cadets are taught the basic dance steps. Later in the year, they attend many of the formal dances and informal hops held at the Academy. All of the planning and decoration for these dances is done by the Cadet Social Committee.

\*1 Cadets of the Jewish faith are provided transportation to services at a local synagogue. They are also allowed the time to observe the holidays of their faith.

After the start of the academic year, cadets have the opportunity to attend various teas, receptions and mixers held by girls' colleges in New England and New York. They may also be invited to dinner as guests of officers on the Academy staff. The foreign cruises require both formal and informal social contact with people of the host nations.

The final result of this program of instruction, exposure and participation in social activities is that the graduates are in fact officers and gentlemen.

Often, girls from cadets' home towns are invited to the Academy for weekends of the more important events. The Cadet Social Director is ready to assist in finding suitable places at guest houses for these girls to stay. Upon request, she will furnish the girl with a copy of the Guide to Cadet Drags, a small booklet which answers many of the questions that may have occurred to the girl or her parents.

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES

A Cadet is provided with sufficient funds to cover all expenses incident to cadet life. This provision is insured through a monthly allowance given each cadet. This pay enables a cadet to defray all expenses and also provides him with some "spending money" to be used as he sees fit. Additional cash allowances are allotted in specified amounts for authorized leave periods such as Christmas, Spring, and Summer, and cruises.

A cadet receives pay and allowances equivalent to that of a midshipmen in the Navy. At present this pay equals \$1447.20 per year. The following monthly cash allowances are allotted: fourth class year (first year), \$20.00; third class (second year), \$23.00; second class (third year), \$25.00; and first class (fourth year), \$30.00.

Pay commences when the Oath of Office as a cadet is taken; it is not a wage or salary for services rendered, but is money furnished by the government for uniforms, equipment, textbooks, and other expenses incidental to his training. A cadet does not receive allowances for dependents.

Practically all of a cadet's pay will be required to defray his expenses during his cadetship and for deposits that he will be required to make toward a fund which, upon his graduation, will be available to be applied toward the cost of the outfit required for a commissioned officer.

No cadet may contract any debt or receive any financial assistance from home or elsewhere without the permission of the Superintendent of the Academy. The pay of a cadet is sufficient for his support; extra money from home or elsewhere would create an inequality within the Corps of Cadets. Thus, parents are requested to send no extra funds.

## VISITING, LEAVE, LIBERTY

The fourth class cadets will be allowed to receive visitors on 8 and 15 August from after church until 1730. All parents and visitors are encouraged to attend church services on these dates. Parents and visitors will be allowed to visit cadet rooms, escorted, if they so desire. There will also be a buffet luncheon served in the Cadet Wardroom on each parent's day. There will also be a display of cadet activities and a reception in the Cadet Recreation Hall, at which time the parents will have an opportunity to meet the Superintendent Rear Admiral C. R. Bender, Mrs. Bender, Captain and Mrs. A. C. Wagner, and other members of the Academy staff.

At no time may a cadet sit or ride in an automobile on the reservation. Also during the academic year, cadets may visit during prescribed liberty hours.

Parents weekend is held in the fall of each year and the program is set up specifically for the parents. This year parents weekend will be 23 - 24 October. Reviews, demonstrations, lectures and movies are all part of this exciting weekend.

Liberty is granted for all classes during the weekend with the upperclasses receiving more during the week. The amount of liberty depends on many things including the cadet's class, conduct performance and academic performance. In addition to liberty during the academic year, liberty is granted during the cadet cruise as the Commander, Cadet Practice Squadron may direct.

All cadets shall be granted leave periods by the Superintendent during the summer term, Christmas season, (about 2 weeks) and Spring term, (about 1 week) and at such other times as he may deem it necessary or desirable. The first leave period for the new fourth class is Christmas leave.

## MEDICAL CARE

While cadets are at the Academy, the Academy Public Health Service Hospital will administer all medical care. It will take care of all illnesses, necessary operations, hearing disorders, dental work, and any eye trouble. Glasses are given free unless a frame other than standard is desired. In that case, the cadet must pay for the difference in cost.

In the event a cadet is on leave, or away from the Academy and is in need of medical care, he should report to the nearest Public Health Service Facility. If one is not available, he should report to the nearest military or government medical facility. In an emergency, a cadet should use any facility, civilian or military, available.

Prospective cadets are screened by at least two thorough physical examinations. Annual and pre-graduation physical examinations insure that they remain in good health.

A physical fitness program, with minimum standards of performance in certain physical activities, insure that the cadets are in excellent physical condition. Both the annual physical examinations and the fitness program are a part of an officer's life after graduation.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH CADETS

Young men are not often faithful and regular letter writers. The demands on a cadet's time are such that letters home are sometimes few and far between. However, as the new routine is mastered, time is found for more frequent correspondence.

Letters from family and friends are encouraged, and always welcome! Please follow the sample address form for corresponding with cadets; it will save time, and the mail will be received sooner.

Sample: CADET \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_  
          CHASE HALL BOX # \_\_\_\_\_ (class)  
          U. S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY  
          NEW LONDON, CONN. 06320

Cadets may be contacted by telephone at the numbers listed below; however this is very difficult to do without prearranging a time. Cadet life is very busy, and cadets are allowed to use telephones only during specified free periods. Cadets may accept emergency calls at any time. In this case, person to person calls are recommended.

PHONES AT WHICH CADETS MAY BE CONTACTED (coin telephones)

443-9943      443-9740      443-9759      443-9760      443-9833

OFFICIAL ACADEMY PHONE 443-8463      (for emergency only)

S U P P L E M E N T N O . 9 T O T H E  
C O M M A N D A N T ' S B U L L E T I N N O . 29-65

T H E W H I T E H O U S E

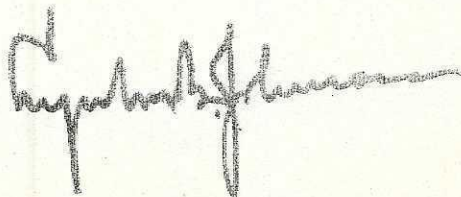
W A S H I N G T O N

I N H O N O R O F T H E 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
U N I T E D S T A T E S C O A S T G U A R D

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, shortly after the United States was born, a new Service came into being -- the United States Coast Guard -- then known as the Revenue Marine. Its first task was to assist the Customs Bureau in suppressing wide spread smuggling. That small revenue fleet has now grown until the Coast Guard today not only embraces the entire spectrum of maritime safety but also serves as part of our Armed Forces. The Coast Guard has served with distinction in every major war in which our nation has been engaged, and today in the distant waters off the Republic of Viet Nam, Coast Guard units are helping a brave people in the defense of their freedom.

Always the Coast Guard has fulfilled with diligence and distinction its primary mission of assuring safety at sea without regard to nationality, race or political ideology. Its outstretched hand is always ready to help any ship or person in peril on the sea. To all who travel on or over the seas, the Coast Guard has come to symbolize the generous, helpful spirit of the American people.

On behalf of a grateful and appreciative nation, I congratulate the United States Coast Guard on this its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary for such splendid past service to country and to humanity. I extend my warmest best wishes to all who serve in the Coast Guard for continued success in those important and demanding tasks in which you serve America and the world.



## COAST GUARD HISTORY IN BRIEF

In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first U.S. President, and one year later he signed a bill authorizing the construction of ten boats for "guarding the coast against smugglers."

This was the beginning of the Coast Guard. It was known at first as the Revenue Marine and later the Revenue Cutter Service. Not until 1915 was it given its present name of Coast Guard. The father of the Coast Guard was Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. It was he who asked Congress to provide a fleet of armed cutters to insure the collection of tonnage dues and import duties from vessels entering United State's waters. So, the Coast Guard was assigned to the Treasury Department where it remains today except during war when it is part of the Navy.

For nearly eight years, Hamilton's Fleet of cutters was the young Nation's only Navy. The Revolutionary Navy was disbanded in 1785 and our present Navy was not established until 1798.

When hostilities broke out between France and the U.S. in 1799, cutters went out to do battle with French privateers. In the War of 1812, cutters again distinguished themselves protecting our shore -- this time against the English.

After the War of 1812, the cutters were ordered to sea against pirates and slave ships. They then went to Florida for action against the warring Seminole Indians. There, they carried out the first amphibious landing by combined forces in U.S. History.

Following duty in the Mexican War in 1846, the Coast Guard turned its attention to the U.S. Civil War. The Coast Guard side-wheeler HARRIET LANE is credited with having fired the first shot of the war in April 1861, on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. As part of a force sent to relieve the beleaguered fort, she came upon the southern steamer NASHVILLE trying to run into Charleston Harbor without showing her colors. The cutter fired a shot across the steamer's bow, and, according to the cutter's captain, "it had the desired effect." Later the HARRIET LANE participated in the first Union victory, the capture of Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras. She finished the war as a confederate ship, however, after being captured at Galveston.

The cutters enjoyed a relatively long period of peace after the Civil War, interrupted only by the eight-month Spanish-American War in 1898. The cutter McCulloch was the ship that raced from Manila Bay to Hong Kong with news of the American victory there.

In 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service and the Lifesaving Service were merged and the new organization, headed by a captain commandant, was called the Coast Guard. Two years later the U.S. was at war again.

"PLAN ONE, ACKNOWLEDGE" . . . That was the dispatch received by all Coast Guard units on the morning of April 6, 1917. It meant that the United States was at war with Germany and that the 15 cruising cutters, 200-odd officers, and 5,000 men of the Coast Guard were to go into action with the Navy.

Throughout World War I, the Coast Guard distinguished itself with heroism after heroism. Cutters escorted convoys, fighting off U-boats and rescuing survivors under almost impossible conditions. In other examples, an unarmed Coast Guard surfboat, answering the distress call of a ship being attacked by a sub off the U.S. coast, charged out to do battle and was frightening enough to scare the U-boat away. Other surfboats in many different stations made trip after trip through flaming seas to rescue the crews of torpedoed merchantmen. The Coast Guard suffered greater losses in proportion to its strength than any of the U.S. armed forces in World War I.

After the war, the Coast Guard began to grow. This was due to prohibition, for though enforcement of the laws against smuggling liquor was unpopular, unpleasant, and dangerous, the Coast Guard had never before enjoyed such generous appropriations. The service was three times its W.W. I size in 1940, and well equipped to handle events foreshadowing our entry into World War II.

World War II saw the Coast Guard on anti-submarine patrol, escorting convoys, and protecting the U.S. coast. Another little known, but dangerous job done by the Coast Guard was manning the landing craft that hit the invasion beaches with assault troops. Guadalcanal, Attu, North Africa, Salerno, Anzio, Tarawa, Makin, Kwajelein, Emiwetok, Normandy, Southern France, Luzon, Guam, Saipan, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, --- Coast Guardsmen were there.

The first naval capture by U.S. forces in World War II was done by the Coast Guard. In September 1941, the cutter NORTHLAND swooped down on the German ship BUSKOE and frustrated a Nazi attempt to set up a weather station in Greenland. Coast Guard beach patrols (sand-pounders) on the U.S. mainland captured spies attempting to land from submarines, and security patrols protected our harbors. After the Victory, the Coast Guard once more returned to Treasury Department jurisdiction.

Postwar developments dealt with materials and techniques unknown 18 years before: nuclear power, LORAN, and IGY to name a few. The responsibilities of the Coast Guard were enlarged and specified more clearly. From ocean stations and aids to navigation to maritime safety, the Coast Guard job was getting bigger and bigger.

When President Truman ordered U.S. forces to Korea, the Coast Guard went too. And today, Coast Guard units are patrolling the waters of Viet Nam, shadowing Russian trawlers attempting to spy on our coast line, and watching the gap between Cuba and Florida. \*2

\*2 Complete except from COMSERVPAC Information Bulletin published by Commander Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

## COAST GUARD DUTIES

The duties of the individual officers, as detailed in the Coast Guard Regulations, are many and varied, but may be classified under the several headings shown in the outline below:

1. Law Enforcement
  - (a) prevent smuggling
  - (b) enforce customs, navigation, immigration, quarantine and motorboat regulations
  - (c) enforce the whaling treaty and the conservation laws concerning the North Pacific seal and other fisheries
  - (d) enforce regulations concerning Merchant Marine requirements for licensing, safety equipment and selection of crew
  - (e) Port Security details
2. Promotion of Safety at Sea
  - (a) maintenance of a system of aids to navigation
  - (b) ice patrol
  - (c) weather patrol
  - (d) training of seamen and yachtsmen in safety procedures
3. Protection of Life and Property
  - (a) removing of obstructions and derelicts
  - (b) icebreaking activities
  - (c) supervising loading of explosives and dangerous cargoes
4. Search and Rescue
  - (a) providing assistance to vessels and aircraft in distress
  - (b) patrolling waters under travelled air routes
  - (c) providing relief and assistance during times of flood and other disasters
5. Wartime Duties

Maintain a state of readiness so as to function efficiently under the Navy in time of war.

  - (a) convoying supply ships
  - (b) transporting troops
  - (c) anti-submarine warfare
  - (d) port security
  - (e) beach patrol
  - (f) amphibious operations
6. Special duties
  - (a) State Department cruises
  - (b) special duties in Alaska
  - (c) research work
  - (d) patrolling marine regattas
  - (e) oceanography

ENCLOSURE (1) to COMMANDANT NOTICE 7230  
30 July 1964

CUMULATIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

RANK	PAY GRADE	Z Or Less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26 (Maximum)
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
ADM	0-10	1302.00	1347.90	1347.90	1347.90	1347.90	1399.20	1399.20	1596.90	1506.90	1614.30	1614.30	1722.00	1722.00	1829.70
VADM	0-9	1153.80	1183.80	1209.60	1209.60	1209.60	1240.20	1240.20	1291.50	1291.50	1399.20	1399.20	1506.90	1506.90	1614.30
RADM-UH	0-8	1045.20	1076.40	1101.90	1101.90	1101.90	1183.80	1183.80	1240.20	1240.20	1291.50	1347.90	1399.20	1455.60	1455.60
RADM-LH	0-7	868.20	927.60	927.60	927.60	968.70	968.70	1025.10	1025.10	1076.40	1183.80	1266.00	1266.00	1266.00	1266.00
CAPT	0-6	643.20	707.40	753.30	753.30	753.30	753.30	753.30	753.30	779.10	902.10	948.00	968.70	1025.10	1112.10
CDR	0-5	514.50	604.80	645.90	645.90	645.90	666.30	666.30	702.00	748.20	804.60	850.80	876.30	907.20	907.20
LCDR	0-4	434.10	528.00	563.70	563.70	573.90	599.70	640.50	676.50	707.40	738.00	758.40	758.40	758.40	758.40
LT	0-3	353.70	450.90	481.80	533.10	558.60	579.00	609.90	640.50	656.10	656.10	656.10	656.10	656.10	656.10
LTJG <sup>1</sup>	0-2	261.40	384.30	461.40	476.70	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90	486.90
ENS	0-1	241.20	307.50	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30	384.30
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE ENLISTED SERVICE															
LT	0-3E				533.10	558.60	579.00	609.90	640.50	666.30	666.30	666.30	666.30	666.30	666.30
LTJG	0-2E				476.70	486.90	502.20	528.00	548.40	563.70	563.70	563.70	563.70	563.70	563.70
ENS	0-1E				384.30	410.10	425.40	440.70	456.00	476.70	476.70	476.70	476.70	476.70	476.70
WARRANT OFFICERS															
CWO	W-4	361.20	440.70	440.70	450.90	471.60	492.00	512.40	548.40	573.90	594.60	609.90	630.30	651.00	702.00
CWO	W-3	328.50	405.00	405.00	410.10	415.20	445.80	471.60	486.90	502.20	517.50	533.10	553.50	573.90	594.60
CWO	W-2	287.40	353.70	353.70	363.90	384.30	405.00	420.30	435.60	450.90	466.50	481.80	497.10	517.50	517.50
WO	W-1	238.20	312.60	312.60	338.40	353.70	369.00	384.30	399.90	415.20	430.50	445.80	461.40	461.40	461.40
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
CPOM	E-9					312.60	374.10	445.80	456.00	466.50	476.70	486.90	497.10	522.90	573.90
CPOS	E-8	206.39	282.00	292.20	302.40	312.60	322.80	334.30	394.50	405.00	415.20	425.40	435.60	461.40	512.40
CPO	E-7	175.81	246.80	256.20	266.40	276.90	287.10	297.30	343.50	358.80	369.00	379.20	384.30	410.10	461.40
PO1	E-6					251.10 <sup>1</sup>	261.30	271.50	312.60	322.80	333.00	338.40	338.40	338.40	338.40
PO2	E-5	145.24	215.40	225.60	235.80	246.00	256.20	266.40	282.00	287.10	287.10	287.10	287.10	287.10	287.10
PO3	E-4	122.30	184.50	194.70	210.00	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50
SN	E-3	99.37	148.50	159.00	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20	169.20
SA	E-2	85.80	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00
SR	E-1	83.20	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80	112.80
SR (under 4 Mos. Service)	E-1	78.00													

1 Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years' active service as an enlisted member.

The following list is of booklets, pamphlets, and brochures available for the public at the Public Information Office located in Hamilton Hall. It is requested that parents limit their selection to a maximum of five different publications; if more are desired, please contact the personnel in the PIO Office. They will be more than happy to fulfill your needs.

BE A COMMISSIONED OFFICER!  
THE BEARING SEA PATROL  
COAST GUARD HISTORY  
COMPUTING CENTER  
COUNSELOR'S HANDBOOK  
EAGLE FACT SHEET  
GUIDE TO CADET "DRAGS" (may be obtained by  
Cadets through the Cadet Hostess)  
A GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY  
MYSTIC SEAPORT  
"OBJEE" THE ACADEMY MASCOT  
OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL  
SHIPS, PLANES AND STATIONS  
THE STORY OF COAST GUARD AVIATION  
THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY  
USCG ACADEMY SUPERINTENDENTS  
USCGE EAGLE  
WEATHERMEN OF THE SEA

Restaurants, serving good food in the area, are listed below for your convenience.

China Lake  
Connecticut Yankee  
Ferry Tavern \*  
Flood-Tides \*  
Groton Motor Inn \*  
Holiday Motor Inn \*  
Howard Johnsons  
Lighthouse Inn \*  
Mohegan Hotel  
95 House  
Officer's Club (Submarine Base) \*  
Pennella's  
Prime Steer  
Three Brothers  
Trade Winds  
Wagon Wheel  
Ye Old Tavern \*

\* Requires reservations

The following overnight accommodations are recommended for the families of Cadets. Guest homes for the dates of Cadets are available; it is requested that arrangements for all guest house accommodations be made by the individual Cadet through the Cadet Hostess, Judy A. Sinton (Mrs. William E.).

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL.	RATES
Camp View Farm Motor Court	334 Rope Ferry Rd. Waterford	442-1047	Week \$60.
Chapman's Motel	563 Boston Post Rd. Waterford	442-2973	Sing \$7. - \$9. Doub \$10. - \$15.
Connecticut Yankee Motor Inn	Exit 74 Conn. Tnpk Niantic	739-5483	Sing \$9. Doub \$15.
Groton Motor Inn	Rts. 95&1 near bridge Groton	445-9784	Sing \$14. Doub \$18.
Holiday Inn of America	404 Bridge Road Groton	445-8184	Sing \$16.50 Doub \$18.50
Lighthouse Inn & Motor Lodge	Lower Blvd. New London	443-8411	Sing \$10.-\$12. Doub \$14.-\$18.
Mohican Hotel	281 State Street New London	443-4341	Sing \$5.50 Up Doub \$8.50 Up
New London Motel	U.S. Rts 1 & 95 New London	442-9441	\$16.00 Up
Oakdell Motel	983 Hartford Road Waterford	442-9446	Sing \$10. Doub \$12.
Schrafft's Motor Inn	Bridge Approach New London	442-0631	Sing \$10.-\$12. Doub \$16.-\$17.
Starlight Motor Inn	Exit 74 Conn. Tnpk Niantic	739-5462	Sing \$10. Doub \$14.-\$16.
Thrift Motel	Exit 75 Conn Tnpk East Lyme-Niantic	739-5491	Sing \$8. Doub \$10.

All rates above are summer rates and are only approximate; rates at other times of the year are generally less. A telephone call is advised to obtain the exact rates.