

U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**United States  
Coast Guard**

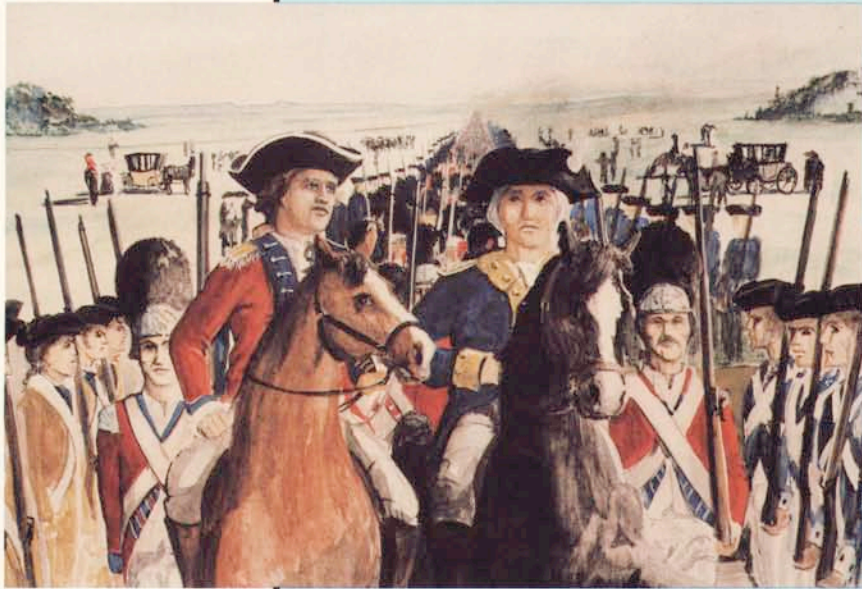


# TRADITION & TRAINING



**Reserve Training Center  
Yorktown, Virginia**





This booklet is a publication of the  
USCG Reserve Training Center,  
Yorktown, Virginia. It was  
prepared by the RTC Training  
Division staff.

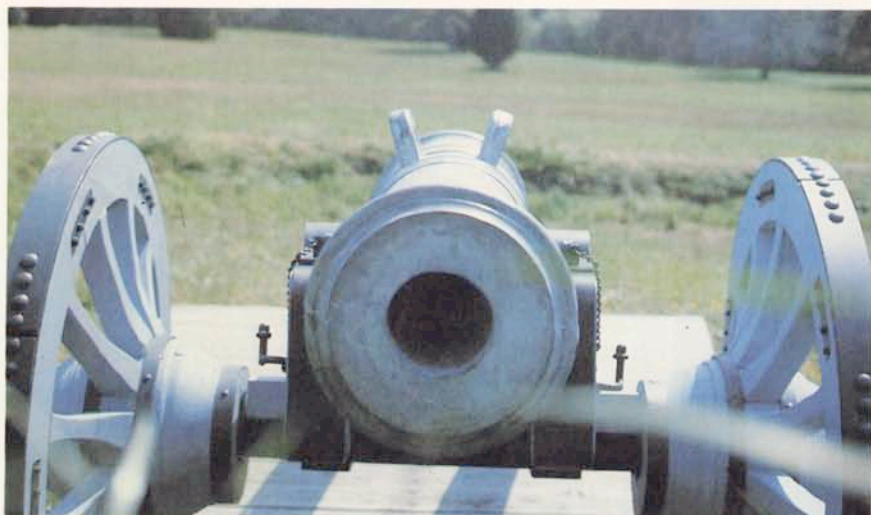


## THE TRADITION...

A scenic if insignificant tidal stream, scarcely different from the countless others which form the Chesapeake region's aquatic network, trickles off to the south-southwest near the mouth of the placid York River. It is called Wormley Creek, and despite its muddy low-tide shoreline and generally turbid appearance, it is navigable. The waters of the creek, and those of the York to the north, long ago patiently cut into the gently-rolling countryside to form a tiny peninsula of less than a thousand acres, a bucolic finger of land blanketed by pines and, later, imposing stands of broadleaf hardwoods. Lying as it does at the easternmost tip of what is known as Virginia's "historic triangle" (formed by the colonial communities of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown), this site now encompasses the grounds of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, and is linked with the American experience since its earliest days.

In 1630 a 752 acre portion of the peninsula was patented to Sir John Harvey, the early and reportedly dictatorial Governor of Virginia. Although Harvey apparently did not choose to settle here, and indeed due to bankruptcy had to give up his holdings a short time thereafter, others did so readily. Having been given a "glebe," or grant, for 200 acres of land to support the parish, Anglican churchwardens caused to be built a small, wooden frame house of worship near the incipient village known as "Yorke." In use by 1642, this church saw buried in its chancel a Major William Gooch, King's Councillor and a member of the House of Burgesses who died in 1655 at the age of twenty-nine. An apparatus for the making of bricks was erected, a ferry began operation between the settlement at Wormley Creek and Tindall's Point across the river, and it is speculated that an "ordinary" (or inn) was opened for business to accommodate travelers. With the more-or-less permanent leasing in 1658 of the home of one of its citizens for sessions of the court, Yorke Village was effectively accorded the status of county seat, and soon witnessed the attendant and necessary addition of a jail, stocks, pillory, and ducking stool. When a second parish church, made of brick and substantially larger, was constructed on the site of the first in 1667, it was clear that the pioneer settlement of Yorke had developed into the social, administrative, and religious center of the area.

Such exalted status for the community, however, was not destined to last. For whatever reasons, in 1677 the county court was relocated towards Williamsburg in the west, and activity within "Olde Yorke" declined as a consequence. A major blow was dealt in 1691 when, in response to an act of assembly, fifty acres were purchased for the establishment of a port roughly two miles up the York River, at what began to be known as "Yorktown" proper. A definitive indication of the growing economic importance of Yorktown's superior deep-water facilities over the shallow and limited landings at the mouth of Wormley Creek was the building of



a third parish church, called Grace Church, in 1697 on the bluffs overlooking the new port. Irrevocably moribund, the original village gradually fell into ruin, the fertile land around it given over to the raising of domestic animals and the growing of tobacco.

Life was relatively quiet until daybreak on September 28, 1781, when a resolute cadre of Colonial and allied soldiers, under the command of George Washington and the French General Rochambeau, set out from Williamsburg to meet in battle British forces ensnared at Yorktown. The events of the siege of General Lord Cornwallis' position need hardly be recounted, save that for twenty-one days the rumble and whistle of cannon, musket, and mortar echoed over the fields "where

independence was won." Although no actual fortifications had been constructed within the area presently held by the Reserve Training Center, supply lines between Cornwallis' beleaguered position ashore and a remnant British fleet anchored in the river most probably crisscrossed the land, which had been sold in 1768 to Augustine Moore of Yorktown. Literally "holed up" in Yorktown's sandstone caves, unable to cross the river to Gloucester and safety, and pounded incessantly by allied fire coming ever nearer, General Cornwallis faced the inevitable. The terms of capitulation were negotiated in Mr. Moore's house, just outside of the gate to the Reserve Training Center. British troops, accompanied by mercenaries of the Empire, marched out of Yorktown defeated and humiliated,

passing through a double cordon of American and French soldiers while on their way to Surrender Field to lay down their arms. Quiet reigned once more over the surroundings.

That serenity was threatened during the War Between the States, when Major General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac fortified the area near the mouth of Wormley Creek as part of yet another siege line around Yorktown. Expected attacks never materialized, however, as Confederate forces retreated to Richmond. The fortifications became important as defensive positions to be used by the Union in the event Southern troops left Richmond and tried to regain the strategic Tidewater area. This turned out not to be the case and no major battles were fought during the civil conflict.

Yorktown was to again host a military presence in the twentieth century. In 1917, 400 acres on the small peninsula were purchased by the Navy Department to serve as a fuel depot, with construction of the facility beginning in 1918. The Atlantic fleet, lying at anchor in the York River, as well as other marine and aviation resources in the Navy's inventory took on many millions of gallons of fuel oil and gasoline in subsequent years. The site was first used for training purposes when the Navy established its Mine Warfare School just one year prior to the entry of the United States into the maelstrom of World War II, and most of the remaining wood buildings on the present station were put up at that time. While the Navy retained the use of a fuel storage area and loading pier, the Coast Guard took possession of the site in 1959 when the Mine Warfare School was relocated, and in July of that year the Reserve Training Center was officially commissioned.

The Coast Guard has changed greatly since its forerunner, the Revenue-Marine, was created in 1790 at the behest of Alexander Hamilton (first Secretary of the Treasury and, incidentally, a hero of Yorktown) as a service of cutters with the mission of bringing to a halt smuggling activities which threatened the economy of the infant nation. The land upon which the Reserve Training Center sits likewise witnessed change: of settlement, of war, of progress - and as a unit of the nation's oldest continuous seagoing service (the Continental Navy was disbanded after the Revolution), "RTC" has diligently continued the recognition and preservation of our heritage. In 1975 an archeological excavation of the "Yorke Village" area was contracted for by the Reserve Training Center as a project in conjunction with America's Bicentennial. These surveys uncovered post holes, structural stains, and numerous artifacts, such as clay pipes and iron tool fragments, at the village site itself, while a faint outline of the first parish church and a section of brick wall from the second were revealed and duly marked by the Virginia Historic Landmarks



Commission. As for Major Gooch's sepulcher, its marker is cited as the second oldest legible tombstone in the Commonwealth, and may in fact denote the oldest marked grave of a military man in this



country. On the 18th of October 1981, another double cordon, this time of sailors rather than soldiers, was formed in Yorktown when over 700 Coast Guard men and women in full dress uniform lined the route between RTC's gate and the head of the quarter-mile pier. Passing between them, to the sound of cannon fired in salute and celebration, were President Reagan of the United States and President Mitterand of France, on their way to the French naval vessel **DeGrasse** to confer and confirm an alliance cemented by victory two hundred years ago. The memory of colonization and struggle has always found fitting expression at the Reserve Training Center, and the observance of tradition endures.

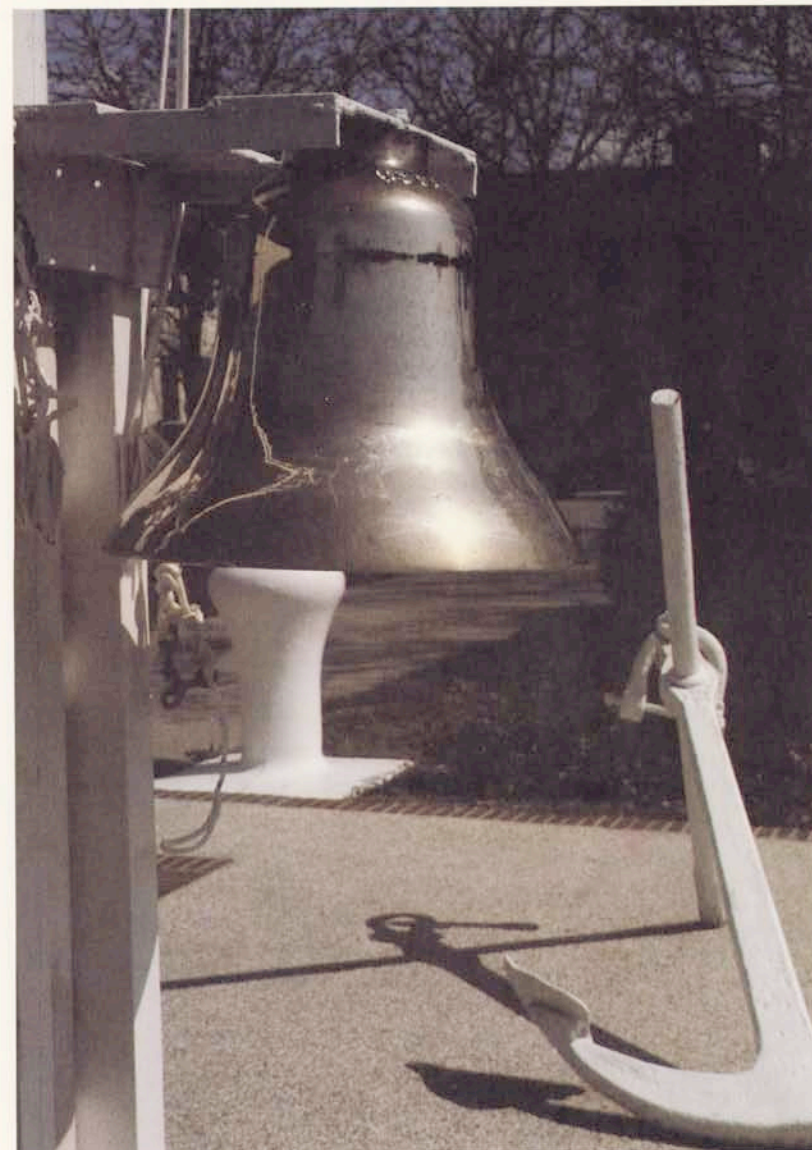


Concurrently, of course, the mission of training - the very best that the Coast Guard has to offer - has maintained its preeminence. Thousands of members of the Coast Guard family - Reserves, Regulars, and Auxiliarists - come to Yorktown each year to receive quality instruction in any of a number of general or specialized programs. In addition, RTC is honored to host as trainees many personnel from the other armed services, a variety of state and federal agencies, and from foreign countries with which we share common purposes, who acknowledge the value and professional character of the courses made available to them. To accommodate an increasing influx of students, the Reserve Training Center embarked on a vigorous and far-sighted effort to upgrade quarters and classroom facilities in particular, a progressive

undertaking which continues today. Drawing from the expertise and experience to be found "in the field," the Training Division of RTC is staffed with officer and enlisted instructors selected on the basis of demonstrated proficiency and leadership; complementing the military faculty are full-time civilian specialists in education, personnel psychology, and visual information. Physical resources include, among others, a comfortable library well-stocked with a variety of publications from best-sellers to technical manuals; state-of-the-art audio, video, photographic laboratories and equipment; firing range and armory (for instruction and qualification in the use of service ordnance); and a 140-foot icebreaking tug, representing a new class of vessel recently added to the Coast Guard's cutter fleet.

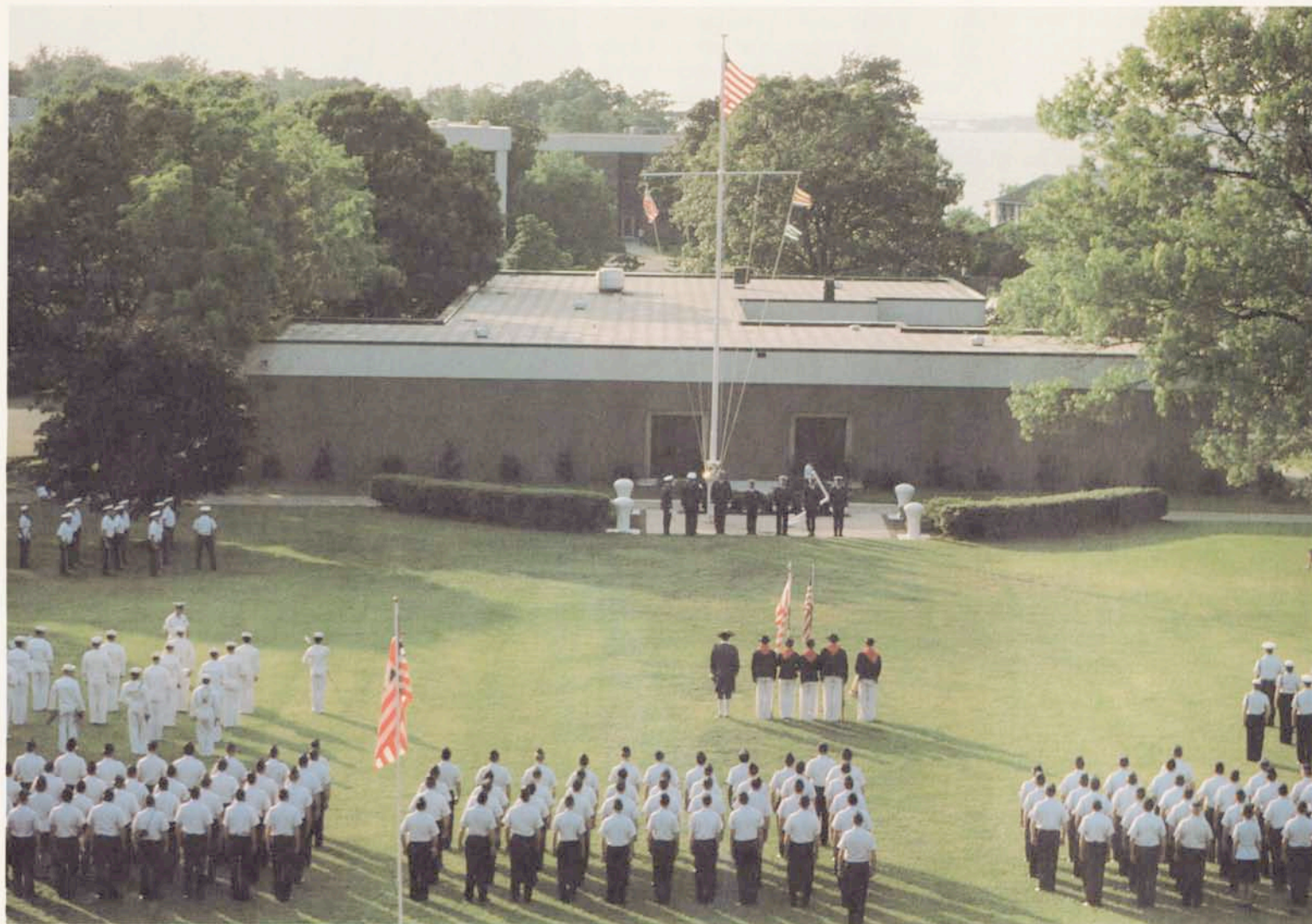


The Reserve Training Center takes to heart the motto of our Service, "Semper Paratus," in that we stand "always ready" to contribute our time and talents toward the production of proud, confident, and competent graduates. Student enrollment at present is apportioned among the eight schools which comprise the Training Division; a short description of each follows.



# ...THE TRAINING

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A seagoing jack-of-all-trades, the boatswain's mate is the one who runs the deck on Coast Guard cutters and drives our small boats in support of our various missions, from conducting law enforcement boardings to prosecuting search-and-rescue cases. Prior to May of 1979, however, nonrated personnel seeking to become Boatswain's Mates had to learn their trade primarily "on-the-job," having few if any places to turn for formal instruction in seamanship, navigation, and leadership until the establishment of the Boatswain's Mate (BM) School at that time. Filling the need for measured yet thorough classroom training, the school's "A" course prepares enlisted persons to perform as junior petty officers in the Boatswain's Mate rating. Among other things, students are expected to meet the standards for boat crewman and must pass an examination in nautical Rules of the Road (provided by the Coast Guard Institute) prior to graduation, and are also afforded the opportunity to take their tests in basic military requirements. Just as important is the evaluation of petty officer potential that trainees must undergo, which may be demonstrated through such positions as class leader, master-at-arms, honor platoon member, or sports coordinator. Instruction in advanced navigation and seamanship is available through Boatswain's Mate School's "C" course, wherein students are groomed to take on critical small boat coxswain duties after becoming familiar with local operating areas.

## BOATSWAIN'S MATE SCHOOL



For those Coast Guard Reservists coming aboard on active duty for training, two-week sessions in Small Boat Operations, Boatswain's Mate Basic, Boatswain's Mate Advanced, and Reserve Enlisted Basic Indoctrination are arranged for as necessary. All Boatswain's Mate courses, as well as many provided by other RTC schools, are supported by actual time underway on vessels attached to the Wormley Creek Small Boat Section which, with its six 41-foot utility boats and eleven 31-foot port security boats, oversees the largest single unit small boat fleet in the Coast Guard. "The Creek" also lends assistance to the Fifth Coast Guard District in emergency situations (RTC does not have formal search-and-rescue responsibility) and maintains liaison with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, law enforcement agencies, marine industry, and the local boating public. At any time during the day, a flotilla of swift white cutters with the familiar red Coast Guard slash may be observed on the York River. Aboard are students, constantly drilling and honing skills in piloting, towing, firefighting, and man overboard procedures, practicing for the "real thing" which they will assuredly encounter in the field.

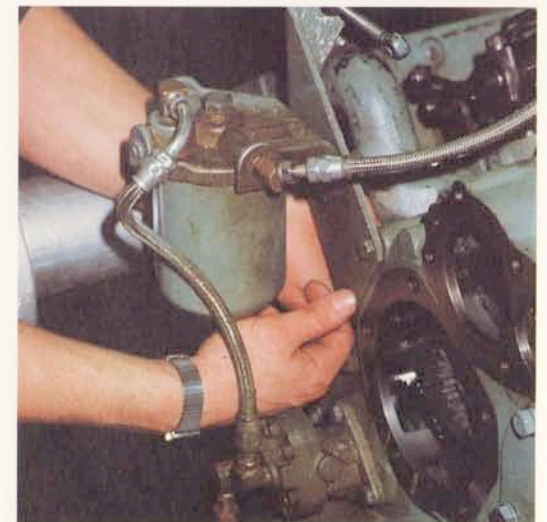
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# ENGINEERING SCHOOL

After nearly ten years of planning and four of actual curriculum development, the Coast Guard's Engineering School is "on the line" and offering nearly thirty courses of instruction of primary value to personnel in the Machinery Technician (MK) rating. Included are such varied subjects as hydraulics, internal combustion engines, lubrication and cooling systems, electricity, boat machinery, refrigeration and air conditioning, welding, machine shop operations, and hand, machine, and precision tools. Combining elements of these is the MK "A" course, a 16-week introductory program designed to prepare enlisted students to perform as third class petty officers within the rating, and therefore considered most important. During their studies students actually overhaul diesel engines and work on boilers, hydraulic systems, air conditioning units, and gyro compasses found on Coast Guard units. The unique emphasis the School places on hands-on experience (a most essential part of the learning process) fosters confidence in the

graduates, most of whom indicate little reservation in being placed in new or isolated situations after their training is completed.

Remaining courses involve advanced training in specific machinery, equipment, and systems, with quite a few accredited by the American Council on Education. Many are two weeks in duration to accommodate Reservists' active duty training time. The courses are designed to cover a great deal of information in a short period and yet allow the Coast Guard engineer to relate the instruction to his or her experience. Again, practical exposure is given foremost consideration: this approach, together with the lab facilities and equipment available, places Engineering School among the finest technical schools of its nature in the United States. Its vital role in turning out qualified, knowledgeable engineers for our Service is best expressed by the School's motto, that "Sailors may come, sailors may go, 'tis the men beneath that make the ship go."



# LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

The Leadership and Management School (LAMS) has been located at RTC Yorktown since the first class was conducted in September of 1976. Upon the recommendation of a study conducted by Coast Guard Headquarters, the school was created to fill a void that existed in the area of formal leadership and management training for our senior petty officers and junior officers.

Its overall objective can be summarized as follows: *"to provide the Coast Guard with leaders who are capable of maximum utilization of personnel resources to accomplish missions, through selected application of appropriate leadership practices."*

The formal leadership program has undergone numerous changes over the years and at present offers the state-of-the-art in leadership and management training. The current curriculum includes in-depth instruction in human needs and motivation, group dynamics, interviewing and counseling, conflict resolution, leadership styles, transactional analysis, time management, effective delegation, stress management, and dealing with performance problems. At the Leadership School, student participation is actively solicited and classroom lectures are kept to a minimum. Students and instructors work together in many non-traditional but highly effective ways to accomplish the course objectives. Instructional methods consist of group discussion, role playing, structured experiences, and practical exercises. These methods and the experience of the students are combined to make book theory apply to the problems and situations of the real Coast Guard.

Although their primary mission is to provide resident training in basic leadership and management, LAMS staff members also prepare and pilot new courses in order to stay current with developments in the training community. Among them are the Senior Officer Course, a highly-condensed program which not only informs the Service's top-level supervisors what their subordinates are learning at LAM School, but provides an update on the latest in leadership and management techniques; the Chief Petty Officers Academy, which specializes in education and training for our most senior enlisted personnel; the Mid-Management Seminar, which gives our middle grade officers current information on Coast Guard management practices and requirements; and the Problem Solving Course, which teaches actual "how to" skills that are useful to all managers.

The Leadership and Management School will continue to exercise its flexibility and expertise in helping to develop what our singular Service is noted for - superior leaders.



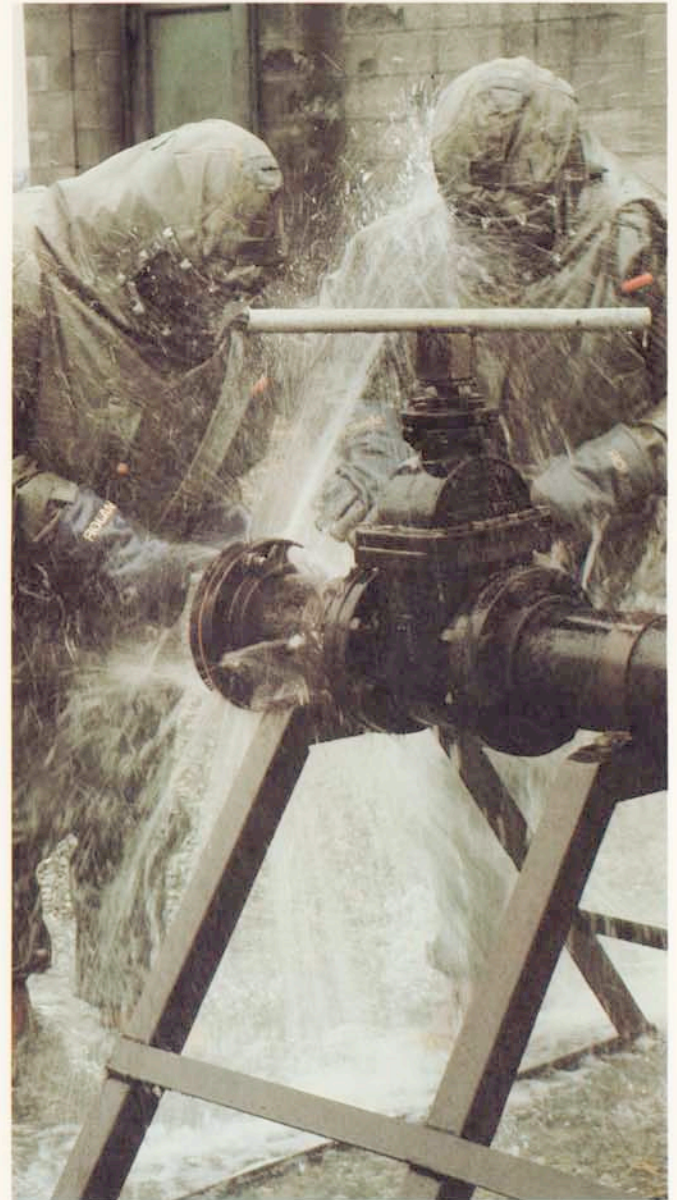
## MARINE SAFETY SCHOOL



The Coast Guard has been involved in the mission of Marine Safety for over 50 years, with the four major areas of emphasis being Port Environmental Safety (PES) Marine Environmental Response (MER), Waterways Management (WWM), and Commercial Vessel Safety (CVS). During the first World War the Coast Guard conducted an extensive port security program, protecting American vessels and port areas from espionage and subversive activity. Today this responsibility has been expanded to cover aspects of safety as well as security, whereby Coast Guard men and women are tasked with the enforcement of federal regulations regarding the safe operation of vessels and waterfront facilities in the port area. Marine safety personnel are actively involved in our country's ongoing battle against water pollution through the PES and MER programs, which include a wide range of federal regulations dealing with pollution cleanup, spill prevention, and development of new technology in these areas. The WWM program encompasses every measure applied to affect and improve the relationship of vessels with respect to each other and to known maritime hazards. Such measures include the establishment of Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) and vessel traffic routing schemes, as well as direction from the Coast Guard Captain of the Port concerning the an-

choring, mooring, or movement of a vessel. The Coast Guard's involvement in the CVS program began during World War II as the result of an effort by the United States government to consolidate federal agencies. Through this consolidation the Coast Guard took on the duties formerly held by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, which extended to commercial vessel inspection, the licensing of marine industry personnel, documentation of vessels, and casualty investigations.

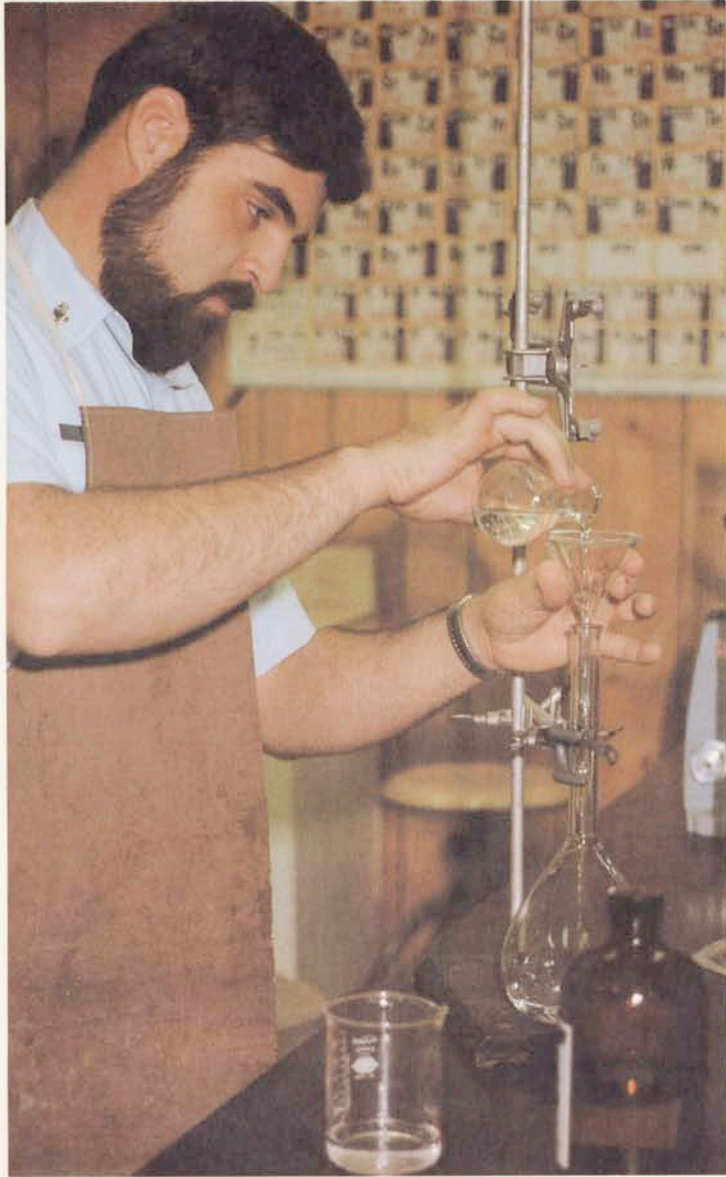
At Marine Safety School trainees are exposed to each facet of the marine safety mission and are instructed in such topics as commercial vessel boardings, vessel inspection and repair techniques, casualty investigations, and oil and hazardous chemical pollution response methods. Students at the school are primarily Coast Guard officers and petty officers assigned to marine safety units, or in the case of Reserve personnel, augmenting marine safety units. Other military personnel and civilians are also accepted for training on a "space available" basis. Marine Safety School offers a variety of courses ranging from basic marine safety introduction to advanced courses in specialized areas, all of which are presented in the interests of protecting our waterways and the vessels which use them.



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## MARINE SCIENCE TECHNICIAN SCHOOL

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The Coast Guard's growing involvement with oceanography saw the creation in 1968 of a new enlisted rating, that of the Marine Science Technician (MST). Assigned to high-endurance cutters, icebreakers, oceanographic vessels, and Coast Guard air stations, MST's collected and disseminated oceanographic and meteorological data for military and civilian use, including weather forecasts and warnings on iceberg size and location (gathered from overflights of the North Atlantic by the International Ice Patrol). During the 1970's, however, as the Service's necessity for oceanographic studies and programs diminished somewhat, a shift in emphasis took place towards protection of the environment. Answering the call by Marine Safety units for personnel with environmental science backgrounds, MST's were given this fresh responsibility. Today MST's observe, record, and analyze environmental and scientific data; conduct field monitoring and laboratory analysis for chemical and oil identification; and operate and maintain data processing systems and associated instrumentation.

As the mission of the Marine Science rating has changed, so has the training of its technicians. MST School's "A" course curriculum has been completely

revised to where, after an initial week's instruction in mathematics as a basis for solving scientific problems, study in the physical and environmental sciences teaches the trainee fundamental properties of the earth, the atmosphere, and the marine environment. A section on basic chemistry introduces the student to characteristics of hazardous materials, and promotes an attitude of working safely with chemicals in general. Observation and collection of environmental data is included, whereby the MST is able to secure the proper information to complete his or her assigned tasks in the field. Trainees are also instructed how to store, retrieve, and process environmental information using Data Processing techniques and equipment.

Graduates of the MST "A" course are assigned to one of two major fields, with those going into Marine Safety being sent to the Marine Safety School for further training. Students assigned to major Coast Guard cutters and icebreakers will attend the recently-formed Oceanographic Technician course, also offered by the MST School to satisfy the need for personnel skilled in shipboard weather, ice, and oceanographic data collection.

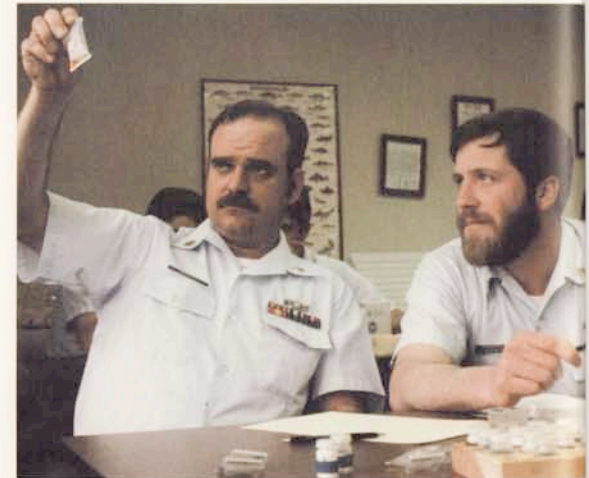
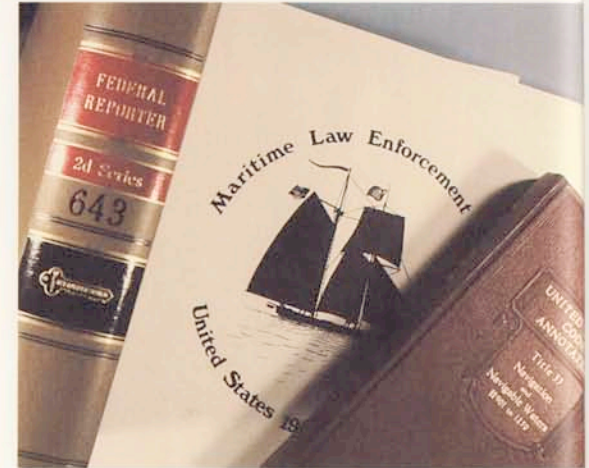
# MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT SCHOOL



The enforcement of federal laws and treaties upon American waters has always been a primary mission of the Coast Guard, from the days of the Revenue-Marine and its anti-smuggling ventures to the "war" against rum-runners during Prohibition. The recent extension of the U.S. fisheries zone to 200 miles, as well as the massive increase in drug trafficking by sea, has once again brought about an upswing in the Service's law enforcement efforts. Created in 1977, the Maritime Law Enforcement School (MLE) offers specialized training to personnel assigned to law enforcement units or staffs, providing them with skills necessary to stem the tide of illicit narcotics entering this country or the illegal taking of fish from the waters we claim.

MLE School's curriculum consists of both theoretical and applied instruction in Coast Guard authority and jurisdiction, use of force, basic enforcement procedures (such as arrests, searches and seizures, narcotics identification, self-defense, and small arms training), laws and treaties, and the function and operation of the federal court system. Mock boardings, videotaped interrogations, and moot court sessions are some of the exercises held to allow trainees to practice what they have learned. Classes are made up of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, with senior officer seminars given annually to update policy and improve the management of our law enforcement programs. In support of state and local efforts along these lines, the school also periodically convenes a recreational boating safety course for individuals involved in the enforcement of various federal boating safety, motor boating, and pollution regulations within their jurisdictions.

Through professional training in deterrence and interdiction, the Maritime Law Enforcement School symbolizes the Coast Guard's aggressive commitment to the protection of the nation's economy, and more importantly its citizens.



Instituted nearly half a century ago to meet the demand occasioned by World War II, the Coast Guard's Officer Candidate School (OCS) provides a significant percentage of those entry-level personnel who make up the Service's officer corps. The school moved from New London, Connecticut to Yorktown upon the establishment of the Reserve Training Center, where at present upwards of 35 young men and women, prior service and civilian, convene as a class every nine weeks to undergo an intensive four-month regimen leading towards commissioning. Students are strictly scrutinized and evaluated in the areas of military aptitude, physical conditioning, and academic ability, and are expected to satisfy the following prior to graduation:

- to be acquainted with Coast Guard life and the rules, customs, and traditions which govern it
- to possess certain leadership skills to allow them to serve effectively in the Coast Guard's chain of command
- to exhibit those personal qualities and characteristics which demonstrate an understanding of the importance of honor, integrity, and self-discipline in their day-to-day conduct
- to be thoroughly prepared to undergo on-the-job training leading to full qualification as Officer of the Deck of a Coast Guard vessel, both underway and inport
- to possess an awareness of Coast Guard missions, organization, administration, personnel policies and procedures, the military justice system, and the individual rights and benefits available to them

A careful blend of tradition and modern methods of adult education is employed to ensure these objectives are met. Classroom sessions in seamanship, navigation, operations, and Coast Guard orientation are bolstered by hands-on experience wherever practical, whether underway on a cutter or fighting fires in the "smokehouse," shooting for qualification on the Gunnery Range or bandaging "victims" for first aid practice. Competing in drill, standing watches, and undergoing the rigors of incessant personal and material inspections are part of the daily routine as well. Supported by formal instruction in the applied behavioral sciences, the officer candidates' mastery and management of time and stress are put to the test in an environment of challenge - a critical factor in delivering to the Service newly-commissioned officers willing and able to carry out our many missions.



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## OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

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# PORT SECURITY SCHOOL

At 2 a.m. on July 31, 1916 at Black Tom's Island, New Jersey a terrifying explosion rocked the port which was a major shipping point for explosives destined for the war in Europe. Sabotage was suspected, but never proved. Congressional concern with the possibility, however, resulted in the passage the subsequent summer of the Espionage Act and signaled the birth of the Coast Guard's port security mission, with the inevitable emergence of Port Security as a specialty.

The Port Security School at Yorktown provides entry level and advanced training to reservists in the Port Securityman (PS) rating, who learn about Coast Guard jurisdiction and authority by reviewing legislation and existing regulations. Law enforcement techniques are studied from both theoretical and applied perspectives. Students must pass an intensive practical examination in arrest procedures by demonstrating self-defense, how to subdue a suspect, search techniques, and protection of the suspect's rights. In the interests of port safety and security, trainees become acquainted with how to establish and enforce a Port Security Zone, the use of Port Security Cards, NBC warfare defense, prevention of sabotage, port firefighting, crowd control, and the use of issue firearms. Several field trips support this effort. A tour of the Hampton Roads, Virginia port area and practice with cargo moving equipment at the Navy's Cheatham Annex station provides students with valuable information about port operations.

In peacetime, Port Securitymen augment our regular Marine Safety forces which requires a thorough knowledge of the regulations concerning tanker, package and container vessel safety; explosive loading; and water pollution regulations, prevention and response. Training in these areas is accomplished through both classroom and field experiences. A briefing at the Marine Safety Office in Hampton Roads gives the students an understanding of the complexity and intensity surrounding this critical Coast Guard mission. A full-day pollution response drill at Wormley Creek, during which the students actually plan and supervise an oil spill clean-up, is one of the high points of the course.

The safety and security of our ports is fundamental to the well-being of this country, and the staff of the Port Security School is dedicated to the strengthening of this important element of our nation's defense.



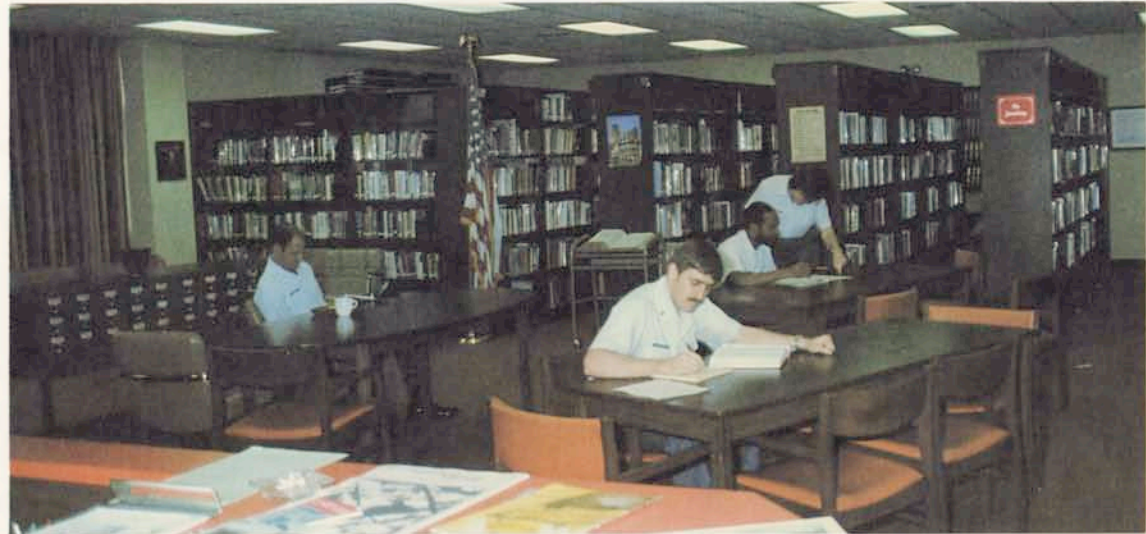


# A SPECIAL PLACE...

The Reserve Training Center is committed to the belief that effective training is only possible in a comfortable, supportive environment. With the philosophy that the Coast Guard is a family, we at RTC strive to provide an atmosphere of mutual encouragement and sustenance, with each individual in the command making a positive contribution to the quality of life at Yorktown. This is evident in the maintenance and operation of our berthing and dining facilities, personnel and pay offices, special services facilities and equipment, human relations, and security efforts.

The Human Encouragement and Assistance Response Team, or HEART, is made up of the Chaplain, Civil Rights Officer, EEO Officer, Drug and Alcohol Education Specialist, and Command Enlisted Advisor and furnishes personal counseling and support to all hands. Meeting each week with the Commanding Officer, this group serves to provide immediate response to the needs of our personnel. The Center also operates a unique 24 hour telephone information and referral service, known as the HEARTLINE, staffed by volunteers from all components of the command.

Time away from the rigors of study is needed for any student, and Yorktown offers extensive recreational opportunities both on and off the base. First-run movies are shown nightly in Washington Auditorium where live entertainment is also presented on occasion. During the summer months, students may check out sail or motor boats in which to enjoy a day on the York River. The backwaters of Wormley Creek can be reached by canoe and provide a peaceful respite for many. The Special Services division also operates a large, modern gymnasium complex containing basketball, volleyball, and racquetball courts; a complete weight



training room; an Olympic-size swimming pool; a new four lane bowling facility; a multi-station fitness trail; and numerous outdoor tennis courts. A year-round

intramural program with competition in football, basketball, soccer, volleyball, and softball is provided to both students and permanent party.



For campers, the Wormley Creek area encompasses several campsites complete with trailer hook-ups. Fishermen and crabbers will find the RTC pier the envy of local anglers. And for those just looking for a quiet place to appreciate the beauty of the Tidewater region, Yorktown and the adjacent National Park offer an ideal retreat. Bicycles may be checked out from Special Services for leisurely touring of the historic battlefield.

To be discovered close by are a variety of attract-

ions that annually bring thousands of visitors to the area. Williamsburg, famous for its restored colonial area, the College of William and Mary, and many fine restaurants, is a short drive up the Colonial Parkway, as is Jamestown, the first English settlement in the new world. Busch Gardens with its thrilling rides, shows, and bistros is another favorite spot for amusement and entertainment. Transportation is provided by RTC to and from many of these activities on a regular basis.



Much as the birth of our nation was accomplished through trial and victory on a military field of honor, a commitment to triumph and new beginnings characterizes the spirit of the Reserve Training Center. It is hoped that the reader of this brochure experiences the pride in service and tradition that makes Yorktown a special place. We welcome you aboard!