

Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Washington, D.C.  
20226



**THE  
COAST  
GUARD**

# RESERVIST

**CG  
288**

WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. XIV, No. 3 FEBRUARY 1967

## The Coast Guard In Vietnam

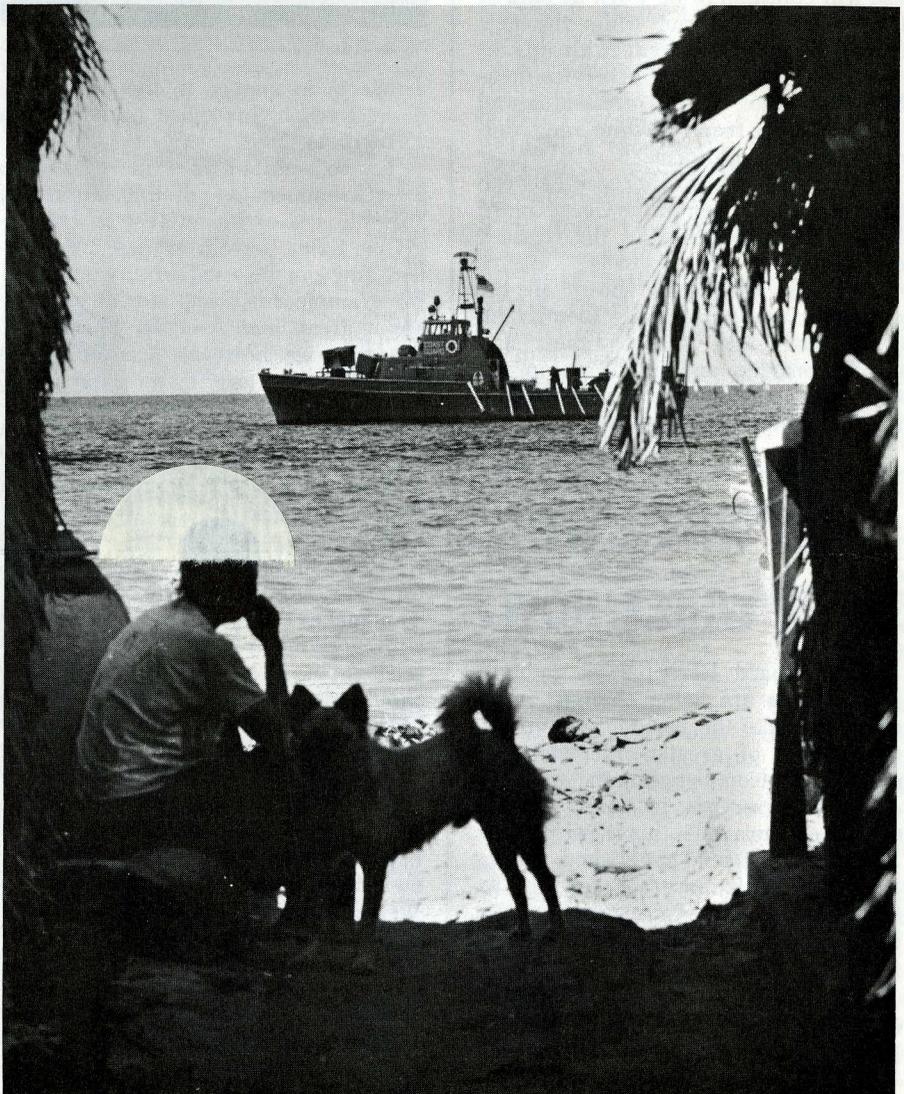
Soap, merthiolate, gauze, and plain old goodwill are important weapons in an intense battle being waged by coast guardsmen, both Reserve and Regular, on South Vietnam's remote islands in the Gulf of Thailand.

Under a program which calls for each of the nine Coast Guard cutters in Division Eleven, Coast Guard Squadron One, to adopt an island, American civic action is reaching many of the tiny villages on the islands for the first time.

Coast Guard Squadron One, with 26 82-foot cutters in South Vietnamese waters, is a component of U. S. Naval Forces Market Time (Coastal surveillance) Operations, which patrols the 1,000 mile South Vietnam coastline against communist infiltration of men, arms, ammunition, and other war supplies to the Viet Cong by sea.

Division Eleven cutters don't have a land-based docking facility. They tie up alongside a "mother ship"—USS TUTUILA (ARG-4)—and from there they make five-day patrols sweeping the entire southwest coast of South Vietnam.

The patrol area is dotted with islands some of which are inhabited by hearty Vietnamese who have pushed back the jungle to eke out a meager existence in thatch villages along the craggy shores of the islands. The islanders are mostly poor fishermen and they are too far removed from the mainstream of life on the mainland to enjoy such things as medical treatment and any substantial educational system. It is in these two areas that Coast Guardsmen are directing most of their attention.



*U. S. Coast Guard Cutter POINT GLOVER captures interest of elderly village woman while coast guardsmen pay civic action visit to village on Tamassou Island.*

See VIETNAM on page 3

# THE NEW ENLISTED WHITE CAP

After 1 March, and definitely before 1 July 1967, all Coast Guard enlisted personnel below pay grade E-7, including Reservists, may proudly wear a new white cap which is uniquely their own. This cap was adopted by the entire Coast Guard after a trial period of use in honor guards. It provides a distinctive article of uniform equipment for coast guardsmen.

Only Training Category "H" Reservists will be issued a spare cap cover in addition to the complete set (which includes only one cover). Issues to all others will be limited to one complete set because of limitation of funds available. Members of the Active Status Pool below Chief Petty Officer may expect to be issued the new cap when ordered to duty requiring the wearing of the uniform.

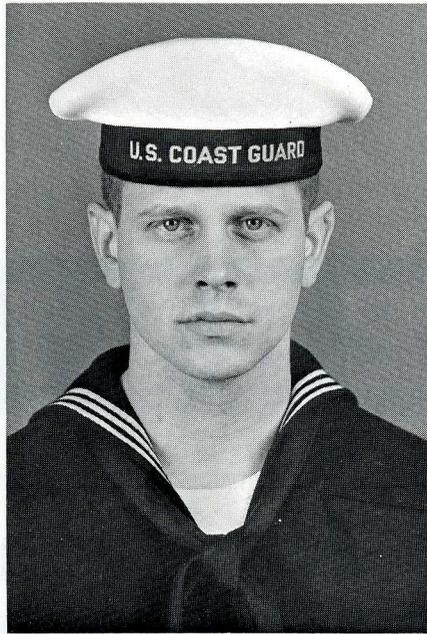
The standard white hat presently in use will continue to be worn as part of the working uniform, while the new cap is designed for wear with any of the "dress" uniforms; the service dress blue and white, the full dress blue and white, and the tropical white and tropical white long uniforms.

There will be no difference between the hat worn by men of the Coast Guard Reserve and members of the Regular establishment. The words "U. S. COAST GUARD," as shown in the above picture, will plainly identify all coast guardsmen below Chief, and should provide an added reason for wearing the whole uniform in a manner that will bring credit to the Service.

## WHO, WHAT, WHY, WHEN, WHERE, HOW?

Coast Guard RESERVIST publication policies are being changed in an effort to make the periodical more effective and of greater interest to its readers. Liaison between the editorial staff and reservists in the individual units is encouraged—this is *your* paper. Since the material published in the RESERVIST is based largely on information submitted from the field, it is desirable to outline the best methods for submitting articles.

Due to the limited time available, and the amount of work required to publish the RESERVIST, the deadline has been established as the 1st of the month previous to the month the article is to appear. For instance, if your



article is to appear in the May issue it must reach this office no later than 1 April.

Try to send in your news as soon after it happens as possible. Fourth of July news is of no interest at Thanksgiving time. Certain stories are timeless and can be used in any month—for example, historical stories or those about great achievements. The majority of stories, however, lose their news value shortly after they have happened. Generally speaking, there is no definite length of any story provided it contains the complete facts. Many times, a short version tells the story better than a long, drawn-out version.

It is preferred that news articles be typed double-spaced with good margins on either side on standard size paper. This makes the material easier to work with and much more can be accomplished in a shorter time. A story should give the complete facts, not just portions of them. When writing an article, try to remember these basic steps—WHO? WHAT? WHERE? WHEN? WHY? and HOW? WHO is involved in this news story? WHAT happened to him? Did he win an award? If so, what sort of an award? WHERE did this happen? In a building, outside, on a ship? WHEN did this happen? Recently? A long time ago? During the day? During the evening? During a tournament? WHY did this happen? In your story, be sure to give the person's first name, middle initial, and last name. Be sure to mention his correct rank or rate, and if the

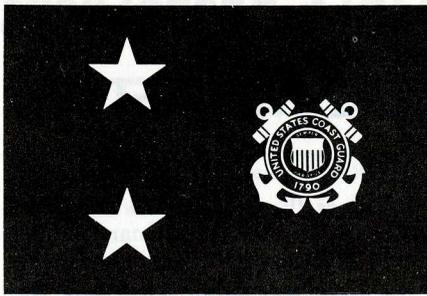
story dates back, try to give his correct rank or rate during the period of time you're writing about. For instance, "Captain John P. Smith, then Commander Smith, displayed excellent leadership in this task." Be sure to include the person's job or billet—don't say just "Chief Smith." If you speak of an organization connected with the Reserve, be sure to give that organization's correct name and where it is located.

There's an old saying, "One picture is worth a thousand words." While this is often true, some pictures mean something only to those in the picture unless a caption tells exactly what is happening. Photos always make a story more interesting if they are clear. It is best to have only the person, or persons, involved in the story appearing in the picture. Don't let people who are not involved in the story into your photo. When sending in a photo, be sure to identify everyone with his full name and identify the actions. If there is more than one person in the photo, identify each from left to right. Captions should be taped to the back of the photo. Typing directly onto the back of the photo often renders the photo useless. Also, when taking photographs don't forget the uniform; a photograph is not usable if the person shown is not wearing his uniform properly.

There's not much else to add to these suggestions; just remember that we are trying to do our best. Many times we have too much material (sometimes we have just enough). If we do have too much material, we have to omit some; so don't take offense if your article happens to be one of those omitted. If there is no definite time limit on it, it may appear in a later issue.



*Boatswain's Mate Chief, C. C. GARDNER, knows little girls like presents. Gifts contain pencils, papers, candy and plastic toys.*



## THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

In January 1967, the Coast Guard sent out invitations to some of the largest public relations firms to bid on a contract to determine the Coast Guard's public image in various parts of the country. The Commandant expects to award a contract in the next few weeks.

In order to get a sampling of what we want to know, many offices in Coast Guard Headquarters were queried as to their own special interests. All divisions within the Office of Reserve prepared a series of important questions. Some of these were:

1. Do persons honorably discharged from any United States Armed Force realize that they may be qualified to join the Coast Guard Reserve and receive longevity credit for prior service?

2. Does the public realize that a qualified individual may join the Coast Guard Reserve, and after a period of active duty, qualify for retired pay benefits through participation in authorized Reserve training programs?

See *ADMIRAL* on page 4

### *VIETNAM from page 1*

The cutters visit their adopted islands on one of their two "free" days between their five-day patrols. The second free day is spent preparing for the next patrol, resupplying their water, food and fuel from the TUTUILA.



*Electronics Technician second class Luther WINTERS interprets for POINT MAST's commanding officer, LTJG George H. BROWN during their visit to Hom Nam Du.*

# 125 LIEUTENANTS SELECTED FOR LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

The Commandant has announced the selection of 125 inactive duty Reserve lieutenants for promotion to lieutenant commander. The two remaining Reserve selections—lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade)—have not yet been released.

Headed by CAPT Robert C. SMITH Jr., the selection board was instructed to pick 125 fully qualified officers to fill anticipated vacancies.

Eligible for promotion were 633 officers. The board found the 125 it needed within the top 133 in this zone of eligibility, thus passing over eight. The other 500—the eligibles who were not considered due to a lack of vacancies are not deemed to have failed of selection. They will be considered by subsequent boards when more vacancies are generated.

The Reserve selectees will be promoted as vacancies occur. Here are the names in order of seniority:

DEL CASTILLO, Juan J.	36665
FERGUSON, Murray H.	38800
SING, Thomas M.	41688
HANLEY, James A. Jr.	40519
BACCHUS, Robert H.	40536
RUSSELL, Larry C.	39458
OWEN, Stephen C. Jr.	60066
BADER, Ernest J.	42619
CHAMBERLAIN, Alan B.	41273
SIMPSON, Howard L.	41289
MENAKER, Myron J.	41314
DESMOND, Lawrence G.	41315
CLAY, Henry N.	41318
GOSS, Richard E. Jr.	50077
ENGELBERGER, John E.	50091
TANGALOS, William J.	50088
LUNDQUIST, Robert T.	50100
BUSALACCHI, Arthur F.	50099
FREEMAN, Thomas D.	50118
ELLIS, John H.	50120
GAUDREAU, Jules O.	50114
CHAR, Harry Y. M.	50295
VREELAND, Richard C.	50296
ANDERSEN, Haakon R.	50299
HEISLER, Harry B.	50298
PEARL, David L.	50304
TREADWELL, Horace E.	50312
HABERLE, Walter C.	41595
CORLEY, Winon E.	41594
BREWIN, Charles E. Jr.	50332
CANEY, Loring M.	50333
ANDREWS, Robert F.	50331
KNIGHT, Gerard	50130
CLARK, Harold C. Jr.	50328
HERRICK, John K.	50327
DAVIS, Fred R.	50352
BOHELER, Victor F.	50343
CROSBY, David B.	50350

MEYER, Frederick E.	50351
EAKLES, Harmon G.	50342
HANSEN, Harvey A.	50358
MICHEL, David B.	50339
SUTTON, George L.	50368
DUBOIS, John H.	50338
MILLS, Lapsley B. Jr.	50347
MATLICK, Allan E.	50367
TAYLOR, William N.	50375
FENIMORE, James W. Jr.	50374
LAVELLE, Joseph F.	50381
AVILA, Rudolph R.	50382
WOODFIN, James W.	50372
FAGER, Donald A.	40489
JONES, John P. Jr.	41043
LOEFFLER, Robert R.	50241
REILLY, Robert	41326
CHIARENZELLI, Robert V.	41327
BARNETT, James P.	41328
TOUREK, James M.	41333
GAYNER, David A.	41336
CUSHEN, Lawrence	41343
PETTERSON, Lawrence S.	41344
OLSEN, John K.	41345
CONDO, Raymond	41346
ZELLNER, Carl A.	41347
SWANSON, Norman G.	41351
JOYNER, William E. Jr.	41357
BUDREAU, Lawrence A. L.	41358
HANSON, Paul J.	41360
COSTELLO, James R.	41361
HOUX, Charles H. III	41770
BRICKLEY, Edward D.	41363
SMITH, Gary D.	41372
MINEO, Michael E.	41373
MORAN, Eugene E.	41375
LIPUT, Robert K.	41378
LABUZAN, Greene Jr.	50121
DIEHL, William F.	50138
TYLER, Lewis D. Jr.	50141
CLARK, Charles C.	50147
HAVERLY, Edward H. Jr.	50146
HARGRAVES, Joseph R. Sr.	50152
PAINTON, James S. Jr.	50150
BRENNAN, Elmer R.	50159
KNEIP, Donald G.	50161
LINK, Roman A.	50386
SULLIVAN, Raymond T. Jr.	50394
GARRISON, Kenneth L.	50392
FALVEY, Randolph P.	50411
RALEIGH, Richard W.	50391
ANDREWS, Robert J.	50395
MARR, Charles M.	50401
MARR, Donald L.	50402
HENSON, Walter L.	50400
JAFFE, Richard E.	50421
SIBLE, Katherine L.	90234
SYMONS, Walter J.	50419
TAGLIENTE, Anthony D.	50420
CHARLES, Francis G.	50426
TREFFS, David A.	50404

See *PROMOTIONS* on page 4

# OFFICER PROMOTION BOARDS

Two Reserve officer promotion boards were convened during October and November 1966 to consider warrant officers, ensigns, lieutenants (junior grade), lieutenants and lieutenant commanders for promotion to the next higher grade. To additional promotion boards will be convened during Fiscal Year 1967.

These boards will convene at Coast Guard Headquarters on 22 May 1967 or as soon thereafter as practicable to consider Reserve officers for promotion to the grade of captain and lieutenant (junior grade). The junior Reserve officer within each zone is listed below:

*Commander to Captain, CDR Kenneth L. MORGAN 37926, with a date of rank of 7-01-63; Ensign to Lt. (j.g.), ENS Robert H. GAGNE 51218, with a date of rank of 5-18-66.*

A "hump" still exists in the grade of captain. As a result, a Reserve officer retention board met on 5 December 1966 and a few vacancies were created which will permit a small number of eligible officers to be considered for promotion to the grade of captain. However, it is estimated that the present list of commanders previously selected for promotion to the grade of captain will not be exhausted until 1 September 1967. It is for this reason that the captain selection board has been scheduled for Spring rather than Winter as was the case during the past few years.

Pursuant to the provisions of 14 USC 775(e), each officer eligible for consideration for promotion may forward a written communication through official channels regarding any phase of his military record which he considers important to his qualifications for promotion. Such communication, however, may not criticize or reflect upon the character, conduct or motive of any other officer. Any officer desiring to submit a communication should do so by 1 May 1967.

Reserve officers within the zones listed above are reminded that all fitness reports should be submitted in time to be included in their records when presented to the boards. In this regard, district commanders (r) will be requested to submit special fitness reports to 30 April 1967 on ensigns in the zone.

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESERVISTS TRAIN ABOARD CGC MISTLETOE

The temporary berthing of the USCGC MISTLETOE (WLM-237) in Washington, D. C., during December, 1966, provided a unique opportunity for members of ORTUPS 05-82404 to receive rate training while actually using shipboard facilities.

The officers and men of the MISTLETOE, under the command of LT Robert E. PHELPS willingly provided practical, on-the-job training that could not have been duplicated at the Training Center. The Reservists saw demonstrations of ship's equipment and took a hand in operating most of it themselves.

For Boatswain's Mates and non-rated men there was seamanship training which included small boat handling, high-line transfers, use of davits and ground tackle, as well as navigation and piloting. The Enginemen went below decks and got a thorough briefing on the power plant. They had an opportunity to operate the plant and bring the engines up "ready to answer bells." Also in training were the Firefighters who used the ship's equipment to review operations and Fire-fighting techniques.

Officers of the unit all expressed genuine interest with the weekend's work, and hope that similar arrangements might be scheduled again soon.

## PROMOTIONS from page 3

LYNKER, John P.	50429
DOWTY, John B.	50431
JONES, Richard A.	50430
KAVERN, Harold E.	50432
McCABE, George E. Jr.	50434
ARMACOST, John C.	42285
YOFFEE, Stuart A.	42125
MITCHELL, George P.	42856
BITNER, Donald G.	43025
KLEIN, Thomas R.	42209
LOWE, James B.	42702
KELLEY, Wallace F.	42613
SMITH, John A.	50708
FORRISTEL, Francis J. Jr.	50165
TYLER, Norman E.	50166
TRAVERS, Thomas J.	50168
PARKER, Wm. A.	42124
BROWN, Grant H. Jr.	60073
PEEBLES, Jules A.	41398
SCHUBERT, Warren R.	60076
CHRISTIANSEN, Burdette R.	41400
CARMAN, Frank H. Jr.	41402
LOWRY, Charles A.	60077
GARD, Harry A.	41410
KORB, Lewis S.	60078
CONNAL, Dennis R.	41413

## ADMIRAL from page 3

3. Does the public know the difference between the Coast Guard Reserve and the Coast Guard Auxiliary?

4. Does the public have any idea concerning the size of the Coast Guard Reserve in relation to other Reserve components?

5. What does the public know concerning the mission of the Coast Guard Reserve?"

Based on the survey, the Coast Guard will be able not only to pinpoint areas of meager knowledge about our service, but can intensify and direct its present efforts to much greater usefulness. Although we will continue to work toward large public information staffs, the first thing to do is to find out how our present efforts may be better directed. Then we can vastly improve the Coast Guard's public image as well as that of the Reserve and the Auxiliary throughout the country by altering our efforts in different localities.

As a footnote and in regard to a previous article concerned with the efforts of the Reserve, the Auxiliary, the Public Information Staff and the Personnel Training and Procurement Staff to improve publicity for the various parts of the Coast Guard, the Chief of the Office of Reserve recently received a memorandum from the Assistant Commandant heartily endorsing our efforts. It also indicated that long-range improvement of Coast Guard public relations could be expected if the outputs of public information from various sources were ultimately combined within a single office.

R. R. WAESCHE

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D.C., by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., 20226.

ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH  
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard  
RADM R. R. WAESCHE  
Chief, Office of Reserve  
ENS T. J. HOUSE  
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.