

# *The* *Coast Guard* Reservist

*November 1995*

Port  
Security  
Unit  
Update



## Inside

Involuntary Recall Can Affect You!  
Sen. Sam Nunn served as CG Reservist  
Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald  
From POW to SPAR: Florence Finch

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## Check Out This Issue



- ✓ **Your Turn** .....2
- ✓ **A View From the Bridge "Port Wing"** .....4
  - RADM Sloncen updates us on PACAREA activities.
- ✓ **PSU Update** .....5
  - Here's what's happening with our PSUs!
- ✓ **Involuntary Recall: It Can Affect You!** .....9
- ✓ **Coast to Coast Reserve** .....10
  - Louisville's Armed Forces Day Dinner is oldest in America; Sen. Sam Nunn served in CGR.
- ✓ **Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald** .....12
- ✓ **From POW to SPAR: Florence Finch** .....14
  - Florence E. Smith Finch, became a USCG SPAR after being held captive by the Japanese in WWII.
- ✓ **Front & Center** .....16
- ✓ **USCGR Bulletin Board** .....18
- ✓ **On Deck** .....19

## On the Covers

**Front:** A Raider boat crew from PSU311 practices intercept maneuvers in the Pohang, South Korea harbor in July during Freedom Banner '95. Photo by PAC Brandy Ian, D11 dpa.

**Back:** As a Veterans Day salute, the newly-dedicated Korean War Memorial in Washington, D.C. is shown here as a silent testimony to those who served. Photo by PA1 E. Kruska, USCGR.



## Citizen-Sailor family solicitation

I can't fathom how I missed the issue in which you requested information and photos of USCG family members. So, you can imagine my disappointment when I saw the September 1995 issue of *The Reservist*, featuring "Citizen-Sailors: Saluting Their Families."

I retired in 1990 with 26 of my 35-year reserve career in drilling status and also retired from federal civil service in the rank of Captain, U.S. Merchant Marine. However, the first (perhaps the "greatest") thrill of my life was being sworn-in an Apprentice Seaman, U.S. Maritime Service, and donning the naval gob uniform of the USMS.

The second was indeed attending my daughter's graduation from Cape May "boot camp," while I was still a lieutenant in the Coast Guard Reserve. The photo shown here of us was taken shortly after that momentous occasion.... Renee is now married to career Coast Guardsman BM2 Ronald Hellberg II. He's assigned at the "Outer Banks," N.C. (where they now live), and she was just recently assigned a CGR HS billet at Elizabeth City.

I'm very proud that Renee has chosen to

follow in my CGR career footsteps, and am certain she will be "all that she could be..."

— LT Daniel Kozak, USCGR(Ret.)  
Dix Hills, N.Y.

*Ed's note: Kozak is also a published author. Among his numerous articles and stories, he penned a Korean War 40th anniversary article "The Invasion at Inchon" and also a short piece about Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait titled, "Kuwait: History Repeating Itself." As far as the solicitation for the Citizen-Sailor family issue, it was published from April to August 1995 on the USCGR Bulletin Board.*

*But, Kozak was not alone in missing this, as we also received two other submissions after the deadline buzzer. These included LCDR David Strickland of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., who saluted his wife, Billie, for her support. Also, CWO3 Phill Mendel, whose submission was lost in cyberspace between Hawaii and CGHQ, said much of his success in the Reserve*

*program was due to his wife, Eriko. The Mendels appeared in the July 1995 Reservist. Though September's issue was a special focus on families, we welcome your submissions of this type anytime including other supportive networks including extended family and friends. We will publish them as we are able, or we'll save them for a future special issue.*

## Diversity and productivity!

I read the June 1995 *Reservist* article, "Diversity: A Coast Guard Reservist seeks answers to difficult questions," with great interest. As a Coast Guardsman who encourages open dialogue, I congratulate BM3 Nevrincean for stepping up to the plate and taking a swing

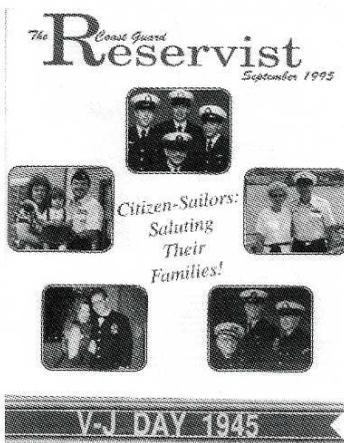


Photo courtesy LT Daniel Kozak, USCGR(Ret.)

**SA Renee and LT Daniel Kozak**

at this very timely, and oftentimes misunderstood issue. While RADM Larrabee highlighted two important reasons for the Coast Guard to embark upon a bold voyage of "diversity management," there's another reason...**productivity!**

Driven by the need to continuously improve the way it does business, the Coast Guard (like numerous other progressive organizations) not only looks at how it serves external customers, but it looks inward as well — to its own people. The intent is not to separate or categorize people in order to explain their behavior, or to create an "Us versus Them" environment. Rather, the intent is to first recognize that our Coast Guard work force is comprised of people from all over the United States, each bringing their own special skills, talents and perspectives. Each also brings a varying perspective based on their Coast Guard experience as well.

The challenge to the Coast Guard is to learn how to manage these differences for a more responsive, innovative and productive organization. Diversity is not about statistical parity — that's affirmative action, a tool to measure diversity. Diversity is about creating and sustaining an organization where employees feel that they have a voice in the decision-making process. They know that their ideas are valued, and they are confident that they are truly a part of the team no matter who they are or what their background. They are therefore inspired (empowered) to find innovative solutions to a wide range of organizational problems. Diversity management encourages cooperation and teamwork, not competition. Inherent in this principle is a work force that adapts to the Coast Guard's core values of respect, honor, and devotion to duty.

Rightfully, BM3 Nevrinean spoke very proudly of his grandparents who repeatedly told him that the most important thing was to become an American. That's excellent advice. However, I believe that advice requires some thought to fully appreciate. After all, what exactly is an American? You certainly can't look at someone and determine if they are an American. With the diversity of opin-

ions in our society, you can't even talk to someone and determine if they are an American.

So, what is an American? For the most part, an American is someone who is a citizen and practices America's governing principles. While Americans share many things in common, they are different in so many ways. Even our motto, *E Pluribus Unum* (one out of many), acknowledges our diversity (many) coming together to form a productive "one." America is not blind to race, age, gender, education, etc. We should celebrate our diversity and recognize that's why there is an America.

— CDR J.E. Williams, USCG  
Support Center  
Portsmouth, Va.

### **We Value Your Input!**

This letters section has become one of the most popular sections in *The Reservist*. We value and appreciate your input. Please note that all letters received may **possibly** be published, so don't be surprised if your letter ends up in a future issue! Our mailing address: **Commandant(G-RS-1)**  
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### **Another Uniform Question?**

Now that we have solved CWO3 Dalton Wood's right-arm rates question (July and September 1995), the group photo published here introduces yet another mystery. I have a vague recollection of the uniform worn by the man to my right (third from left, leaning back). He is wearing a single-breasted blue uniform with pocket flaps and what appears to be the Coast Guard insignia on his lapels.

He is obviously a one-of-a-kind type of person in this group, but I have no idea what that uniform designates. The photo was taken at C.O.P. / Separations Center on Third and Spruce Streets in Philadelphia in 1945.

— Philip A. Steinberg  
Former CBM  
USCGR (1942-1946)  
Stamford, Conn.



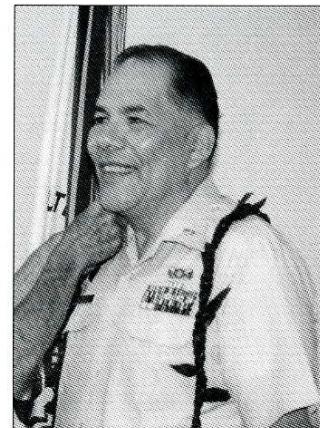
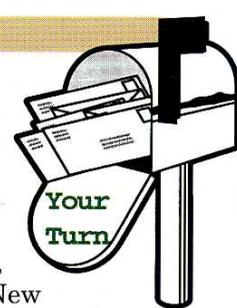
Photo courtesy Philip A. Steinberg

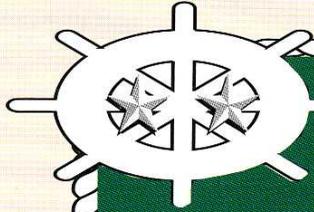
### **Comment on Chief's photo**

I wanted to comment on the picture in the August 1995 issue, "Oh, Happy Day in D14 for New Chiefs." The Hawaiian tradition of giving leis are many, i.e., to show affection, greeting or departure of someone, or special ceremonial occasions, such as the promotion of these two individuals. The lei, however, draped over their shoulders is called a lei la'i or ti leaf lei, not a maile lei which is also a special type of lei presented at special occasions. As a note, the correct pronunciation for the word maile is "my lay" versus "my lee."

— YN2 G. Makuakane-Lundin  
Hilo, Hawaii

*Ed's note: How's that for a "Hawaiian punch?" We stand corrected!*





# A View From the Bridge

## "Port Wing"

By Rear Admiral Robert E. Sloncen, USCGR

Senior Reserve Officer, Pacific Area



**G**reetings again from the west coast of this great country of ours! It's been three years since RADM John Lockwood, then Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve, put together a group of officers including myself, RADM Fred Golove, RADM Bob Merrilees and others to draft a vision and mission statement for the Coast Guard Reserve. The mission statement we developed was:

*"The mission of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide an organized, quick response, military force in ratings and skills required to supplement the active Coast Guard during surges in operations."*

Summer is always a very busy time in PACAREA and surge operations for the Coast Guard are frequent. The summer of 1995 was no exception! First, the annual assault on the Colorado River by the boaters and skiers of southern California and western Arizona gave CAPT Bill Hayes, Commander, Group San Diego, and his "Surge Forces" from both states their annual test in diplomacy and law enforcement. Their efforts went a long way toward keeping the waters safe for thousands seeking fun in the sun.

Further to the west, over 180 men and women from several units, including our new Port Security Unit, PSU 311; Composite Naval Coastal Warfare Units (CNCWUs) 110 and 111; and CNCWU Group PACAREA, were deployed to Pohang, South Korea for **Exercise Freedom Banner 95**. This was a month-long exercise supporting an offload of two U.S. Marine Corps prepositioned ships from Guam. This was the first major deployment of Coast Guard assets in PACAREA for an exercise of this type. Their job was to perform waterside port security and to function as the Harbor Defense Commander providing command and control for Navy and Coast Guard units in the harbor. They were the Coast Guard's *exportable* "Surge Forces."

Back on the mainland, CDR Gabe Kinney, Commander, Group Seattle, and his "Surge Forces" were preparing for and executing U.S. Coast Guard involvement in "SeaFair," the major summer event in Seattle.

These were all examples that I observed this summer of the Reserve providing trained forces

to the active Coast Guard during surges in operations. In LANTAREA, similar type operations were underway. In other words, we were performing the Reserve's "mission" as laid out three years ago.

We in the Coast Guard Reserve have been involved in operations like this before, but never to the extent or frequency that is happening in today's world. For example, from 1985 through the summer of 1994, the Commandant asked for an involuntary recall of reservists three times. However, in the past year alone, involuntary recalls have occurred **eight** times! As active duty forces continue to downsize and reservists become more operationally qualified, the demand for your services will continue to grow.

The Coast Guard is not alone. RADM Larrabee, our current Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve, and I are both members of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, a Defense Department advisory board consisting of representatives from each of the five military services. In September, we were briefed by each of the Service Chiefs. They all expressed a desire and a need to use their "Surge Forces" to help them meet their mission requirements.

It is exceedingly clear that the value of the citizen-soldier, sailor, airman, marine and coast guardsman to active duty forces and to this nation will continue to grow. Both Congress and the president have said this nation can no longer afford a large, standing military force. We must use our reserve and guardsmen smarter. It is imperative that

we, the "Surge Force," are prepared to do our jobs and do them well.

Finally, on Sept. 2, I was privileged to represent the Coast Guard at a World War II V-J Day celebration in Costa Mesa, Calif. It was held on a site that had housed an Army Air Corps base during the war. Well over a thousand people attended the event, most of them World War II veterans. These men and women were the "Surge Forces" our country needed at that critical time. The ones that returned were the moral fiber and leaders of this great nation for the last 50 years.

**Are we the next?**

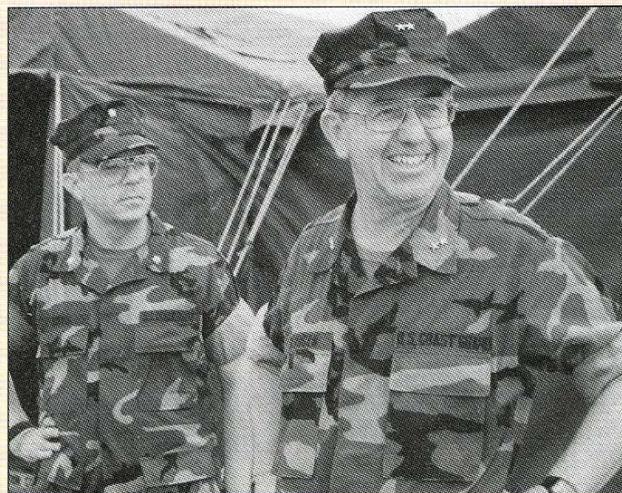


Photo by PAC Chuck Wullenjohn

**RADM Robert Sloncen, right, visits the Freedom Banner '95 exercise site in Pohang, South Korea in July. PSU 311 participated in the exercise. Story on Page 6.**



*Since the Persian Gulf War ended in 1991, the port security units have been undergoing restructuring and reorganization. It's time for a...*

# PSU

## UPDATE



**T**he PSU story began during the early 1980s when Department of Defense (DoD) planners formally identified the need for port security forces in OCONUS seaports of debarkation (SPOD). Dialogue began between the Army, Navy and Coast Guard and the concept of the deployable Port Security Unit was born. In 1985, the Commandant approved three notional PSUs. Their notional status relegated them to essentially "on paper only" status.

In the years between the stand-up of the PSUs and their first operational deployment in 1990, the notional PSUs suffered from minimal programmatic support and inconsistent and unvalidated training. For example, the PSUs had little to no equipment. In fact, in the first two years of their existence, they had to borrow small boats from other units for training and exercises. Their only opportunities to train as a unit came during their two weeks of

**By LCDR Thomas J. Vitullo**  
PSU PROGRAM MANAGER (G-ODO)  
and  
**LT Robert A. Stohlman**  
PSU TRAINING MANAGER (G-RST-2)

annual training. Even then, the PSUs assembled collectively as a unit just two out of three years since unit members were still required to perform non-PSU duties.

However, in 1990, with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the PSU program took a major leap forward to the next waypoint. The three notional units were activated and deployed to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. In early 1991, three replacement units were trained at Camp Blanding, Fla. with two of the three units subsequently deploying to Southwest Asia. Despite the program support shortfalls during the early years of their existence, the deployed PSUs acquitted themselves quite well during the Persian Gulf War.

But the creation of the PSUs and their first deployment is essentially only the first chapter in their history.

**S**ince the Gulf War deployments, the PSUs have been quite busy reorganizing, equipping, training — and going to the field. For example, since 1991, PSUs have deployed to Haiti (Operation Uphold Democracy), Korea (FTX Freedom Banner), Gray's Harbor, Wash. (FTX Forward Sentinel), Camp Perry, Ohio (FTX Flame River), Little Creek, Va. (FTX Allegiant Sentry 94), Cape May, N.J. (FTX Allegiant Sentry 95) and Fort Story, Va. (FTX Fuertas Defensas). Also, a special PSU training detachment (TRADET) deployed to Valdez, Alaska to assist Commander, Naval Forces Alaska during FTX Northern Edge 95 and participated in joint international port security training and nation building activities.

Additionally, PSU elements supported Operations Other Than War

### Coast Guard PSUs: What, Where & When\*

PSU No.	Location	Status & Commanding Officer
PSU 301	D1	Projected location, establishment pends funding
PSU 301*	Buffalo, N.Y.	Notional unit only; called up for Persian Gulf War/Haiti; CO is CDR E. Hludzenski
PSU 302	LANT/PAC AREAS	Battle Rostered PSU; see Page 8 for explanation
PSU 303*	Milwaukee, Wis.	Notional unit only; called up for Persian Gulf War; CO is CDR Steve Day
PSU 305	Fort Eustis, Va.	Established August 1995, CO is CDR A.W. "Buddy" Hartberger, II
PSU 308	D8	Projected location, establishment pends funding
PSU 309	Port Clinton, Ohio	Formerly PSU 302; called up for Persian Gulf War/Haiti as PSU 302 Established as PSU 309 June 1995; CO is CDR Lauren Johnson
PSU 311	Long Beach, Calif.	Established May 1995; CO is CDR Michael Seward
PSU 313	D13	Projected location, establishment pends funding

\* **Note:** The notional units, PSU 301 (Buffalo, N.Y.) and PSU 303 (Milwaukee, Wis.) are scheduled to be decommissioned by the end of FY96. Following their decommissioning, PSU numbers will be associated with their respective districts (i.e., PSU 301, D1; PSU 305, D5; PSU 308, D8; PSU 309, D9; PSU 311, D11; PSU 313, D13). The lone exception to this is PSU 302, the Battle Rostered PSU.



## PSU 311 breaks new ground in Korea

POHANG, Korea — Newly commissioned Port Security Unit 311, out of Long Beach, Calif., flew into, camped in and endured sticky, humid monsoon-like conditions during Operation Freedom Banner in July 1995. Eighty-eight PSU 311 men and women reservists, and a handful of regulars, worked beside U.S. and Korean navies and U.S. Marines for 30 days to test their mettle and PSU 311's capabilities.

Another reason for being "In Country" was to test the working cohesion of the U.S. and Korean forces in securing the port of Pohang, Korea.

Boat crews worked around the clock, turning Raider boats "around on a dime" in intercept maneuvers, playing out the possible real-life drama of mine warfare and other sabotage against the port.

PSU 311 worked with U.S. Navy Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare and the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal unit out of San Diego, Calif.

Sixty-two additional Coast Guard women and men participated in the exercise, working under the authority of the joint Coast Guard/Navy Harbor Defense Command.

— By PAC Brandy Ian, USCG and PAC Chuck Wullenjohn, USCGR

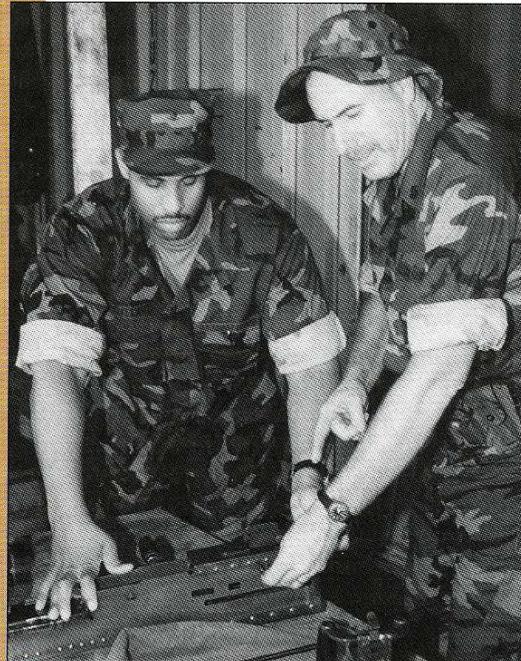
*Photos this page, from top: A simple sign identifies the Harbor Defense Command, Detachment D in Pohang. • GMC Mike Dillard, left, and GM1 Kevin Shaughnessy, both of PSU311, repair a 50 caliber machine gun used by PSU 311 personnel. • A patrol boat operated by the Republic of Korea navy passes by Coast Guardsmen from PSU311 as it heads out to sea.*

(OOTW) such as pre-Olympics security exercises in Savannah, Ga. and were mobilized as Hurricane Luis standby disaster recovery support forces.

Concurrent with the highly operational activities of the OCONUS deployable PSUs, many complex program, training management and performance problems plaguing the notional PSUs were being resolved using the tools and strategies of



Instructional Systems Development (ISD) and Total Quality Management (TQM). The use of surveys and focus group interviews of



veteran PSU performers during training, exercises and upon redeployment from actual operations has led to the capture of significant lessons learned. These lessons learned were instrumental in shaping the future of the PSU program.

Specific examples of highlighted program and performance improvement achievements include the:

- FY95 commissioning of three *focused, dedicated, drilling* PSUs (PSU 305, Fort Eustis, Va.; PSU 309, Port Clinton, Ohio; and PSU 311, Long Beach, Calif.);
- Promulgation of the PSU Individual Master Training Plan and Personnel Qualification Standard (IMTP/PQS COMDTINST 1540.10);
- Promulgation of standard PSU Operating Doctrine, COMDTINST M3501.53;
- Approval of PSU Required Operational Capabilities/Projected Operational Environment Statements (ROCs/POEs), COMDTINST 3501.49;
- Availability of PSU nonresident courses (PSU Essential Skills Handbook and Map Reading/Land NAV Tutorial) direct from the Coast Guard Institute;
- Assignment of two full-time and five part-time active duty personnel to each commissioned PSU;
- Development of a standard Table of Equipment and Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP), and
- Procurement of new unit and individual equipment such as generators, GORETEX® parkas, tents and medical supplies.



Photos this page by PAC Chuck Wullenjohn, USCGR

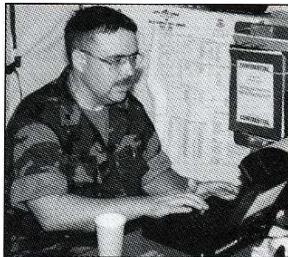
Recognizing the proven value of these units to the DoD regional warfighting Commanders-in-Chief (CinCs), the Commandant has advised the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John Shalikashvili, and the Chief of Naval Operations, ADM Jeremy Boorda, of his intentions to increase the number of PSUs from three to six. Planning currently calls for these new units — slated for D1, D8 and D13 — to be commissioned by FY98 (see chart on Page 5).

Additionally, a “battle rostered” PSU, filled by collateral duty active duty members from both LANT and PAC Areas, will be established. Teams from this “unit” will periodically train with the commissioned PSUs and provide the CG with an “active duty” PSU capability. It was determined this was needed for quick PSU response in crisis or time sensitive situations where an involuntary recall of Reserve personnel is untimely or not authorized.

Significant PSU program progress has been recorded — yet much work remains. As the PSU OPTEMPO continues to increase, the need for dedicated, institutionalized “schoolhouse” PSU training resources and logistical support becomes even more evident.

Accordingly, G-O and G-R have co-chartered the PSU Training Infrastructure Natural Working Group to study the future state of PSU training. Also, a logistical support infrastructure working group has been established to ensure PSUs receive the logistical support needed to operate and meet mission requirements.

Obviously, the PSUs have become an important component of adaptive force packages deployed OCONUS to the world’s littorals and SPODs in support of joint defense operations. There are no comparable forces in the DoD inventory. The Coast Guard PSUs provide a non-redundant force capability available to the Regional CinCs and strengthen our links to DoD. The PSUs truly are an important National Security resource.



Photos by PAC Chuck Wullenjohn, USCGR



Photo courtesy Liz Fleischman, USCGR



## Allegiant Sentry 95 tests PSUs/HDC

CAPE MAY, N.J. — More than 1,000 reserve and active duty service members from all five Armed Forces and the National Guard converged on the Coast Guard’s Training Center here for Allegiant Sentry 95 this past May. Participants simulated the overseas deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in a low-intensity conflict scenario.

“The training we conducted during this exercise built on our recent experience in Haiti to provide the harbor defense and port security capability necessary to keep the logistics lines open to our force when deployed anywhere in the world,” said exercise director CAPT Chris Bohner, USCG.

During the month long exercise, more than 20 units participated in exercises that emphasized harbor defense and port security capabilities. The largest exercise of its kind conducted on the East Coast this year, it trained and tested the capabilities of Composite Naval Coastal Warfare Units, Port Security Units, Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Units, Inshore Boat Units, Explosive Ordnance Disposal detachments, Mobile Diving and Salvage Units, and various security-related units from all over the U.S.

Coast Guard units participating included PSU 305 from Fort Eustis, Va., Harbor Defense Command (HDC) 207 from Miami, and Composite Naval Coastal Warfare Unit (CNCWU) 208, from New Orleans. The CNCWU is made up of Naval and CG Reservists.

— By *LT Kelly Poetzman, USNR and PA3 Jeff Hall, USCG*

*Photos this page, from top: IV2 Steve Johnson of PSU 311, prepares a portion of an intelligence briefing during Freedom Banner in Pohang, Korea. • ET2 Tammy Kimbrel, right, of PSU 311, points out the new rank insignia of ENS Matt Waudleigh, who was commissioned 10 days before Freedom Banner • PSU 305 members YN3 E. Fleischman, HS2 D. Kosegi, and SS3 K. Wade proudly display their unit sign at Allegiant Sentry 95, Cape May, N.J.*



It Can Affect You!

# INVOLUNTARY

By LCDR Neil Hurley & LT Philip Nowak

RESERVE TRAINING SUPPORT BRANCH (G-RST-1)

**U**nique among cabinet level officials, the Secretary of Transportation may involuntarily recall Coast Guard Reservists in response to serious man-made or natural disasters, accidents or catastrophes. Under this authority, you may be ordered to active duty of not more than 30 days in any four-month period and not more than 60 days in any two-year period. Evolving out of a more restrictive authority (14 U.S.C. 764), 14 U.S.C. 712 puts you on active duty in situations other than the Title 10 (wartime) mobilization.

When a domestic emergency (hurricane, fire, flood, oil spill, etc.) requires a rapid surge in Coast Guard operations, involuntary recall authority can be used as a force multiplier by quickly providing reservists ready for operations.

The process works like this. Once the emergency happens (or is forecasted to happen as with weather-related events), your district commander requests involuntary recall authority through its chain of command to the Secretary of Transportation. Voluntary recall authority may be used at the start of the emergency until involuntary recall is granted. In most cases, the numbers of reservists required are based on contingency plans prepared at the unit level. You are likely to be recalled if you have the skills and training that are needed.

Why use involuntary recall vs voluntary recall? First of all, it is faster. It can take time to solicit volunteers, especially when only specific skills, rates or ranks of people are needed. A secondary benefit is the moral protection Title 14 provides you, the reservist, in dealing with family, employers and creditors. Even though federal law protects your civilian job under *both* voluntary and involun-

tary recall, an involuntary recall sends a clear message to everyone that this isn't a situation where you're looking for some outside income. It is a call to emergency active duty that is not a matter of your convenience — it's essential to the Coast Guard's safety mission.

The downside about involuntary recall is that you don't have a choice. When called, you must go, except in extremely unusual circumstances (such as a short-term family emergency). Note that it is not uncommon to call in reservists from outside the affected area, so even though the catastrophe is not in your backyard, you may still be called up.

In one form or other, the Coast Guard has had the ability to recall reservists for non-defense emergencies since 1973. Between 1973 and 1990, Coast Guard Reservists were involuntarily recalled on just three occasions. But Hurricane Andrew's devastation of South Florida changed all that. It is now routine for districts to request involuntary recall authority whenever a hurricane threatens the coastline of the U.S. or its territories. Since October 1994, involuntary recall authority has been granted to districts for two floods and five hurricanes (see box).

Fortunately, even though the recall authority was in place, these storms do not always require the activation of large numbers of reservists. Despite this, don't become complacent. Future domestic emergencies may require your immediate duty. Ensure that you are *Semper Paratus* by keeping your qualifications and recall information current.

RECALL



## Involuntary Recall Authorizations Since 1973

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>NO. RESERVISTS AUTHORIZED</u>
04 April 1973	Midwest Flood Response	134*
02 June 1980	Mariel Boat Lift	2,400
02 August 1990	Operation Desert Shield/Storm	1,649*
01 September 1992	Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	200
15 July 1993	Midwest Flood Response	450
15 September 1994	Operation Uphold Democracy	400
28 October 1994	Texas Flood Response	100
25 May 1995	Midwest Flood Response	300
03 August 1995	Hurricane Erin	275
15 August 1995	Hurricane Felix	220
04 September 1995	Hurricane Luis	200
15 September 1995	Hurricane Marilyn	200
04 October 1995	Hurricane Opal	275

\* Number actually recalled.



# 2<sup>nd</sup> CGR plays major role in America's oldest Armed Forces Day Dinner

By LCDR Chuck Polk  
RESERVE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH (G-RS-1)

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Armed Forces Day Dinners, once known as National Defense Dinners, have been annual events nationwide for over six decades. But the one held in Louisville holds a unique distinction. Co-sponsored by the Louisville Armed Forces Committee and the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, it is the oldest continuing affair of its kind in the U.S. On May 19, hundreds of patriotic Kentuckians continued that tradition at Louisville's historic Galt House Hotel.

In a military region primarily populated by Army, Air Force and National Guard personnel, the relatively small but significant Coast Guard presence in the Ohio Valley recently took center stage. This year, for the first time, the committee elected as its chairman CDR Larry E. Dodson, a CG Reservist for 35 years. Dodson's strong leadership ensured one of the committee's more successful dinners and, more importantly, spotlighted the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve to the military community there.

Team Coast Guard was evident throughout the hall, with active and reserve personnel alike serving as ushers, color guard participants, even in the singing of the National Anthem by CAPT Richard Morani, then-CO of MSO Louisville. Following the program, Dodson handed the gavel over to the newly-

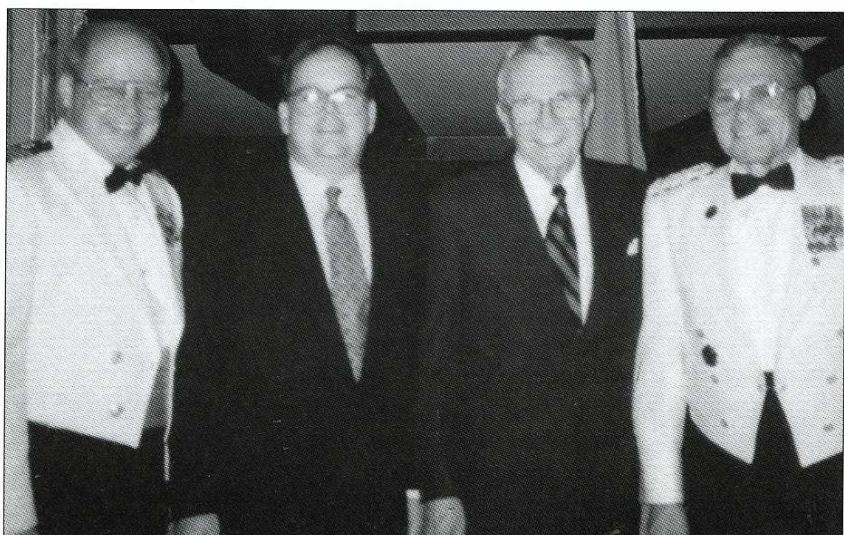
elected chairman, Brig. Gen. Julian Berthold, Deputy Adjutant General for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Guest speakers are traditionally chosen for their prior or current military service. The 1995 speaker was Sen. Wendell H. Ford, D-Ky., the state's senior U.S. Senator and former governor. Ford's military service included being in the U.S. Army in 1945-46 and the Kentucky Army National Guard for 13 years.

In 1919, the first speaker invited was WWI hero Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces. He has been followed by a succession of distinguished leaders of national prominence, both military and civilian, including one president, Gerald R. Ford, in 1976. Other guests have included service secretaries, service chiefs, congressmen and senators, including last year's guest, Senator Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a former Coast Guard Reservist who recently announced his retirement from the U.S. Senate. (see story opposite page).

The co-sponsorship arrangement with Armed Forces Committee and the Chamber of Commerce is designed to cement and maintain a strong relationship between the military and civilian communities.

Coast Guard commands participating in the Louisville metropolitan area include RU Louisville (now fully integrated with nearby commands), MSO Louisville, Group Ohio Valley and Recruiting Office Louisville.



*The 1995 Louisville Armed Forces Day Dinner, the oldest in the nation was held May 19 this past year. Left to right are: CDR Larry Dodson, USCGR; U.S. Rep. Mike Ward, D-Ky., Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., and Brig. Gen. Julian Berthold, Deputy Adjutant General for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.*



# Senator Sam Nunn United States Senator served as Coast Guard Reservist

By LCDR Chuck Polk

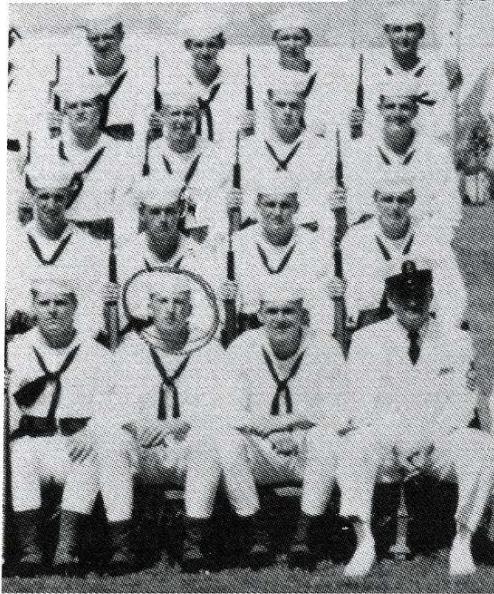
RESERVE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH (G-RS-1)

ATLANTA — When Sen. Sam Nunn announced that he would not run for re-election to the U.S. Senate at the Georgia State House Oct. 9, it made headlines. What did not make the papers and what few Coast Guard Reservists know is that Nunn, D-Ga., one of the country's

leading promoters of our national defense, also served in the Coast Guard Reserve!

In 1994, when he spoke at the 68th Annual Louisville Armed Forces Day Dinner, Nunn gathered all of the Coast

Guard Reservists in attendance around him for some informal reminiscences prior to delivering his speech. He especially remembered with great "fondness" the many "fire



SA Sam Nunn, front row, second from left, was a member of Company D-40 at Cape May in October 1959.

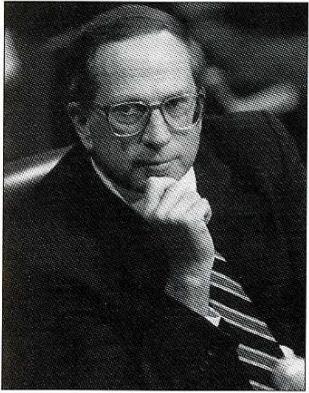
watches" he stood as a Seaman Recruit in Delta 40 Company at Cape May Training Center in 1959. All of his Initial Active Duty Training was spent at Cape May while his remaining years were served as a drilling reservist with RU Atlanta. He received his Honorable Discharge in 1968.

Photo courtesy Sam Nunn and CDR J.W. Long, RU Atlanta archives

"Not many of us stood up for the Coast Guard song [when *Semper Paratus* was played at the Louisville Armed Forces Day dinner], but there are a few stalwarts here," Nunn told the largely Army audience. "I was in the Coast Guard, and I was enlisted. I know something about remembering where you came from."

Indeed, former SN Nunn, USCGR, made every Coast Guardsman, regular and reservist alike, proud to show the colors that night.

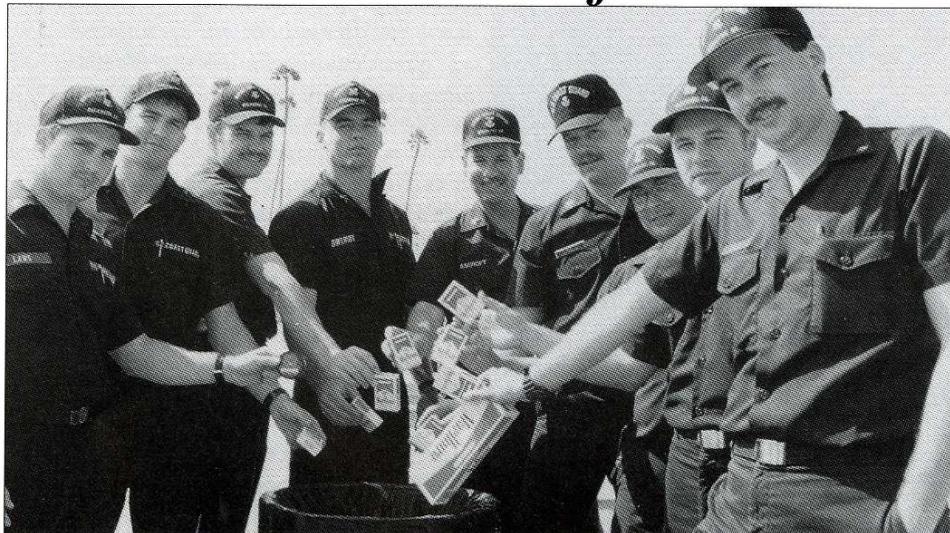
First elected to the U.S. Senate in 1972, Nunn, 57, has become an internationally recognized expert on defense and national security issues. He is the former Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and currently serves as its ranking minority member. Nunn first entered politics as a member of the Georgia State House of Representatives following his service in the Coast Guard Reserve. His entire public life has been focused on strengthening America's defenses and reducing the threat of nuclear war.



Sen. Sam Nunn

U.S. Senate photo

## Smokeless "Smokies of the Sea"



Crew members from the CGC Point Hobart throw away their cigarettes, cigars and chew as the entire crew set off in a bold new direction to "kick the habit" during 1995. In January 1995, the 12-man crew began taking a tobacco cessation course and when last checked upon, they were still smokeless. This year's Great American Smokeout is scheduled for Nov. 16.

Photo by PA3 Shannon E. Knight, D11 Public Affairs

...and later that night, when its lights went out of sight came the

# Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald

Nov. 10, 1975 — Nov. 10, 1995

By PA3 Mike Lucci

REPRINTED FROM COMMANDANT'S BULLETIN, 1982 (WITH UPDATES)

The lights of the big ship were the first thing missed. Maybe the generators were down or maybe the ship just wasn't visible through the pounding seas and gale-force winds. But a glance at the radar confirmed the worst fears — the *Edmund Fitzgerald* was gone!

The day before, Nov. 9, 1975, taconite pellets were loaded at 2 p.m. from the pier at Superior, Wis. Fully loaded, the 729-foot ore carrier, the largest on the Great Lakes when christened June 7, 1958, at River Rouge, Mich., weighed in at close to 40,000 tons.

After slipping the mooring, CAPT Ernest McSorley, a 40-year veteran of the Great Lakes, brought the *Fitzgerald* up to full speed, 16 knots, to begin what would be his last voyage.

In the early morning of Nov. 10, the *Fitzgerald* met up with the SS *Arthur M. Anderson*, another ore carrier, which like the *Fitzgerald*, was heading south to Lake Huron. A short time later, both ships left normal shipping lanes for the lee of the Canadian shore, an accepted practice among Great Lakes mariners to avoid the heavy seas of the fall and winter storms.

At 3:30 p.m., McSorley radioed to the *Anderson*, now 15 miles astern of the faster *Fitzgerald*, that a rail was down, a couple of vents had been lost and the ship had developed a list. The *Fitzgerald* then reduced speed to allow the *Anderson* to catch up. Half an hour later, the *Fitzgerald* called again, requesting navigational assistance. She had lost radar and was running near-blind in a worsening storm.

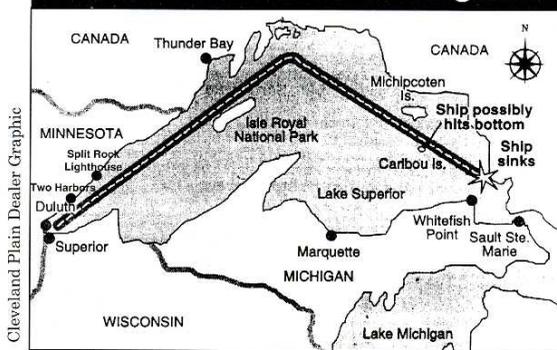
At 6 p.m., in a radio conversation with the Swedish vessel *Avafors*, the master of the *Fitzgerald* told of taking heavy seas over the deck in one of the worst seas he had ever encountered. By now the storm's intensity had heightened, throwing 16-foot waves and 50-knot winds against the listing ship.

When asked about the problems at 7 p.m., the *Fitzgerald* replied in what would become the last transmission: "We are holding our own."

Fifteen minutes later, the lights of the *Fitzgerald* disappeared. When the *Anderson's* radar was checked five minutes later, three distinct targets appeared, none of which was the *Fitzgerald*.

At 8:30 p.m., after trying to raise the *Fitzgerald* on radio, and after conferring with other ships in the area which might have sighted it, CAPT Cooper of the *Anderson* notified the Coast Guard station at Sault Ste. Marie.

## Course of the Edmund Fitzgerald



In the next few hours, aircraft from Air Station Traverse City, along with a Canadian Coast Guard plane, were underway searching for survivors. Early the next morning, the *CGC Naugatuck* and *CGC Woodrush* and a 40-foot patrol boat from Base Sault Ste. Marie, had joined in the search for the ill-fated ore carrier. On the night of Nov. 13, searching was suspended because of the remote chances of anyone surviving even a few hours in the freezing water.

Despite the intensity of the search, no survivors were found, nor were bodies recovered. One lifeboat and one-half of another, two inflated life rafts, and 21 life jackets were all that could be found of the *Fitzgerald*. Of the 29 men lost, 14 were from Ohio, eight from Wisconsin, two each from Florida and Minnesota and one each from Michigan, California and Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of May 1976, when the winter seas had subsided, a visual inspection of the *Fitzgerald* was made using an unmanned, underwater vehicle on loan from the Navy. It was found in Canadian waters 17 miles northwest of Whitefish Point, Mich. The CURV III, as the vessel was known, was controlled from *Woodrush*. After eight days of inspection, in which more than 900 color slides and 43,000 feet of video were taken, the *Fitzgerald* was known to be in two sections, each 300 feet long, 556-feet below Lake Superior's surface.

Despite many explorers, including Jacques Cousteau, attempting to unlock the mysteries of that stormy November night, what actually caused the disaster is still a mystery. The Coast Guard Board of Investigation theorized the *Fitzgerald* went down after mass flooding occurred in a forward hold. Possibly, the ship drove into a wall of water and never recovered, breaking up as the bow crashed into the lake bottom. One action that the Coast Guard took after the disaster was to remeasure the depth of the lake bottom in the area of the Caribou Island shoal (northwest of the ship's final resting place). At the

time, navigational charts were based on measurements taken in 1919. What the new measurement revealed was the rocky shoal was closer to the water's surface than seamen had thought.

Ninth District CG Reservists PS1 Dennis Dombkowski and PS2 Russ Beaty, both Sea Partners, have been affected

by the *Fitzgerald* in a different sort of way.

"After one of the recent dives, we looked at the photos and noticed lots of debris, like plastic, which had gathered around the ship's port stern," said Beaty. "When we talked to groups, we often showed photos from the *Fitzgerald* and how dumping had affected even it. But out of respect, we stopped showing them."

In July 1995, the *Fitzgerald's* bell was raised in a dive sponsored by the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, National Geographic, Canadian navy, and Sony Corp. The bell will be cleaned and then placed in a wing of the GLSHS museum at Whitefish Point. That dive may have been the final one — *Fitzgerald* family members have requested that the Canadian Parliament declare the final resting place of the *Fitzgerald* a gravesite. That would make it illegal for other divers to disturb the site. It would remain the men's watery tomb.

The *Edmund Fitzgerald*, named for a former chairman of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was the third Great Lakes freighter to be claimed by the fierce November gales since 1958. The SS *Daniel J. Morrell* sank in Lake Huron on Nov. 17, 1966, with a loss of 32 out of 33 crewmen. The SS *Carl D. Bradley* went down in Lake Michigan on Nov. 18, 1958 with the loss of 31 of the 33-man crew.

## Remembering the Edmund Fitzgerald

To commemorate the 20th year since the *Edmund Fitzgerald* went down, various events are being held across the Great Lakes Region (9th District). Here are some we were aware of as we went to press:

■ **Detroit (Mich.) Mariner's Church Service** — Annual service to honor the *Fitzgerald* is set for Sunday, Nov. 12, 11 a.m. at the Mariner's Church, 170 E. Jefferson, Detroit, MI 48226. (313) 259-2206. This is the "musty old hall in Detroit" referred to in the song, *The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald* by Canadian songwriter Gordon Lightfoot. Coast Guard personnel are scheduled to attend.

■ **Fairport Harbor (Ohio) Marine Museum** — Each year on Nov. 10, the exterior of the Fairport Harbor, Ohio, lighthouse and museum on Lake Erie is lit and flags are flown half-mast to commemorate the *Fitzgerald* crewmember Edward Bindon, a Fairport Harbor man, and all who perished aboard the *Fitzgerald*. Contact: Fairport Marine Museum, 129 Second St., Fairport Harbor, OH 44077. (216) 354-4825.

■ **Great Lakes Maritime Academy Service** — Nov. 10, 1995, 12 noon. CG Air Station provides colors and helo fly-by. Public invited. 1701 East Front St., Traverse City, MI 49684. (616) 922-1200.

■ **Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society Service** — GLSHS is sponsoring a private ceremony for approximately 75 *Fitzgerald* family members at the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum at Whitefish Point, Mich. Nov. 10, 1995, at 11 a.m. Also attending is songwriter Gordon Lightfoot. The *Fitzgerald's* bell, brought up from the wreck July 4, 1995, will be dedicated. USCG personnel are scheduled to attend. Later that night (weather permitting), a candlelight vigil is set for 7 p.m. on the beach at Whitefish Point. GLSHS has also commissioned award-winning artist Davis Conklin to paint the official commemorative 20th anniversary painting of the *Edmund Fitzgerald*. The set of prints will be a limited edition of 5,000 and will be co-signed by Gordon Lightfoot. Contact: GLSHS, 111 Ashmun, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783. (906) 635-1742.

■ **National Geographic** — Is featuring photography of Emory Kristof, known for his exploration of the *Titanic*. Kristof did much of the exploring on the *Fitzgerald* and his work will be published in the January 1996 *National Geographic* magazine.

■ **Split Rock Lighthouse, Minn.** — A special lighting of the lighthouse beacon is set for dusk (approximately 4:30 p.m.) and lectures by a shipwreck expert (1:30 and 3:30 p.m.) will commemorate the *Fitzgerald's* 20th Anniversary. Contact: Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, 2010 Highway 61 East, Two Harbors, MN 55616. (218) 226-4372. Split Rock Lighthouse was featured on the Great Lakes Lighthouse Stamps issued this year by the U.S. Postal Service.

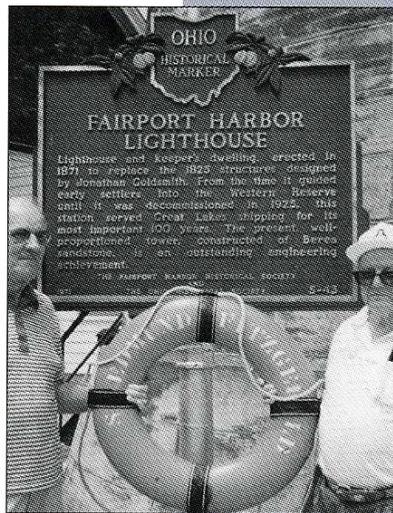


Photo by PAI E. Kruska, USCGR  
**Jack Bartish, left, and John Taipale of Fairport Harbor, Ohio, Marine Museum display a life ring from the *Fitzgerald*.**

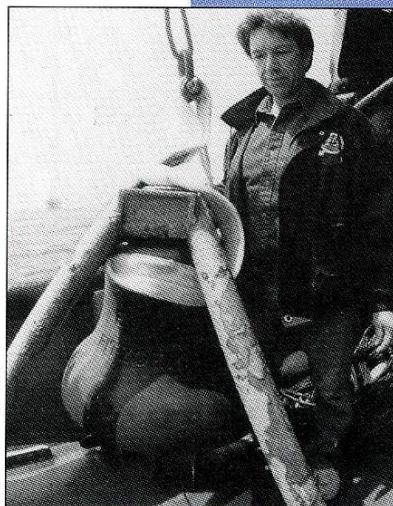


Photo: Jene Quirin, GLSHS  
**Tom Farnquist of Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society with *Fitzgerald* bell, July 4, 1995.**

# From POW To SPAR!

Photo by CWO2 Ed Moreth, D14



*D14's "Smith Building" honors WWII POW/SPAR, Florence Ebersole Smith Finch*

By YNCS Edna Doak  
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD RESERVE

*Editor's note: The Coast Guard SPARs (Women's Reserve) was formed Nov. 23, 1942. Each year in November, to commemorate "SPAR Month," The Reservist features a story about the SPARs. This year, we bring you the fascinating story of SN Florence Ebersol (Smith) Finch, who served her country not only as a SPAR — but also as a Prisoner of War! Special thanks to D14 Public Affairs for their assistance with this story.*

She was born Florence Ebersole on Oct. 11, 1916, in Santiago, Isabela, Philippine Islands. Her mother was Filipino while her father was an American from Buffalo, N.Y., who had served as a soldier in the Spanish-American War in the Philippines. She was raised by her parents in the Philippines, educated in Manila, and married a U.S. Navy man, Chief Electrician's Mate Charles Smith in August 1941. Tragically, on Feb. 8, 1942, she became a young widow when her husband was killed in action aboard a Navy PT boat engaged in smuggling supplies to besieged Corregidor in the defense of Bataan.

And that was Florence Ebersole Smith's life story in a nutshell until 1942 when the Japanese invaded Manila. At that time, she was a civilian employee with the U.S. Army G-2 Office of the Philippines Department. Although she had dual citizenship in the U.S. and the Philippines, she said she was a Filipino because she would be interred in a prison camp if she admitted her U.S. citizenship. Furthermore, she knew she could better serve the United States by being outside of the prison camps.

And serve is exactly what she did!

From June 1942 to October 1944, she worked with the Filipino underground to sabotage stocks of critical items held by the Japanese. She smuggled food, medicine and

supplies to Internees and American Prisoners of War (POWs) at Santo Tomas. When the opportunity arose, she took a position with the Philippine Liquid Fuel Distributing Union which was under Japanese control. She used her position to provide the underground with shipping and requisition documents to obtain gas, diesel fuel, oil and alcohol for "loyal" Filipinos who supported the U.S. efforts to fight the Japanese.

But on Oct. 16, 1944, everything changed — the Japanese discovered her activities. She was arrested with other members of the underground and was held at Manila Airport for eight days. Sent to Bilibid Prison, she was imprisoned in a small cell with seven other women. Each day, from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., she was forced to sit on the bare, wooden floor, arms crossed in Japanese fashion, with her face turned toward a wall.

She was prohibited from talking or turning her gaze away from the wall when she heard guards walking up and down the hallway outside the cell. The only food she received was two (2) small, rice balls each day and, occasionally, a green stew. At night, she slept on the bare floor. Once, she was caught talking, so a guard hit her in the head with his saber.

For six weeks she was beaten and tortured, sometimes with electronic shock devices attached to her fingertips, refusing to reveal any information about the underground and the "loyal" Filipinos. It was not until she confessed her own part in the effort to aid the underground that she gained a reprieve in the form of a trial by Japanese court-martial.

The "mock trial" as she labeled it, was held Dec. 10, 1944. Secretly a U.S. citizen, she was tried without any

defense, and permitted to answer only "true" or "false" to questions. Convicted of "aiding the enemy," she was sentenced to three years imprisonment at the Mandaluyong Jail for Women in Manila. On Dec. 18, 1944, she entered Mandaluyong, where conditions were only slightly better than at Bilibid Prison. Here, she received what she described as three portions of "rice gruel" each day, "stewed sweet potato greens and boiled banana bark and papaya trunk." She was not permitted to mix with other prisoners or go outside. Living in constant fear, she witnessed male Filipino prisoners being brutally thrown about on cement floors by guards using Judo tactics.

After spending approximately five months in three Japanese prisons, she was freed from Mandaluyong Jail Feb. 10, 1945, as the U.S. forces liberated the Philippines.

As fate would have it, Florence Ebersole Smith sailed to the United States aboard a Coast Guard-manned transport, the *USS Eberle*, a boat whose name bears a striking resemblance to her fathers last name, *Ebersole*." She had long decided to "avenge the death of her late husband" by joining one of the Armed Forces when she arrived in the U.S. But it was that voyage with "Coasties" in May 1945 that most influenced her decision to become a SPAR. After enlisting in the U.S. Coast Guard Women's Reserve in June 1945, SR Smith revealed, "the wonderful treatment we received aboard ship naturally made me think of the Coast Guard first."

Before becoming a SPAR, she was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Ribbon for her participation in the Filipino underground's resistance to the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. When she enlisted in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve, SR Florence Ebersole Smith became the first SPAR to wear this decoration. Although she is the only American woman who was a member of a resistance movement in the Far East, she modestly downplays her contributions to U.S. victory in the Philippines in World War II.



Coast Guard photo

**SN1/C Florence Smith in 1945**

During her year as a SPAR, she was named SPAR of the Week and, later, was the Coast Guard representative at the Women in the Armed Forces final session at the close of World War II. SN First Class Smith was discharged from the SPARs on June 30, 1946 as part of the demobilization of the 10,000-member Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard. Subsequent to her Coast Guard service, Florence E. Smith married Robert Finch and later had two children. On Nov. 7, 1947, Finch was honored at the 24th Annual Women's International Exposition in New York City where she was presented with the U.S. Medal of

Freedom. She was cited as having "constantly risked her life in secretly furnishing money and clothing to American Prisoners of War, and in carrying communications for them. In consequence, she was apprehended by the Japanese, tortured, and imprisoned...inspiring bravery, resourcefulness, and devotion to the cause of freedom," and making "a distinct contribution to the welfare and morale of American Prisoners of War on Luzon." Finch shares this distinction with only a few American women recognized for service in WW II.

In 1995, the Coast Guard paid its tribute to Finch during the 14th District's Asian-Pacific Islander Heritage observances. A newly constructed 11,800 square-foot, two-story building costing \$3.58 million, was named the "Smith Building," at dedication ceremonies attended by her Feb. 28. The Smith Building is the new home to the Base Honolulu operations and communications center as well as Group Honolulu's administration offices at the Coast Guard Base on Sand Island, Hawaii.

In describing this special day to 14th District's CWO2 Ed Moreth for a May 1995 *Commandant's Bulletin* article, Finch, now 78, said it was "a day full of emotion, full of recollecting many things that happened 50 years ago." As far as being honored by the Coast Guard, she added, "I wouldn't have imagined this in my wildest dreams. It's a combination of sorrow and joy."

Fifty years after her ordeal and triumph, Finch resides peacefully with her family in Ithaca, N.Y.



**RADM Howard Gehring, 14th District Commander, left, and CAPT Dennis Egan, Commanding Officer of Base Honolulu, center, unveil the plaque and photo that will hang in the new Smith Building at dedication ceremonies Feb. 28, 1995, as Florence Finch, right, looks on.**

Photo by CWO2 Ed Moreth, D14

# Front & Center

## Medals & Awards

### Coast Guard Commendation Medal

LCDR Marshall J. Burnette, D2

### Coast Guard Achievement Medal

CDR Stephen J. Bukowy, D2  
CDR Sharon J. Armstrong, D5  
CDR Paul D. Kirkpatrick, D7  
LCDR Timothy M. Butler, D2  
LCDR Ronald L. Davis, D2  
LCDR Larry L. Jones, D2  
LT Edmond H. Lutsky, D2  
LTJG Ruby L. Collins, CGHQ  
PSCM Louis E. Hoskins, D2  
BMC Kenneth J. Schaefer, D2  
PSC William L. Symon, D2  
PS1 Joseph M. Williams, D2  
SK1 James A. Mitchell, D7  
EM1 Michael E. Young, D2

### Commandant's Letter of Commendation

CDR Timothy M. Boeddeker, D2  
LCDR Deborah A. Dombeck, D2  
LCDR Thomas L. Guthrie, D5  
LCDR Harvey T. Barrett, D2  
LCDR Larry L. Jones, D2  
LT Donald M. Kimple, D2  
LT Melvin D. Krause, D2  
LT Donald J. Lastine, D2  
LT Leslie W. Allen, D2  
LT Robert J. Grassino, D2  
LT Scott F. Ogan, D2  
LTJG Michael W. Wampler, D2  
CWO3 Elmer C. Allen, D2  
CWO3 James M. Vickers, D2  
YNCS Dennis M. White, D5  
PSCS Billy J. Williams, D2  
PSC James A. Maple, D2  
PSC Lester D. Morrison, D2  
PSC Virgil I. Block, D2  
PSC David P. White, D2  
MKC Daniel R. Hackley, D2  
BMC James Hancock, D2  
SK1 James W. Harris, D2  
SK1 Andrea L. Hammock, D2  
BM1 Kelly W. Challand, D11  
BM1 Charles Turner, D7  
MK2 S.W. Yates, D5  
YN2 Michael J. Giovanelli, D2  
PS2 Thomas T. Tolley, D2  
PS2 Robert B. Wright, D5  
PS2 Mark A. Razny, D9  
BM2 Gary Kmetty, D9  
SK3 Eric E. Pelphrey, D2  
MK3 Kenneth J. Plumley, D2  
SK3 Monte C. Thompson, D2

### CG Meritorious Team Commendation

CAPT Tom R. Wilson, D2  
CDR Mellisande Woerner, D2  
CDR Joe C. West, D2  
CDR Robert L. Cockrel, D2  
CDR Ronald G. Dodd, D2  
CDR Gary L. Bagaas, D2

CDR Frank A. Freisheim II, D11  
LCDR Victor E. Saucedo, D11  
LCDR Donald M. Hughes, D2  
LCDR William C. Austin, D7  
LT Robert J. Grassino, D2  
LT Scott F. Ogan, D2  
LT Gavin W. Wenthe, D2  
LT Leroy E. Barnett, D7  
LT Christina L. Myers, D7  
LT Edward Sajdak, Jr., D7  
LT Jerold T. Worden, D7  
CWO4 Ross D. Oswald, D11  
CWO4 H.H. LePrell, D7  
CWO4 Richard P. Spurr, D7  
BMCM Roland F. Jarrell, D7  
DCCM Stephen R. Hamilton, D2  
BMCM Steven M. Neal, D7  
GMCS David R. Gomer, D11  
PSCS John F. McGovern, D7  
DPC Betty L. Altnether, D2  
DPC Ronald D. Perisho, D2  
DPC Morton G. Jones, D2  
PSC Roger S. Linson, D2  
PSC Donald R. Brooks, D2  
PSC/BM Joseph W. Yurillo, D7  
MKC Herbert J. Mercer, D2  
MKC Robert S. Hedges, D2  
MKC Thomas W. Van Drew, D11  
MKC George E. Dietrich, D5  
MKC Herbert J. Mercer, D2  
MKC David P. Rous, D2  
BMC Charlie L. Roberson, D2  
BMC Robert S. Scott, D2  
BMC Michael N. Jackson, D7  
BMC Richard Kelley, D7  
BMC John T. Kozeluh, D7  
PSC Robert B. Griffin, D7  
BM1 David L. Lambirth, D2  
SS1 James K. Smith, D7  
SS1 Richard L. Turner, D7  
DP1 David W. Astemborski, D2  
MK1 B. Grant Ball, D7  
MK1 Willie D. West, D2  
MK1 James L. Butcher, D2  
MK1 Charles Wade, D7  
MK1 Marvin White, D5  
BM1 James S. Schaller, D5  
DP1 John R. Williams, D2  
DC1 Eric L. Kienitz, D11  
DC1 Lawrence J. Smentowski, D2  
GM1 Alfred E. Klotzsche, D11  
PS1 Rodney K. Steckel, D7  
PS1 Kevin T. Shaughnessy, D11  
PS1 Peter J. Johann, D2  
PS1 William F. Wolff, D7  
BM1 Steven L. Daugherty, D2  
PS1 Richard J. Marchewka, D2  
PS1/BM Frank Bonagura, D7  
PS1 Dale R. Carnell, D7  
BM2 James A. Reynolds, Jr., D7  
RD2 Ronald G. Massie, D7  
PS2 Robert T. Morrow, D7  
BM2 Greg R. Weich, D7

BM2 Mary E. Maher, D7  
BM2 Christine L. Clark, D11  
BM2 Robert J. Locke, D2  
BM2 Timothy S. Lonergran, D2  
BM2 Brazils B. West, D2  
DP2 Frederick J. Paris, D2  
BM2 Christopher P. Fox, D2  
MK2 John J. Rother, D2  
MK2 David L. Hodge, D2  
MK2 Jeffrey T. Carter, D2  
MK2 Joel M. Simons, D2  
YN2 Cassin Y. Stacy, D7  
PS2 Harry I. Simon, D11  
PS2 Luther C. Prather, D2  
PS2 Gaylord J. Imura, D11  
PS2 Roland A. Bergeron, D7  
PS2/YN Andrew Carrillo, D7  
BM2 David E. Baxter, D2  
BM2 Gregory N. Collins, D2  
BM2 Clint A. Lord, D2  
BM2 Gerald L. Watkins, D5  
DC2 Russell J. Beaulieu, D5  
DC2 Mark C. Webb, D2  
MK2 Robert T. Bitler, D2  
MK2 Terry W. McNabb, D2  
MK2 Raymond Zolendjuski, D2  
PS3 Richard Chalue, D7  
PS3 Charles H. Keller, Jr., D7  
YN3 Michelle Presnell, D2  
YN3 Mary Jenkins, D7  
BM3 Theresa L. Shortino, D2  
PS3 Debra A. Winter, D11  
BM3 Ernest G. Engelhardt, D7  
BM3 Emily K. Clark, D2  
BM3 Trent C. Clark, D2  
BM3 Marlene Miller, D11  
BM3 Rodney L. Wurgler, D2  
ET3 Mark Nogawa, D11  
BM3 Thomas M. McKinnis, D2  
MK3 Richard W. McComber, D2  
SK3 Edward W. Jones, D2  
FN Normand A. Richer, Jr., D7  
FN Darren E. Battles, D2

### Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

CWO3 William T. Siler, D2

## How your award shows up here...

Award information is gathered through a variety of sources, including CG Reservists like yourself who submit a copy of the award citation, or their CO submits a list of award winners in from his/her unit. Please ensure you're not duplicating efforts of your unit/command.

# USCG element of JTRU 1995 NDTA Award winner

The Coast Guard element of the **Joint Transportation Reserve Unit** within the **U.S. Transportation Command** (USTRANSCOM) was recently selected as the 1995 National Defense Transportation Association (NDTA) Award winner for distinguishing themselves in operational transportation missions. The winning 13-person unit is part of a unified command at Scott Air Force Base, Ill. Established June 11, 1994, the reserve unit has provided operational support to USTRANSCOM for over 150 joint deployment operations and exercises including: sending food for Somalia, shipping Patriot missiles to Korea, providing humanitarian aid to Rwandan refugees, supporting Uphold Democracy in Haiti, responding to Iraqi troop movements, and providing relief from the midwestern floods. The award was presented to the unit's CO, **CAPT Dennis Lupher**, at the annual NDTA Forum in Dallas Sept. 18. ALDIST 132/95 announced the winners, which included active duty CG unit **Response Forces Houston**.

PA2 H. C. Craft III, D2(dpa)



**CAPT D. Lupher instructs his crew.**

## A Tip O' the Hat to...



■ CG Reservists **PSCS Jack M. Surges** and **BM3 Dawn M. Baenen**, both of CG Group Milwaukee, were honored in an Aug. 20 ceremony at the Wisconsin State Capitol in Madison for outstanding achievement. They were

two of 50 Guard and Reserve members selected to receive the 31st annual Wisconsin Employer Support of Guard and Reserve Military Achievement Awards....

■ **CDR John D. Hooper** of LANT AREA, was chosen from among thousands of nominees in



**CDR Hooper**

## Retirements

### NOVEMBER 1994

LCDR Deborah J. Fontaine, D5\*\*

### JANUARY 1995

LCDR John M. Richards, D1\*\*

### APRIL 1995

SKCM Arthur G. Sloane, D11\*  
PSC Ewald J. August, D5\*  
ET1 Eugene Anemojanis, D8\*  
SK2 William W. McMiller, D7\*\*

### MAY 1995

CDR John E. Kircher, D5\*\*  
LT Mark A. Gellasch, D5\*\*  
CWO3 Roscoe J. Scott, D1\*\*  
PSC James Beningo, Jr., D5\*\*  
TC2 Thomas F. Eames, D9\*\*

### SEPTEMBER 1995

PS2 Frank E. Shavers, D8\*\*

### OCTOBER 1995

YNC Pasquale Cotugno, D1\*\*  
YN1 Rodney G. Debban, D13\*\*  
ET1 Richard P. Mortgage, D11\*\*

### NOVEMBER 1995

PSC Ronald J. Charbonneau, D7\*\*  
PS1 Peter B. James, D8\*\*  
BM2 Frederick H. Mallett, D5\*\*

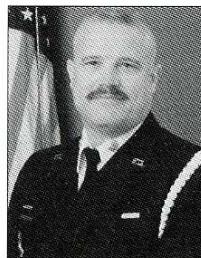
\* *RET-1 (Retired With Pay)*

\*\* *RET-2 (Retired Awaiting Pay)*

various professions for listing in *Marquis' Who's Who in the World, 1996*. Hooper is employed as a Damage Control Officer for the Navy's Military Sealift Command....

■ CG Reservist **LTJG Necia Chambliss** served during the summer months as aide to CG Chief of Staff VADM Kent Williams at CGHQ....

■ **PS1 Eugene W. Beach**, was recently selected as the 1995 Firefighter of the Year by the Fairfax County (Va.) Fire and Rescue Department. The award, presented Sept. 20, is the highest honor bestowed upon the county's firefighters. A 17-year employee, Beach, who drills at CG Station St. Inigoes, Md., is assigned to Fire & Rescue Station 1? in Great Falls, Va. He used his extensive knowledge to repair several of the fire department's boats at no added cost.



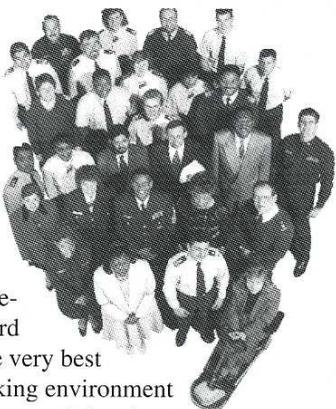
**PS1 Beach**

## Taps

■ **PSCM Richard K. Gould**, USCGR (Ret.), 56, passed away Jan. 16, 1995, at the Maine Medical Center, Portland, Maine, several weeks after undergoing heart bypass surgery. A native of Gardiner, Maine, he served over 30 years in the CGR, primarily in Reserve Group Southwest Harbor units. His last tour of duty was as Senior Enlisted Advisor for the northern half of 1st District Reserve, Boston. A graduate of Gardiner High School, he played football and was known as a strong and dedicated team player. As a civilian, he worked for Key Bank of Maine in the Augusta area all his adult life, attaining the position of Vice President for Administrative Services at the statewide servicing center in Augusta, Maine. He is survived by his wife, Janice; three children including a son, Terry, daughters Linda and Laurie; and two grandchildren. Over 200 people attended his Jan. 18 funeral, including over a dozen CGR personnel. Two ministers and a representative from Key Bank participated in the service. At the widow's request, LT Maurice L. Dube, USCGR (Ret.), delivered a eulogy in the name of the Coast Guard family. Spring interment was Saturday, April 22, with full military honors. A joint team of USCG and Navy personnel from CG Group Portland, CG Group Southwest Harbor, and the Brunswick Naval Air Station served as pall bearers, gun detail and bugler. Lcdr George C. Hamilton, USCGR (Ret.) escorted the widow. CDR Patrick Eisenhart, USCGR, 1st District, delivered committal prayers in the name of the Coast Guard and YNCM Robert Gauthier, USCGR, 1st District, presented the colors to the widow. LT Maurice L. Dube, USCGR (Ret.), presented the Coast Guard ensign to Mrs. Gould, in the name of PSCM Gould's shipmates from CG Reserve Group Southwest Harbor. PSCM Gould was remembered as a loving husband, devoted father, tireless worker, courageous fighter and the most loyal and caring of friends by all who had the good fortune of knowing him.

■ **AD1 Henry Wesley Schlueter**, USCGR (Ret.), 77, passed away at his residence in Hernando, Fla., Aug. 6, 1995. Born in Cuba, Mo., he was an employee of Eastern Air Lines for 36 years, retiring in 1981. A World War II Navy veteran, he also served with CGRU Air Station, Dinner Key, Fla. and was a member of the first aviation reserve unit for the Coast Guard. He is survived by his wife, Nellie, of Hernando; a son, Patrick of Greenfield, Ind.; two daughters, Elizabeth Ann Strietz of Brandon, Fla., and Paula Dianne Mann of Williamsburg, Ohio; and one grandchild. Memorial services were held Aug. 12, 1995, at Hernando Church of The Nazarene with interment at Florida National Cemetery, Bushnell, Fla.

## Coast Guard Workforce Cultural Audit Update



According to the Commandant, ADM Kramek, "To be the world's premier maritime service, the Coast Guard must continue to attract and retain the very best personnel. To do this, we need a working environment where each of us can achieve our full potential and contribute our very best work in support of Coast Guard missions. The workforce cultural audit is designed to help achieve that goal."

Five thousand (5,000) active duty audit participants will soon be chosen randomly and notified of their selection through the chain of command. **In addition, 1,250 members of the Coast Guard Reserve on TEMAC/SADT and Selected Reservists can expect to be surveyed by mail. The audit has been purposely expanded to see how Coast Guard Reservists' experiences influence the Coast Guard culture.** Your voluntary participation will be greatly appreciated.

Survey forms will be administered during November. Data collection and analysis will follow in early 1996, and the final report is due out in mid-1996. Informational materials about the audit have been widely distributed and the audit staff has completed initial briefings around the Coast Guard. However, if members have questions, they are encouraged to contact their commanding officer, supervisor, CEA, military civil rights counselor, work-life staff or human relations council. Or, use the information phone line at 1-800-242-9513.

## A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS...AND WORDS



The following are some tentative ideas for upcoming issues of *The Reservist Magazine*. Our readers are encouraged to submit articles and/or contact us with other story ideas/suggestions. Deadlines are listed below, while *The Reservist's* address is listed on Page 2.

- **December 1995** — *USCG in Vietnam*
- **February 1996** — *President's Day /Black History Month salute*. Reservists who have family ties to American historic figures (e.g. presidents, members of Congress, and other historic figures).
- **March 1996** — *Women's History Month*
- **May 1996** — *Coast Guard Monuments Across the Nation* (for Memorial Day). Take a photo of your local monument and send it in by March 15, 1996.
- **July / August 1996** — *USCG at Summer Olympics* (covered in full issues)
- **September 1996** — *Citizen-Sailor Month*
- **Fall 1996** — *Congressional Coasties*: Coast Guardsmen (including reservists) who also served in Congress. Election year feature.

### Tentative Story Ideas —

- *Integration Success Stories*
- *Team Coast Guard Essay Contest* (details forthcoming early 1996)
- *USCG in Korean War*: Our sources have told us the USCG had virtually no involvement in the Korean War. However, we would like to hear from anyone if they know otherwise.

*The Coast Guard*  
**Reservist**  
*Magazine*

**Deadlines for FY96**

Submission Deadline	For Issue
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	January 1996
Friday, Dec. 1.....	February 1996
Tuesday, Jan. 2.....	March 1996
Thursday, Feb. 1.....	April 1996
Friday, March 1.....	May 1996
Monday, April 1.....	June 1996
Wednesday, May 1.....	July 1996
Monday, June 3.....	August 1996
Monday, July 1.....	September 1996

## Upcoming Events

- **ROA Mid-Winter Conference** — Jan. 21-24, 1996, at Washington Hilton & Towers Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: ROA, 1 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. (202) 479-2200.
- **ROA Coast Guard Congressional Reception** — Coast Guard Chapter, D.C. Department, ROA is holding its annual reception Sunday, Jan. 21, 1996, 5-9 p.m. at ROA National HQ, Minuteman Memorial Bldg., 1 Constitution Ave., N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002. All CG officers invited. More information coming next month.

## ALDISTs / ALCOASTs / COMDTINSTs

Coast Guard Workforce Cultural Audit .....	ALCOAST	094/95
Team Coast Guard Update .....	ALCOAST	092/95
FY96 Reserve Budget Info & Cost Center Changes for Readiness & Reserve .....	ALCOAST	090/95
Coast Guard TV Series Broadcast .....	ALCOAST	086/95
GEICO Military Service Achievement Award .....	ALCOAST	085/95
Reserve Rear Admiral (Lower Half) Selection Board .....	ALCOAST	081/95
Chief Petty Officer (CPO) Academy (Reserve Course), Fourth Convening.....	ALDIST	185/95
Change 1 to COMDTINST 5310.3 (Measuring the Contribution of Reserve Duty) .....	ALDIST	179/95
New Administrative Remarks (CG-3307) Entry .....	ALDIST	177/95
Reserve Officer Promotion Authorization Listings (ROPAL) .....	ALDIST	176/95
FY96 Travel Ceiling.....	ALDIST	171/95
Change to TAD/Travel Advance Policy.....	ALDIST	169/95
Inactive Duty Reserve Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Selection Board.....	ALDIST	168/95
Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAS) DOC Type 38.....	ALDIST	166/95
Regular-to-Reserve (R-To-R) Commissioning Program .....	ALDIST	145/95
1995 National Defense Transportation Association (NDTA) Award .....	ALDIST	132/95
Cancellations of "A" School Convenings .....	ALCGENL	052/95



**Saturday, Nov. 11, 1995**

## Nationwide TEMAC/SADT/EAD\*

As of 10/16/95

Place	Duration	Rate/Rank	Quals	Point of Contact
CGHQ (G-RST), Washington, D.C.	TEMAC/SADT	Open	Experience in Oracle database	CWO Bates, (202) 267-0623

\* For SADT/TEMAC positions, members need an endorsement from his/her augmented active command (see ALDIST 020/95)  
\*\* For those advertising TEMAC/SADT/EAD openings, please contact PO Ross at (202) 267-0548 or G-RSM-1 at 1-800-283-8724 if positions are filled or changes to the information are desired.



**Thursday, Nov. 23, 1995**

# District(a) Phone List\*

\* Every District(r) has now been fully integrated into District(a). Here is the address, phone, FAX, e-mail, and Internet World Wide Web address (bottom two lines) for each District(a)

## 1st District

Commander (a)  
First Coast Guard District  
408 Atlantic Ave.  
Boston, MA 02210-3350  
1-800-732-7921; (617) 223-8202  
FAX: (617) 223-8183  
E-mail: /D1AT  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d1/uscgd1.html>

## 9th District

Commander (a)  
Ninth Coast Guard District  
1240 E. 9th Street  
Cleveland, OH 44199-2060  
(216) 522-3970  
FAX: (216) 552-7952  
E-mail: /D9a  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d9/uscgd9.html>

## 2nd District

Commander (a)  
Second Coast Guard District  
1222 Spruce Street  
St. Louis, MO 63101-2832  
1-800-228-2444; (314) 539-2640  
FAX: (314) 539-2682  
E-mail: /D2  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d2/uscgd2.html>

## 11th District

Commander (a)  
Eleventh Coast Guard District  
501 West Ocean Boulevard  
Long Beach, CA 90882-5399  
1-800-832-1911; (310) 980-4300  
FAX: (310) 980-4382  
E-mail: /D11at  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d11/uscgd11.html>

## 5th District

Commander (a)  
Fifth Coast Guard District  
431 Crawford Street  
Portsmouth, VA 23704-5004  
1-800-334-8377; (804) 398-6336  
FAX: (804) 398-6344  
E-mail: D5  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d5/uscgd5.html>

## 13th District

Commander (a)  
Thirteenth Coast Guard District  
915 2nd Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98174-1067  
1-800-982-8813; (206) 220-7310  
FAX: (206) 220-7072  
E-mail: /D13N05  
<http://www.webcom.com/~d13www/uscgd13.html>

## 7th District

Commander (a)  
Seventh Coast Guard District  
909 SE 1st Avenue  
Miami, FL 33130-1608  
(305) 536-5632  
FAX: (305) 536-4216  
E-mail: D704  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d7/uscgd7.html>

## 14th District

Commander (a)  
Fourteenth Coast Guard District  
300 Ala Moana Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96850-4982  
(808) 541-2260  
FAX: (808) 541-2336  
E-mail: /D14a  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d14/uscgd14.html>

## 8th District

Commander (a)  
Eighth Coast Guard District  
501 Magazine Street  
New Orleans, LA 70130-3396  
1-800-972-8881; (504) 589-4958  
FAX: (504) 589-6145  
E-mail: D8a, D8at, & D8dre  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d8/uscgd8.html>

## 17th District

Commander (a)  
Seventeenth Coast Guard District  
P.O. Box 3-5000  
Juneau, AK 99802-1217  
(907) 463-2084  
FAX: (907) 463-2113  
E-mail: /D17-6 or D17-7  
<http://www.dot.gov/dotinfo/uscg/d17/uscgd17.html>

# On Deck

By MCPO William C. Phillips

Command Enlisted Advisor  
Coast Guard Reserve



Questions or comments? Write or call:

Commandant (G-R CEA), USCG HQ, 2100 2ND ST SW, WASHINGTON DC 20593

Phone: (202) 267-6844

Fax: (202) 267-4325 / 4553

CG E-mail: W. Phillips/G-RPost Internet: W.Phillips/G-R@cgsmtmp.uscg.mil

As my first year in this assignment came to a close this past September, I found myself reviewing and reflecting on the many events occurring during that year. Members of the Coast Guard Reserve have found themselves all over the world performing the missions of the Coast Guard while the Coast Guard Reserve itself has been talked about by a wide variety of people. A big thank you to all of you for your hard work and continued dedication.

Also, a big thanks goes to the Coast Guard units that are doing it up right when their personnel retire. I have been aware of many Reserve members having retirement ceremonies and have been able to attend a few of them. So, thanks to those hard working folks who made it happen for their team members.

Meanwhile, all of the District (a) division and (at) branch chiefs attended a workshop in the D.C. area recently. Their purpose was to discuss and resolve problems that the districts have been experiencing with the Reserve Program. Your district personnel really do care about problem solving, and I know they worked the issues hard. Now that District(r)'s have been fully integrated into District(a)'s, I've listed all the District (a) addresses in the box at left. Copy it, clip it, save it! Hopefully, this will help streamline communications! But remember to work through your local command first.

Here at Headquarters, the CG Reserve Policy Board met Sept. 13-15. You will soon be seeing the board's responses to the big picture questions for the Coast Guard Reserve.

The Chief Petty Officers Academy Reserve Class III graduated Sept. 22, 1995. RADM Richard M. Larrabee, Chief, Office of Readiness & Reserve, was the keynote speaker. I also had a session with the graduates. They asked hard questions and kept me on my toes. Congratulations to the chiefs in Class III...you did a great job! CPO Academy Reserve Course IV is set for June 22 through July 5, 1996. I recommend that the chiefs, seniors and masters who have not attended the Academy start working on your applications now. See COMDTINST 1500.15D, COMDTINST 1500.22, and ALDIST 185/95 for more information. Applications are due to Chief Alex Keenan, Commandant(G-PLD-2), by Dec. 21, 1995.

A special thank you to folks out in 13th District as we were able to honor the Coast Guard Reserve Enlisted Person of the Year, 2nd District nominee HS2 Craig E. Monk, at the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association National Convention in Tacoma, Wash. in October.

Finally, one small update for the big question on "points." A massive project has been underway in G-RSM to fix the CGR Retirement Point System. By the end of the year we will be seeing the new and improved system. In case you missed it, an article on this system appeared in the October *Reservist*.

Until my next column in January's issue, have a very Happy Holiday season!





OUR NATION HONORS  
HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS  
WHO ANSWERED THE CALL  
TO DEFEND A COUNTRY  
THEY NEVER KNEW  
AND A PEOPLE  
THEY NEVER MET

1950 ▾ KOREA ▾ 1953