

It. Schubert sent you today the psy dogs.
513 H St., nw
Wash., D.C.
7/27/48

Additional data was sent you today or air corps recruitment from
Technician R. Yarmon
Office of the Surgeon
Armored Force Headquarters
Fort Knox, Ky.

Dear Mr. Yarmon,
Army Classification System, tests, etc. Dr. Hinman, the psychologist of this
division, sent you this information today. I would have had it for you

This letter will reply to both of your letters of 7/23, the first of which
Max Lehman wanted me to get for you and a list of odds and ends he sent me
to get for you on 7/23.

First, about the Station List in the letter of the 23rd and the
two numbered and I unnumbered questions:

The WAAC's are sending all the info you wanted and some other stuff I thought
you might want or need. Applications for officer candidacy have closed. In the
future, officer applicants will come from the auxiliary. They are sending
you this material today. Likewise, they are sending you material on the
socialist divisions.

The Marshall Andrews series in the Washington Post: The book would have been
Re physical requirements; The Selective Staff is no longer accurate or valid,
so I didn't bother to go to the Government Printing Office to get it. They are
now giving merely "screening" exams, as you possibly know. However, if you
are interested you'll find it at your place in Mobilization Regulation
of MR1-9 as they refer to it. Other data you wanted in this connection
sent you today by Col Merten. He sent you nothing on air corps ground
commissions because this is identical with the requirements for air corps
officers, he said.

for which they happen at the time, no more needed.

Lt. Schubert sent you today the pay dope.

WR . . 28 H 818

From last weeks requests off you from [unclear]

Additional data was sent you today on air corps recruitment from the Aviation Cadet Section, Gravelley Point.

Army Classification System, tests, etc. Dr. Bingham, the psychologist of this division, sent you this information today. I would have had it for you Sat.

but ML gave [unclear] undoubtedly the same [unclear] he got from someone else.

Army Schools, training, etc. Col Peixotto, after pontificating at some length,

after throwing a little [unclear] into the pot, a Star Line threat as to what would happen to you if you didn't submit your copy in advance to the Army.

BFR. - all this unsolicitedly and with no provocation, quitted down after I had assured him you had done everything according to the book and said they

had practically nothing on what you wanted. He referred me to the American Council on Education. I spoke to Dr. Chambers there, and he's sending you

all this material today. Likewise, they are sending them on all services.

The Marshall Andrews series in the Washington Post: The book would have been a lot cheaper and much more complete. You will note certain days are missing.

No copies are available. This, too, was sent today. However, if you

Lt. Schubert said he'd send you what he could re your query on the back of the letter on the Coast Guard. It should have gone out this morning. I gather

he'll give you most of what you want. In addition, he said the following things:

Men between 18 and 20 have a choice; others are assigned in the occupations for which they happen, at the time, to be most needed.

What are the requirements?

He thinks he has already read the requirements on schools, camps, posts and states.

As to what they teach, this is impossible. They use the Dept of Labor job classification, and at the moment they teach 4200 of the 6000 classified jobs. This means that of all the occupations in the US, the Army is currently teaching about 70% of them. Obviously, he can't supply the list. If he could, it would be inaccurate, perhaps in major respects, tomorrow, it is being modified that fast. In addition to this, they teach the basic things of which you know.

I believe you are right, they are teaching them along, but it has to be suitable for photoengraving.

And that brings us to the Coast Guard, both with regard to your queries and the list of occupations. I will take them first.

Whatever literature they have was mailed to you late this afternoon. They have less literature than anyone else, and the best stuff is wrong and is being rewritten. It will be available too late to be of any value to you. I spent the afternoon with the guy who is rewriting it, and below is what he had to say.

How does the Coast Guard classification system work? Application is made in any Coast Guard station in the post. (XXXX) most large cities and towns, and the post office people usually know where the closest one is when there is no station.

What are the requirements? American citizenship, between 17-55 years of age, physical examination same as Navy, except a little more rigorous in that they require at least 20/30 vision at least 75% color perception.

How does the Coast Guard classification system work, tests, etc.?

Mate. In civilian life must

have been registered pharmacist or registered nurse. Small services, great responsibility. Don't have or want doctors. They use US public Health Service.

Does the recruit go to school for recruits? Yes, Immediately upon induction.

he is sent to one of several basic camps, where he is taught fundamental

military and nautical subjects. These are known as the School of the Soldier,

where he is taught identically the same things they teach any Army rookie,

and the School of the Navy, where he is taught "marlinespike seamanship",

that is, the art of knot making, splicing and the general use of rope and

line of various sizes aboard ship. In other words, practical seamanship.

What occupations are there in the Coast Guard? (and here I point out there

is considerable overlapping in the questions and their answers. Beyond that and

primary there are ratings identical with those of the USN. Also Gasparotto tail end

mate, who in the CG is also a plumber; Mastaxx Machinists Mate, who is a

combination of master mechanic and practical marine engineer, capable of main-

taining and operating gas and diesel motors or engines, with natural require-

ments applying thereto (whatever that means, that's what he said); aviation

branch has commissioned personnel as pilots supported by petty officers who

compose the ground and service crews. They are "aviation machinists mate"

and "metalmiths". Responsible for maintenance of plane, motor, body, wheel, seat work

ing etc. (ZZZZ) Both are required to adequate comparable experience in civilian life

life before acceptance (see also below). "Photographic Petty Officer" is one

one who both takes develops and prints pictures. These jobs are hard to get

because the applicants must be able to work under usual conditions at sea

and in the air. In addition, this is a small branch of the service, and the

opportunities are rather limited. Pharmacists Mate. In civilian life must

have been registered pharmacist or registered nurse. Small services, great

responsibility. Don't have or want doctors. They use US public Health Service.

How does the Coast Guard classification system work, etc.?

Hence you can see that the... of the Army and Navy... diagnosis and treatment... nearest marine hospital... as analysts, X-Ray operators... Cooks and Bakers... they don't want... Candidates must be able... must be grounded in practical dietetics, etc. They may have to feed up to 100 men at a time... Yeoman is the clerical worker of service... dictation and typing... Storekeeper. Similar to yeoman. Must be able to type and be skilled in bookkeeping, accounting, auditing, etc. Radioman. Should be able to... code, must be able to... in simple repair... installation. Branching... can get specialty ratings. Telephone Men, must be experienced in installation of telephoning and equipment... also have some openings... and use of... Electrician. Exactly what... make instal... Musicians. Next... Printers. At this point he added a few outside comments which will do you as much good

here as elsewhere... for those... experience... used shorthand... Men applying from outside the service must remember that... have both specialist and military training... capable of... taken one of these... ground stacks... In the service there are 4 "rates", "right-arm rates" and "left-arm rates"... The right-arm rate... The right-arm rate is what... in service... These are the... gunner's mate... Boatswain... language... there is this... learned only... for instance... The quartermaster... a... the direction of the officer.. He is charged with the upkeep... of charts, instruments... The signalman is an expert in visual communication... blinkers, etc., must be able to both send and receive. Also, he must know... the meaning of all... who may have done a turn in the Signal Corps. He, like the other three

as is by the Navy, as a rule...

he becomes eligibly for an examination after he has been at this station for

a while, and upon the successful completion of the exam he becomes a "rate".

"rates" must be able, in an emergency to perform their various jobs.

What schools does the Coast Guard conduct?

Having enlisted as an apprentice at \$50.00 a month the man is immediately

sent to a CG camp for basic training and schooling. Here he spends 4 months,

after which he is promoted to seaman second class at a basic pay of \$54.00

a month. (More about schools below). He has an option of becoming an appren-

tice seaman or a fireman 3rd class, actually, but the CG expresses a strong

preference for the seaman because the shift from this training to fireman is

very easy and the basic training includes marine stuff the fireman's course

does not include and it is easy to go from seaman to fireman after

completion of the course. From the day he leaves the school he becomes a sea-

man second class (or fireman) he is on his own. There are no automatic

promotions. However, he'll find the CG will encourage him in every way

to advance, both in rank and salary. There are two broad ways in which he can

advance, school and manual training. To advance to his immediate

superior if or the morale officer and applies to the schools.

His record, character, personality, etc. are checked by them, and if they rank

him a good risk, and a likely success, he is forwarded to school, that is,

he is assigned the duty of going to the school where he is situated in the

subject he has selected. Upon the successful completion of the school course he

becomes a petty officer. This is done by the commanding officer of the camp and

things as certificates and other matters. The rates, they will request and under

conditions similar to those above, making a copy of the approval of superior

officers, be assigned to shore duty. The term is used

as it is by the Navy, as an indication of a man's status.

he becomes eligibly for an examination after he has been at this station for

a while, and upon the successful completion of the exam he becomes a "rate".

as it is by the Navy. As a result of this examination he becomes eligible for an examination after he has completed his training.

This same thing, with adaptations, is true of becoming a boatswain mate. Progression is like this: apprentice seaman to second class seaman to

first class seaman to petty officer third class, called "coxswain's mate" to boatswain mate. However, in this case experience and the record made on

active duty count for 90%. This is because the knowledge of seamanship comes from experience which can be gotten only at sea. While at sea the

"striker" takes a "correspondence course" from the Coast Guard Institute at New London. This mail course is given free and he must pass the questions

asked at the end. They also supply him with those few books in which he can find some of the knowledge. Correspondence courses are likewise open to others

besides strikers for bosun. Yeoman's mates, signalmen and quartermasters can now attend special courses

now being given at all the training camps. More below. What are the subjects taught in these schools? Except for what appears

elsewhere they would not apply except that they taught him what he had to know. I hope there is more than one school in the staff

and under separate cover this afternoon. How long are the courses? They vary, but actually,

they not only vary with the course but also with the days. Where are the schools located? The Coast Guard has schools on

both coasts and specialists training the camps and these schools. There is a

the districts coincide with the Navy districts and was told they can't give it to me

and was told they can't give it to me. Is there such a thing as a specialist's rating in the Navy? What are the rates of pay in the various classifications in the Navy?

I asked for them and they didn't have them. This is the information available in NY. See below.

What are the methods of becoming an officer?

Broadly, there are 3: Graduation from the Coast Guard Academy, three- year trick. All enlistments are for the duration, however long or short. As rapidly as possible after the war they will be given general releases. However, men who want to enlist in the regular regular CG then will be allowed to, and their current service will count. The Reserve is all in and is by far the largest part of the CG. Details of the post-war enlist- ments of such men have not yet been worked out.

That answers the questions Max asked me to get answered for you. At least it answers them so far as the CG here is concerned. By the way, the NY to which they kept referring me, and I'll tell Max this, too, is Coast Guard Public Relations Office, 44 Whitehall St., Lt. Robert R. Edge and Lt. Comdr. V.J. Charte, Recruiting officer.

Now for your letter: Paragraphs one and two are answered in the stuff mailed separately. Paragraph 3: Part is answered above, part in the stuff sent. In addition they told me this: Men can be take an examination -old- before doing anything or going to anybody. This exam covers seamanship, navigation, maintenance of ship, supervision of crews, etc. If they can pass this they get commissions. Men who meet the requirements for the officer's training school need make application only for transfer to them (above).

Paragraph 4: Answered above and or sent today.
Paragraph 5: Yes unless replaced in the mailing today.

Add to your 3 above: Warrant officers who have spent years in the service and have become... promotion is to... ties. If they pass this and a... good personal records they can be and are certified to

Broadly, there are 3: Graduation from the Coast Guard Academy, a school

similar to Annapolis or West Point, except that admission ages are lower

(17 up). Forms, etc, not included in today's mailing available at any CG

station or recruiting place or in NY (below). Then there are the two

ways above: special training and experience with good character and

record, etc.

The next questions, in so far as they are not answered in the material I

sent this afternoon, can be answered only in NY, and this, too, is true of

most of the remaining questions. They claim to have given me all available

information that they have here.

What are the requirements for officership? How does one apply for a commission

in the CG, apart from applying for seaman service? What tests are given the

prospective officer? What procedure does he go through? What are the rates of

pay in each officer category? What is the hierarchy of titles?

How does one advance in the Coast Guard? Answered above, experience and/or

training). What are the duties of the various Coast Guard jobs? Pamphlet

sent on this that are the various branches of the service? Above. In addition,

there are two major divisions: seagoing and shore. They are interchangeable.

Shore duty includes patrol and security work, etc.

Organization chart? Hasn't one, and one won't be ready for at least a month.

Is there extra pay for hazardous duty? Yes. Flight duty pays on the same basis

as the Navy, 20% over the base pay for the men at sea. Also, men on shore

jobs where they are not housed and fed by the service are given a per diem

to cover their expenses. Various other matters are covered above.

Listing and recruitment of officers? Recruiting stations (see above).

What are the differences between the Coast Guard and the CG Reserve?

Broadly there are no differences today. It is not possible to enlist for a

commission in the Reserve.

at

personal histories and records in the service they are certified to a warrant. There are only two people who can certify to a ~~warrant~~ warrant: The President of the U.S. and the Secretary of the Navy (before the war the Secretary of the Treasury, under whom the CG then was). Beyond a warrant is a chief warrant, who is next to God and retirement alone!

Your 6th par. In addition to what I have said above, and you now know they refuse to answer simple questions on schools for "security" reasons: Every district, and they are the same as Naval Districts, has a training camp and various attached schools. There has been great expansion and none of the literature approximates the teaching facilities of today. Entirely aside from this, all of their literature seems somewhat less than true today, and they are trying to catch up.. The correspondence is described in as much detail as they will give above. Generally, having passed a correspondence course, ^{course} they or their superiors determine whether or not they continue.

And now I'll have to apologize for bearing you with such a long letter.

However, they admitted their literature was inadequate or nonexistent and a guy spent an afternoon giving me this, in fact, working even after hours. I must also apologize for the condition of this letter, but it is late and I still have to write Max. I won't have a chance to read it and still get it in the mail to you tonight so it goes uncorrected. I presume all the mistakes are typos. It looks as though you will have more queries so please get them here posthaste because I'll be out of town next week. If you have queries that will reach here after the 31st, Ensign Pell, Room 8014, 1300 E. St, nw, Coast Guard Public Relations, will undertake to reply to them on the day he gets them. This dope from him and his assistant.

oyrs

Harold Weisberg