U.S. Coast Guard Academy: Contemporary and Historical Information Resources

FDLP Academy
July 29, 2021

Professor Bert Chapman
Government Information, History, and Political Science Librarian
Purdue University Libraries and School of Information Studies
Coronavirus Policies & Location

• New London, CT campus closed to most visitors.
• Follows Coast Guard and State of Connecticut policies.
Historical Background

- 1790-Sec. of Treasury Alexander Hamilton proposes forming Revenue Marine as seagoing military service to enforce customs & navigation laws, collect tariffs, hail inbound ships, make inspections, and certify manifests.

- 1876-1st Coast Guard academy established as Revenue Cutter School of Instruction aboard two-masted topsail schooner *Dobbin* in New Bedford, MA for two year training mission.

- 1900-Initial land-based campus established in Curtis Bay, MD.

- 1910-1932 Fort Trumbull in New London, CT serves as academy location.

- 1915-Congress consolidates various maritime agencies to create modern Coast Guard and establishes current Coast Guard Academy.

- 1932-New London citizens dedicate land to Treasury Dept. for present academy site.
Historical Background

• 1941-Academy receives authority to grant Bachelor of Science degree and commission ensign in the Coast Guard

• 1946 Bargue Eagle-(below left) arrives in New London. Originally named Horst Wessel and used to instruct Nazi German naval engineers. Seized by U.S. after World War II and serves as a sail training platform for Coast Guard cadets.

Historical Background & Admissions

- 1976-36 women enter class for first time with 14 graduating in 1980.
- 1980-Miguel Sanchez becomes first international cadet graduate and returns home to the Philippines.

- The United States Coast Guard Academy prepares future leaders of the Coast Guard and our nation. We seek students of high moral character who bring an established academic, athletic and leadership track record.

- Admissions-Congressional nominations NOT required or CONSIDERED.
- Highly Selective: Must apply by January 29 of year of entrance.
- Eligibility-U.S. Citizen of sound moral character.
- Unmarried with no dependents or financial debt.
Admissions

- Aged 17-22 on July 1 of year of entry.
- High school graduate or GED recipient.
- Submitting online essay.
- High school transcripts
- Math and English instructors letters of recommendation
- Guidance counselor letter of recommendation.
- Physical Fitness Examination including cadence push-ups, two-minute sit-ups, 1.5 mile run.
- Potential Interview-Contact Admission Officer for your geographic region.

John Hu

Rank: Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG), U.S. Coast Guard
Territory: Midwest; IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MO, OH, PA, WI, WV, MN, Cases Territories, Armed Forces and U.S. Citizens living abroad, AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI and Western Territories, ID, KS, ND, NE, NM, MT, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY
Specialty: Prevention Afloat
Education: B.S, Civil Engineering, U.S. Coast Guard Academy
Admissions Tour: July 2020 - June 2023
Office Telephone: 860-701-6323
Cell: 860-625-0764
Email: Yuexing.Hu@uscga.edu
Cadet Demographics

• 40% of applicants apply to another service academy.
• 370 cadets appointed each year.
• All 50 states represented
• 90%+ Coast Guard Academy participation rate at congressional service academy events.
• Approximate undergraduate enrollment of 1,069

• Accredited by New England Commission of Higher Education
USCGA Academics-Selected Graduate Programs Available to Academy Graduates

• Acquisitions Systems
• Aeronautical Engineering Avionics Project Management
• Aeronautical Engineering Industrial Administration
• Aeronautical Engineering Structures
• Aviation Safety Systems
• C4IT Strategic Management
• Chemical Engineering
• Civil Engineering
• Civil Engineering MBA

• Information Operations & Cyber Intelligence
• Information Technology Management
• International Affairs Policy
• Law
• Marine Affairs/Living Marine Resources
• Marine Engineering
• Marine Science (Oceanography)
• Mechanical Engineering
• Naval Engineering
• Ocean Engineering
Undergraduate Majors

• Civil Engineering
• Electrical Engineering
• Cyber Systems
• Mechanical Engineering
• Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering
• Operations Research & Computer Analysis
• Marine & Environmental Sciences
• Management
• Government
• Honors Program

• The Academy's Civil Engineering program has a long, proud tradition of preparing civil engineers who are knowledgeable and skilled in the areas of structural, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineering.

• Encompassing many disciplines, Civil Engineering offers a challenging career to individuals with a wide variety of interests

• In the senior-level capstone course, students design a complete civil engineering system directly related to a Coast Guard problem

• The Civil Engineering program is accredited by the Engineering Accreditation Commission of ABET, [www.abet.org](http://www.abet.org).
Areas of Study
The Civil Engineering program provides a solid background in mathematics and engineering sciences, as well as in-depth study in structural analysis; environmental, water resources, construction, and geotechnical engineering.

Resources
The Civil Engineering major is a highly experiential program that makes use of a wide array of professional resources – from industry standards such as Tinius Olsen machines and concrete cylinder testers, to the most relevant civil engineering technologies. The Civil Engineering faculty partners with many commercial and federal entities to enrich the educational experience of cadets.
• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Engineer Research and Development Center
• Mystic Seaport
• Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers
• Engineers without Borders
• Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
Civil Engineering Program Outcomes

Graduates will have:
1. an ability to identify, formulate, and solve complex engineering problems by applying principles of engineering, science, and mathematics.
2. an ability to apply engineering design to produce solutions that meet specified needs with consideration of public health, safety, and welfare, as well as global, cultural, social, environmental, and economic factors.
3. an ability to communicate effectively with a range of audiences.
4. an ability to recognize ethical and professional responsibilities in engineering situations and make informed judgments, which must consider the impact of engineering solutions in global, economic, environmental, and societal contexts.
5. an ability to function effectively on a team whose members together provide leadership; create a collaborative and inclusive environment; establish goals; plan tasks; and meet objectives.
6. an ability to develop and conduct appropriate experimentation; analyze and interpret data; and use engineering judgment to draw conclusions.
7. an ability to acquire and apply new knowledge as needed, using appropriate learning strategies.
Recent Civil Engineering Student Capstone Projects

- **Sanitary Sewer Repairs, Sector San Francisco – Yerba Buena Island, CA**
  
  The original sewer system on this island in San Francisco Bay is in desperate need of repair or replacement. A 1998 study recommended major repairs to prevent further environmental contamination, yet no major maintenance projects have been completed. Examining various methods of repair and renewal of sewer systems, the capstone team developed a renewal plan to increase system functionality and to facilitate future system cleanings, inspections and repairs as needed.

- **Pavement Evaluation – Clearwater, FL**

  - **USCG Air Station Clearwater, Florida,** is the largest and busiest aviation unit in the Coast Guard, recording more flight hours than any other air station. Several areas of the airfield at Air Station Clearwater are in need of repair and reconfiguration, which is crucial to flight operations. This capstone team analyzed the air field, determined which areas needed to be repaired or replaced, and designed the pavement accordingly.
Civil Engineering Faculty

• **Hudson Jackson**, Ph.D., P.E, Dipl-Ing
• **David Mazurek**, Ph.D., P.E., F.ASCE
• **Kassim Tarhini**, Ph.D., P.E.
• **Sharon Zelmanowitz**, Ph.D., P.E.

**Associate Professors**
• **Corinna Fleischmann**, Ph.D., P.E., C.S.B.A., Commander, USCG, Section Chief and Program Chair, (Permanent Commissioned Teaching Staff)

**Assistant Professors**
• **Brian Maggi**, M.S.C.E., P.E., P.M.P., Commander, USCG, (Permanent Commissioned Teaching Staff)
CDR Corinna Fleischmann, Ph.D., P.E., C.S.B.A., Commander, USCG

Civil Engineering, Section Chief
Associate Professor

Commander Corinna Fleischmann is the Section Chief and Program Chair for Civil Engineering at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. She has a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Connecticut, a M.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas, Austin, and a B.S. in Civil Engineering from the U.S. Coast
Courses Taught

- Environmental Engineering II
- Water Resources Engineering
- Coastal Resiliency
- Environmental Engineering I, Lecture and Lab
- Civil Engineering Design, Lecture and Project Advisor
- Construction Project Management, Lecture
- Civil Engineering Materials, Lecture and Lab
- Engineering Material Science, Lecture and Lab
- Strength of Materials, Lecture and Lab
- Statics and Engineering Design, Lecture
Selected Publications and Presentations


Maritime Studies Curriculum
The following courses are part of the core academic curriculum of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, in preparation for your first Coast Guard job as a commissioned officer. Cadets take a semester of Maritime Studies each academic year.

• **Fundamentals of Navigation**
• **Applications in Navigation**
• This course builds upon Fundamentals of Navigation and the experiences of 3/c summer. The goal is to introduce the concept of relative motion plotting to aid in preventing collisions at sea, and to build proficiency in voyage planning and as a navigation team member. This course culminates with cadets preparing and presenting a Navigation Brief to a panel of officers from across the Academy, preparing you not only for graduation but also for next summer's Coastal Sail Training Program.

• **Maritime Watch Officer**
• The Maritime Watch Officer explores knowledge and skills vital to successful performance as an Ensign. This course introduces new watch team skills, including electronic charting, RADAR, and using the bridge-to-bridge radio. Classroom discussions are reinforced and applied in the ship simulators and underway on the training vessels within a watch team construct. Team Coordination Training concepts are analyzed in group projects, where cadets investigate Coast Guard Cutter mishaps.

• **Professional Maritime Officer**
• **Directed Studies in Professional Maritime Studies Elective**
Summer in the Field

Less than 12 months after reporting to the Academy, you may find yourself involved in your first Coast Guard mission. That’s because cadets train aboard operational Coast Guard units during the summer. These units are located on the east and west coast, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and aboard ships that deploy to the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. Some cadets head to Coast Guard Air Stations to learn more about life as a pilot, while others work at Sectors, Stations and specialized units like the Marine Safety Center in Washington, D.C.
Marine & Environmental Sciences Curriculum

• FOURTH CLASS YEAR (Freshman)
  • Fall Semester
    • College Composition
    • American Government
    • Calculus I
    • Principles of Fitness and Wellness I
    • Swimming
    • Chemistry I
    • Fundamentals of Navigation

• Spring Semester
  • History of the USCG
  • Introduction to Computing
  • Cultural Perspectives
  • Calculus II
  • Principles of Fitness and Wellness II
  • Personal Defense I
  • Physics I
  • Chemistry II
THIRD CLASS YEAR (Sophomore)

**Fall Semester**
- Multivariable Calculus
- Lifetime Sports I: Racquetball
- Lifetime Sports II: Golf
- Marine Biology
- Meteorology
- Physics II
- Applications in Navigation Lab
- Organizational Behavior and Leadership

**Spring Semester**
- Differential Equations
- Marine Geochemistry
- Physical Oceanography
- Ships and Maritime Systems
- Macroeconomics
SECOND CLASS YEAR (Junior)

Fall Semester
• Law
• Probability and Statistics
• Geospatial Sciences I
• *Major Area Elective
• *Major Area Elective

Spring Semester
• Ethics
• Personal Defense II
• Lifetime Sports III: Tennis
• Maritime Watch Officer
• *MES Elective
• *Major Area Elective
• *Major Area Elective
FIRST CLASS YEAR (Senior)

Fall Semester
• Global Studies
• Selected Topics for the 100 Ton Master
• *Major Area Elective
• *Major Area Elective
• *Free Elective
• Physical Education

Spring Semester
• Principles of Electronic Communication Systems
• Petroleum and Oil Spill Management
• Fisheries Management
• Ethics
• Selected Topics for the 100 Ton Master Lab
• *MES Elective
• *Free Elective
• Physical Education
Spring 2020 Lecture Series

• 31 March (Tuesday)
  Mr. Kirk Yeager, Federal Bureau of Investigation

• 07 April (Tuesday)
  Dr. Benedette Adewale, USCG Research and Development Center

• 21 April (Tuesday)
  Dr. Christopher Moore, Center for Astrophysics, Harvard College Observatory and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

All presentations will be held in Dimick Auditorium from 2000-2100 on the respective dates.
Some USCGA Publications Available via DTIC
https://discover.dtic.mil/

2018 U.S. Coast Guard Service Academy Gender Relations Survey
Overview Review
Executive Summary

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) seeks to continually expand and improve sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and resources. The 2018 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2018 SAGR) is a key source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment within the Academy.

The 2018 SAGR was administered at each of the DoD Service Academies (United States Military Academy at West Point, United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy), as well as at the United States Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) and the United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA), both part of the Department of Homeland Security. The current report presents findings from USCGA.

Background and Methodology

The 2018 SAGR, conducted by the Health and Resilience (H&R) Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA), is the ninth of a series of surveys mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Sections 4361, 6980, and 9361, as amended by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2007. The survey results include the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination; students’ perceptions of Academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment; and the availability and effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

The USCGA’s weighted response weight for the 2018 SAGR was 77% (87% for women, 72% for men).
Summary of Topline Findings

This section reviews the topline findings for USCGA, including additional details about unwanted sexual contact experiences, estimates of sexual harassment and gender discrimination, and results related to the climate, culture, and sexual assault and sexual harassment training.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women at USCGA

Overall, nearly one in eight USCGA women (12.4%) experienced unwanted sexual contact since June 2017. This is a statistically significant increase compared to 2016 (4.4 percentage points
“Information is a basic human right and the fundamental foundation for the formation of democratic institutions.”

– Nelson Mandela
Scientiae Cedit Mare

Translated from Latin, the Academy motto Scientiae Cedit Mare means "The sea yields to knowledge". These words were established as the Academy's motto in 1902. As the center of academic life at the Academy, the library takes great pride in developing each Cadets' ability to improve their research skills in an ever-changing environment. These skills not only prepare the Cadets for further academic study, but are vital to their success as officers in the field.

The present-day library is located in Waesche Hall. Dedicated to Admiral Russell R. Waesche, the Hall opened in June of 1973. Waesche Hall was also designed with a wing to house a Coast Guard Museum and the capabilities for an educational media center.
Coast Guard History Course Guide

This guide will help you find resources to do an academically valid historical analysis of an artifact at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. You will produce an essay that explains:

What is the historical relevance and significance of your artifact for understanding Coast Guard history?

The artifact may be a painting, a street name, a building, or an actual relic or historical object found at the Academy. Include a brief description of the artifact and its location and use at least THREE written resources to explain the historical significance and context (who-what-when-where-why) of the artifact, or what the artifact depicts or represents.
Selected Books on Coast Guard History

These are a sample of the books on Coast Guard history available at the CGA Library. Some are on the Library's shelves and others are located in the Special Collection (CAGE). Items in the CAGE must be retrieved for you by Library staff and are available for IN LIBRARY USE. A few CAGE Items can be checked out. See library staff for details.

The United States Coast Guard and National Defense
by Thomas P. Ostrom
Call Number: CAGE HJ6645 .H5 089 2012
4 copies total - 2 copies available for check out

Guardians of the Sea by Robert E. Johnson
Call Number: CAGE HJ6645 .H5 J72 1987
Several copies available for check out
Websites with Coast Guard History Primary Source Content

NOTE: Many primary sources for history are freely available on websites. These include digitized newspapers, documents, photographs and more. It is especially important to evaluate the authenticity of these sources. This guide created by the reference division of the American Library Association provides helpful guidance on how to do so.

- **United States Coast Guard Historian’s Office**
  Collects and documents the history of each of today’s Coast Guard and its five predecessor agencies: the Revenue Cutter Service, the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON’S LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANING OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS

Treasury Department, June 4th, 1791

Sir:

As you are speedily to enter upon the duties of your station it becomes proper briefly to point them out to you. Accordingly I send you a copy of the Act under which you have been appointed, and which are contained your powers and the objects to which you are to attend, and I shall add such observations as appears to me requisite to guide you in fulfilling the intent of that act.

It may be observed generally that it will be in a partial manner, the province of the Revenue Cutter to guard Revenue laws from all infractions, or breaches, either upon the coasts or within the bays, or upon the rivers and other waters of the United States, previous to the anchoring of vessels within the harbors for which they are respectively destined.

Hence, it will be necessary for you from time to time to ply along the coasts in the neighborhood of your station, and to traverse the different parts of the waters which it comprehends. To fix yourself constantly or even generally at one position, would in a great measure defeat the purpose of the establishment. It would confine your vigilance to a particular spot, and allow full scope to fraudulent practices, everywhere else.
1872 Annual Report of Life-Saving Service

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Marine Bureau, November 21, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Revenue Marine for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, also of the Life-Saving Service for the same period, together with a statement of their present condition.

REVENUE MARINE.

At the beginning of the year the Revenue Marine consisted of twenty-five steam-vessels, (including two steam-launches,) and ten sailing-vessels, which, with the exception of two steamers upon the lakes, whose services were not required, were in commission and distributed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and upon the lakes, as follows:

ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.

The Mosswood, propeller, 140 tons, headquarters at Eastport, Maine, with cruising-grounds extending from the Saint Croix River to Mount Desert.

The J. C. Dobbin, schooner, 174 tons, headquarters at Castine, Maine, with cruising-grounds from Mount Desert to Rockland.

The Hugh McCulloch, side-wheel steamer, 330 tons, headquarters at Portland, Maine, with cruising-grounds from Rockland to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Mahoning, propeller, 375 tons, headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts, with cruising-grounds from Portsmouth to Holmes's Hole.

The Moccasin, propeller, 196 tons, headquarters at Newport, Rhode Island, with cruising-grounds from Holmes's Hole around Block Island to Stonington.

The Active, schooner, 120 tons, headquarters at New Bedford, Massachusetts, with cruising-grounds extending over Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound.

The James Campbell, schooner, 140 tons, headquarters at New London, Connecticut, with cruising-grounds from Block Island to Montauk Point and New Haven.
SECTION 5--TREATMENT OF BRIGHT WOODWORK

5-A. Standard finish of furniture and furnishings.--The finish of furniture and furnishings, including generally all joiner work of hardwood within compartments in the case of new construction, shall be as follows:

Mahogany:

Cabin, commanding officer's quarters and fleet commander's quarters, including the trim of entrances from other compartments.

White oak (golden oak finish):

Wardroom and warrant officers' quarters, offices, radio room, chart room where not an immediate part of the wheelhouse, emergency cabin, dispensary, sick bay, operating
Key Resources for Naval Architecture/Marine Engineering

- **Knovel Engineering and Science Electronic Books**
  Provides full-text access to an online collection of thousands of science and engineering reference books, standards and interactive tools.

- **David Taylor Model Basin Reports**
  Reports from the David Taylor Model Basin, physical copies held by MIT, digitized by MIT. Major research conducted at DTMB includes ship bow, hull and propeller design, ventilating fans, development of naval aviation, and computational methods for use in hydrodynamics.

- **National Technical Reports Library**
  As one of the world’s largest repositories of U.S. Government-sponsored research results, the new National Technical Reports Library (NTRL) offers fast and easy access to more than 2.2 million titles, with links to over 700,000 corresponding digitized full-text technical reports.

Need more help?
Send your questions to libnotification@uscga.edu
Library staff will respond to your question within one business day.
CGA Special Collections and Archives

Special Collections and Archives is open Monday-Friday except Federal Holidays.

8:00am - 4:00pm M-F by appointment only

To make an appointment, please contact:
Elisa Graydon, Special Collections Librarian

Email: elisa.p.graydon@uscgacadu
Telephone: (860) 444-8553
Finding Aids

The finding aids listed below represent a small portion of our collection. CGA Archival Collections are mainly comprised of materials about the history of the Coast Guard Academy. For archival material requests, please contact Elisa Graydon, Special Collections Librarian, elisa.p.graydon@uscga.edu or 860-444-8553.

- Commencement Finding Aid

Commencement Collection Finding Aid

This collection contains commencement programs, commencement addresses, podium books, letters, email correspondences, invitations, tickets, and commencement plans. It covers the planning and the execution of the commencement ceremonies held at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT from 1931- Present. There are commencement addresses in this collection made by Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, Ronald Reagan, George W. Bush, Barack Obama and Donald J. Trump, as well as Vice Presidents Hubert Humphrey and George H.W. Bush. Additionally, there are commencement addresses made by Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of State (1960), Douglas Dillon, Secretary of Treasury (1961), John A. Volpe, Secretary of Transportation (1969), and Janet Napolitano, Secretary of Homeland Security (2012). Many of these addresses are copies or printed versions found on the White House and Homeland Security websites. There are a few exceptions, such as, President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, John A. Volpe, Vice President George H.W. Bush, and President Ronald Reagan that are copies of the original addresses.

This collection also contains the commencement programs from 1931-2016, most of the programs are made with paper apart from the 1931 and 1932 programs which are made from leather. Not every program is included in this collection,
Locating Military Service Records

The Coast Guard Academy Special Collections & Archives does not retain Cadet or Military Personnel records.

For access to Military records, please visit the National Archives National Personnel Records Center website for information:

National Archives National Personnel Records Center, Accessing Military Personnel Records

Coast Guard Academy Cadet Records

The National Archives Boston in Waltham, Massachusetts houses Cadet Records from 1905-2005. These records are restricted due to privacy concerns.

US Coast Guard Academy Cadet Records, 1905-2005, National Archives

NOTE: Coast Guard Academy Special Collections does not access, store or provide any Cadet Records. Please Contact the National Archives for further assistance.
Selected Coast Guard Academy Cadet Records (some restricted) Courtesy: National Archives

Cadet Records

Additional Information About this Series

National Archives Identifier: 5605395

Creator(s): Department of Transportation. U.S. Coast Guard. U.S. Coast Guard Academy. 4/1/1967-3/1/2003 (Most Recent)

From: Record Group 26: Records of the U.S. Coast Guard, 1785 - 2005
To: Mr. Donald C. McNeil, 197 Maple St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Sir:

1. Hereewith are enclosed the following:
   3. Oath of Office Form.
   2. Transportation request No. 1.
   1. Department Circular No. 197.

2. Should you desire to accept this cadet appointment, accomplish the enclosed oath of office, in triplicate, as a cadet in the Coast Guard, and forward two copies to Headquarters, retaining the third.

3. Having accepted this appointment and taken the oath of office, comply with the enclosed travel order, directing...
From: Superintendent.
To: Cadet DLG, McNeil.
Subject: Orders.
Reference: (a) Headquarters letter 23 April, 1921 (74-531).
Inclosure: (1) Copy of reference (a).

1. In accordance with the instructions contained in reference (a) you are directed to proceed to New York, N.Y., via the New England Steamship Company (Norwich Line) on the steamer sailing from New London, Connecticut, on the night of 5 May, 1921, for the purpose of taking passage on the U.S.S. BYRO at Gravesend Bay, South Brooklyn, reporting on the BYRO on 4 May, 1921, for transportation to the Pacific Coast.

W. V. E. Jacobs.
May 13, 1922 letter from McNeil to Academy Superintendent Requesting Extension of Liberty to take a girl to a dance.

From: Cadet D.C. McNeil,  
To: Superintendent, Academy.  
Subject: Special Liberty.  

1. It is requested that I be granted special liberty at the completion of the graduation exercises Monday, May 15, 1922, to extend to 7:30 p.m. Monday, May 18, 1922.  

2. This liberty is requested in order that I may entertain the young lady whom I am going to escort to the dance. The young lady is coming down from Boston with Cadet Bergen’s mother and as Mrs. Bergen will, most likely, want as much time as possible with her son, it would be imposing on her kindness to expect her to entertain my partner all afternoon.  

3. I am on the first conduct grade.
Coast Guard Museum
U.S. Coast Guard Academy
15 Mohegan Avenue
New London, CT 06320-4195
(860) 444-8511
history@uscg.mil

Hours of Operation

Academic Year (September to May)
Monday through Friday: 0900-1600
Saturday: 1000-1600
Sunday: 1300-1600

Summer Hours
Monday through Friday: 0900-1600
Saturday (1st & 3rd of each month): 1000-1600

Closed all Federal holidays.

Special hours can be arranged with the curator.
Coast Guard Museum

The U.S. Coast Guard Museum, tucked away on the grounds of the picturesque U. S. Coast Guard Academy, is the public exhibition space for the Coast Guard Heritage Asset Collection. The Collection contains art and artifacts that span the two hundred and twenty-plus-year history of the United States' premier maritime service. Featuring everything from models of a series of early steamships to the 270-foot cutter that plies the waters of today, the exquisite craftsmanship captures the changes in ship design over the last two hundred years. For figurehead buffs and wood carvers alike, the museum offers a small but choice collection of carvings. Of special value is the original figurehead from the Coast Guard's training ship Eagle. One of the largest figureheads displayed in an American museum, it hangs as if mounted on the bow of a ship. Cannon, paintings, uniforms, and medals round out the displays. A stroll through the grounds of the Academy, watching the flag raising and lowering, attending a chapel service, reading the memorials in the park overlooking the Thames River, and, when available, walking the decks of barque Eagle and reviewing the Corps of Cadets, immerse those who come to the Academy in the history of the U.S. Coast Guard and its five predecessor agencies: the Revenue Cutter Service, the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Bureau of Navigation, and the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Visiting the U.S. Coast Guard Museum

The museum is located in Waesche Hall on the grounds of the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut. New London is located two hours south of Boston and two-and-a-half hours north of New York City along Interstate 95. The New London Train and bus station and the Long Island Ferry Terminal are only five minutes from the museum by car or taxi.

Admission to the museum is free but you will need a government-issued photo identification to enter the campus. Please note that due to Academy security procedures international visitors are requested to make an appointment with the Curator before visiting the museum. Contact the Historian’s Office for more information: History@uscg.mil.
Polar Operations & Bering Sea Patrols
Proposed Future Coast Guard Museum in New London - National Coast Guard Museum Association

Project Snapshot

Once built, the first-ever National Coast Guard Museum will educate, engage and inspire visitors, showing how the men and women of USCG have faithfully served our Nation since 1790 and how they continue to use state-of-the-art technology to protect our waterways, environment, and commerce.
Coast Guard Academy provides links to Coast Guard strategic planning documents
The U.S. Coast Guard has the enduring responsibility to safeguard the American people and promote our security in a complex and persistently-evolving maritime environment. We are a military service, a law enforcement organization, a regulatory agency, a first responder, and a member of the intelligence community. With unique authorities, broad jurisdiction, flexible operational capabilities, and an expansive network of domestic and international partnerships, the Coast Guard advances national security, economic prosperity, and global maritime influence.

While the missions of the Coast Guard have evolved over the last two centuries, our commitment to be “Always Ready” has remained steadfast.
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

The United States is a maritime Nation. With unfettered access to major oceans, internal waterways, deep-water ports, and protected straits and bays, we depend on the sea for our security and prosperity. To sustain its strength, America must protect its borders from unlawful intrusion and defend sovereignty while safeguarding and facilitating commerce. Our national and economic security depends on open trade, travel, and rules-based order. However, the vastness, immensity, and inherent challenges of governance over the maritime domain make it vulnerable to dangerous threats, including transnational crime, terrorist activity, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and territorial expansionism. These sources of maritime disorder have global reach and significant threat to U.S. national interests.

Keeping pace with the dynamic security environment and changing character of maritime operations, the Coast Guard faces new challenges in a resource-constrained budget climate.

Transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and other malicious non-state actors erode maritime governance, the rule of law, and regional stability. Networks thrive in crisis, leveraging instability to smuggle drugs, weapons, and people—wreaking havoc wherever they operate. Their nefarious activities with government institutions, stymie legitimate economic activity, and threaten peaceful citizens. TCOs threaten America’s neighbors and partners in the Western Hemisphere, driving migrants to our borders, emboldening human traffickers on our shores, and enabling the movement of narcotics into our communities. Left unbridled, TCOs will flourish and further erode maritime governance and regional order.

Another shift in the strategic environment is the return to great-power competition. Rival powers, such as China and Russia, are challenging rules-based international order through inter-state aggression, economic coercion, maritime hybrid warfare, gray zone activities, and overreaching territorial claims. Through their attacks, they are attempting to diminish American and partner nation influence and exploit areas of weakness. These near-peer competitors have undermined democratic institutions, escalated conflict, poached maritime resources, jeopardized access to critical sea lanes, and ultimately disrupted peaceful regions.

The security environment is also affected by the rising importance of the maritime domain—where adversarial nation states, non-state actors, and individuals are attacking our digital infrastructure and eroding the protections historically provided by our geographic borders. At the stroke of a key, rivals in many regions of the world can attack, disable, and alter our critical infrastructure and financial networks. These bad actors can unleash volatile malware that could devastate consequences worldwide. While improved interconnectivity extends our capabilities, we must be wary of the corresponding increase in risk.

Rapid technological advancements are changing the character of maritime operations. The accelerating pace of innovation manifests itself through increasingly complex vessels, high traffic volumes, and greater demand...
Mission
To increase the effectiveness of governance in the Arctic by promoting research and academic thought, broadening collaborative partnerships, and educating future leaders about the complexities of this unique region.

Objectives
Pursue rigorous academic research on ocean/maritime and Arctic policy and strategy
Facilitate collaboration and partnerships among the Coast Guard, other federal agencies, academia, and the Arctic and international communities
Provide a venue to host visiting scholars and military and civilian experts
Educate future Coast Guard officers
Implementation Initiatives

Initiative 1: Enhance Arctic Operations and Exercises

Initiative 2: Improve Maritime Domain Awareness

Initiative 3: Ensure Arctic Surface and Air Capabilities with Associated Infrastructure

Initiative 4: Improve Arctic Communications Capabilities

Initiative 5: Implement International Maritime Organization Polar Code

Initiative 6: Promote Arctic Waterways Management

Initiative 7: Support Arctic Council and U.S. Chairmanship

Initiative 8: Advance the Arctic Coast Guard Forum

Initiative 9: Support a Center for Arctic Study and Policy

Initiative 10: Establish an Arctic Policy Board

Initiative 11: Create an Arctic Fusion Center

Initiative 12: Create an Arctic Maritime Assistance Coordination Center

Initiative 13: Strengthen Marine Environmental Response in the Arctic
Initiative 2: Improve Maritime Domain Awareness

Coast Guard Office of Intelligence Plans & Policy (CG-25)

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) encompasses anything associated with the global maritime domain that could impact the safety, security, economy, or environment of the United States. MDA is not a mission or a program, but the product of a diverse set of capabilities which support all levels of decision-making across all Coast Guard, interagency, industry, and private partner missions and operations.

MDA requires gathering and synthesizing large amounts of information from disparate sources in a timely and comprehensive manner, and disseminating that information to operational commanders and other partners, enabling collaborative planning and coordinated operations. Effective MDA requires collaboration among all levels of government as well as the private sector and international stakeholders.

The Coast Guard’s Arctic MDA requirements are based in the principles of Coast Guard operations and are no different than what we require throughout the rest of our areas of responsibility:

- Information for safe vessel operations, including positions and intentions of all vessels
- Information on vessel crew and passengers, and cargo carried if applicable
- Pollution detection and tracking capability
- Weather and environmental observations, including ice reconnaissance
- Living Marine Resource awareness
- Awareness of human activity and infrastructure
- C4ISR and C4IT systems combined with highly-trained personnel capable of producing MDA products quickly

The National Strategy for the Arctic Region designates the Coast Guard as the lead agency for enhancing Arctic MDA. The challenges to awareness in the Arctic include the harsh operating environment, extreme distances between operating areas and support facilities, poor reliability of communications, limited sensing capabilities, lack of logistics infrastructure to support operations, and limited resources available to support these operational needs.

Overcoming these challenges will require strong partnerships with interagency,
China’s Strategic Interests in the Arctic

by

Commander William G. Dwyer III
United States Coast Guard

Under publication review:
Joint Force Quarterly, NDU Press
3rd Place Paper, 2015 Secretary of Defense National Security Essay Competition

United States Army War College
Class of 2015
The Bering Strait: Reducing Risk Through International Cooperation and Capability Improvements

Brown University Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs

United States Coast Guard Academy Center for Arctic Study and Policy

World Wildlife Fund Arctic Program
Selected Coast Guard Base Locations-Guam is 2,000 miles from strategically important south China Sea. There is Coast Guard representation in Canberra, AU & a Coast Guard Marine Inspection Detachment in Singapore.
Holdridge and Mamay Earn All-Region Honors

May 26, 2021

Sophomore Caleb Holdridge and junior Paul Mamay have earned Full Story
MEN'S SPORTS

BASEBALL
MEN'S BASKETBALL
MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY
FOOTBALL
MEN'S LACROSSE
PISTOL
RIFLE
MEN'S ROWING
SAILING
MEN'S SOCCER
MEN'S SWIMMING & DIVING
MEN'S TENNIS
MEN'S TRACK & FIELD
WRESTLING

WOMEN'S SPORTS

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL
WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY
WOMEN'S LACROSSE
PISTOL
RIFLE
WOMEN'S ROWING
SAILING
WOMEN'S SOCCER
SOFTBALL
WOMEN'S SWIMMING & DIVING
WOMEN'S TRACK & FIELD
WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL
NCAA Division III Program
Participate in New England Men’s and Women’s Athletic Conference. Other conference members include:

Babson College, Clark University, Emerson College, MIT, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Springfield College, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Affiliate Members include: Simmons College, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Maine Maritime Academy, Norwich University, the Catholic University of America
January 22, 2021 China enacts law giving its Coast Guard greater authority to defend what it sees as sovereignty and maritime rights. Other countries have enacted laws giving their Coast Guards greater use of force authority. Source: CSIS Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative (AMTI) [https://amti.csis.org/force-majeure-chinas-coast-guard-law-in-context/](https://amti.csis.org/force-majeure-chinas-coast-guard-law-in-context/)

### Use of Force Rules for Select National Coastguards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Authorized when facing imminent danger to coast guard assets, lives, or the lives of others</th>
<th>Authorized against vessels attempting to flee or resisting arrest</th>
<th>Authorized to defend sovereignty or sovereign rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Some cases</td>
<td>Some cases</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Some cases</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of U.S. Coast Guard Academy

Information Resources

• Learning about history of U.S. Coast Guard and Academy’s curricular and research programs

• Learn about family & friends who may have attended the Academy.

• Gaining enhanced understanding of Coast Guard’s role in search and rescue, maritime science, and various areas of national security policy including counterdrug operations.

• Increasing awareness of Coast Guard’s role in “gray zone warfare” defined by National Defense University as “characterized by intense political, economic, informational, and military competition more fervent in nature than normal steady state diplomacy.” “Unconventional Warfare in the Gray Zone,” Joint Force Quarterly, 80, 1st Quarter 2016, p. 102.

• China and Russia are increasingly using gray zone warfare by using maritime forces such as Coast Guards, Maritime Militias, or fishing fleets to achieve geopolitical objectives without provoking full-scale military responses from U.S. and its allies. Be attentive to national Coast Guard operations in Arctic Ocean, South China Sea, and other global waterways. Interactions between national Coast Guards and foreign fishing fleets which have been used for military purposes e.g. “The Strategic Significance of the Chinese Fishing Fleet,” Military Review, 101 (3)(May/June 2021): 32-42.
CGA resources may also be used in studying Arctic security matters along with the newly created Ted Stevens Center for Arctic Security Studies announced by DOD on June 9, 2021 as part of FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act.

Questions?