

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



**THE
COAST
GUARD**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. COAST GUARD

RESERVIST

**CG
288**

WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. XIII, No. 5, JULY-SEPT. 1966

COAST GUARD TAKES OVER GOVERNORS ISLAND

Commissioning of the largest U. S. Coast Guard base in the world followed the transfer of Governors Island in New York Harbor from the U. S. Army to the Coast Guard at a colorful military ceremony at the entrance of historic Fort Jay, at 1500, Thursday, June 30, 1966.

A military pageant commemorating the Army's almost two centuries on Governors Island opened the ceremony. American soldiers have garrisoned the island since 1794. Prior to that time, the Dutch occupied it in the 17th century and later, the British.

After an Army Retreat Ceremony, the Commanding Officer of Fort Jay, Colonel Arthur M. Murray, USA, transferred Governors Island to Commander, Third Coast Guard District, Rear Admiral Irvin J. Stephens. Admiral Stephens accepted Governors Island on behalf of the Coast Guard. He then directed the Commanding Officer of Coast Guard Base, New York, Captain Arthur Pfeiffer, USCG, to place the base in commission.

By next summer almost ten percent of the entire service will be stationed on Governors Island. Planned consolidation of Coast Guard activities in New York and our Training Center in Groton, Connecticut, will be completed by then.

Immediately following the raising of the National Ensign by the Coast Guard Color Party, a 17-gun salute honored the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable True Davis, and three Coast Guard search and rescue helicopters flew overhead in salute. The Commandant of the Coast



This is Governors Island, as seen from the air off its southern shore. The skyline of lower Manhattan can be seen at left. In formal ceremonies on 30 June 1966, the U. S. Army transferred command of the island to the U. S. Coast Guard. After a building and renovation program, expected to be completed in late 1967, it will be the largest Coast Guard installation in the world. Approximately 2,900 Coastguardsmen will work here; housing will be available for 550 families.

Guard, Admiral Willard J. Smith, USCG, also attended the ceremony.

As a finale in the hour-long ceremony, Rear Admiral James A. Alger, Jr., USCG, relieved Rear Admiral Stephens as Commander, Eastern Area and Commander, Third Coast Guard District. Admiral Alger was previously

Commander, First Coast Guard District, in Boston. He was appointed to flag rank on 1 July 1961. He is married to the former Julia Isbell of Nashville, Tennessee. They will reside on Governors Island.

SEE ISLAND ON PAGE 2



CAPTAIN E. G. CARDWELL AND COMMANDER O. D. FRENCH RETIRE FROM ACTIVE DUTY

Two outstanding Coast Guard Reserve Officers have recently been lost from the Reserve program due to retirement. CAPTAIN E. G. CARDWELL, past Deputy Chief, Office of Reserve, and COMMANDER O. D. FRENCH, Chief, Reserve Training Division at Coast Guard Headquarters, both retired in July 1966.

CAPT CARDWELL was commissioned LTJG in the Coast Guard Reserve in January 1942, whereupon he was assigned to the Fifth District Office as Assistant (dcr). In October of 1942 he was appointed LT. Following his assignment in Norfolk, LT CARDWELL was designated Commanding Officer of the USS ALLENTOWN in the Pacific. He was promoted to LCDR in April 1944, and remained on the ALLENTOWN until the end of the war. In August of 1945, LCDR CARDWELL was assigned to the Personnel Separation Center at Portsmouth, Virginia, and in March of the next year he was released to inactive duty. He then made his residence in Richmond, Virginia.

In August 1950, LCDR CARDWELL was recalled to active duty and was assigned to Coast Guard Headquarters where he served for over a year. His next assignment was that of (dcr) at the Fifth District Office. In August of 1952 he was appointed to the rank of COMMANDER, and in 1954 was selected as one of the original RPA's. From Norfolk, in September 1959, CDR CARDWELL was sent to the Twelfth District, serving in the same capacity as he had in the Fifth District. While in San Francisco, CDR CARDWELL was promoted to the rank of CAPTAIN. Following his assignment in the Twelfth District, CAPT CARDWELL saw duty in Cleveland, Ohio in the Ninth District as Chief of the Reserve Division. Since July of 1963, CAPT CARDWELL had been stationed at Coast Guard Headquarters as Deputy Chief, Office of Reserve.

With his retirement, CAPTAIN and Mrs. CARDWELL have built a new home in Walkertown, Virginia overlooking the Mattaponi River.

COMMANDER O. D. FRENCH enlisted in the Coast Guard in October 1940. During his enlisted career he served at Training Station, Point Townsend, CGC AURORA; LBS, Point Arguello, CGC PERSEUS, Air Station, San Diego, LST 21 and in the Twelfth District. He was enlisted as an apprentice seaman, and shortly after being promoted to Chief Storekeeper, he was transferred to the Coast Guard Academy.

In November 1943, CDR FRENCH was appointed ENS for temporary service. After graduation from OCS he attended courses in ASW, Fire Fighting, CIC, Damage Control, and reported aboard the USS BROWNSVILLE, during which time he served as ASW, Sonarman, Radarman, CIC, DWO, OPS. In January 1945 he was discharged into the inactive Reserve and in the same month took the oath as LTJG. In November 1950, he was recalled to active duty to the Twelfth District, and served for nine months in Merchant Marine Safety. In October 1951,

Admiral Stephens concluded 37 years in the Coast Guard. He took command of the Coast Guard in New York in January 1965. He was previously Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, in Miami and Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington.

The staffs of the Eastern Area and Third Coast Guard District moved to Governors Island from Manhattan in early June 1966.

In August 1966, the Captain of the Port of New York, presently located at the Battery, will move. This includes seven harbor tugs and thirteen patrol boats. Mooring facilities for these vessels are now being constructed. This command is responsible for search and rescue, port security and federal law enforcement in the Port of New York.

April, 1967 is the target date for relocating the Coast Guard Base, St. George, Staten Island, New York. This industrial base provides support to the eleven Coast Guard Cutters and two lightships which operate from there. Piers are also being constructed for these vessels.

More than 1,000 students and staff of the Coast Guard Training Center, Groton, Connecticut, will move to the new headquarters on Governors Island in the spring of 1967. This center trains Coastguardsmen in the specialties of their rating.

Capital improvements at the bases which are being consolidated would have amounted to \$43 million. Cost of the Coast Guard relocation project is estimated at \$15 million.

The First Army was headquartered on Governors Island until December 1965, when it was transferred to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

DRILL ATTENDANCE 30 June 1966

Officer Average	96.1%
Enlisted Average	88.6%
National Average	89.5%
Highest District 13th CGD	94.1%

SAR Training Films

There are several films available concerning the various aspects of search, rescue, and survival at sea. Included in the list of Coast Guard films are several produced by the Air Force and the Navy.

Any interested unit should contact its District Commander for distribution. Further information may be found in COMMANDANT NOTICE 3506 dated 12 July 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Legislation has been proposed to establish a Department of Transportation within the Executive Branch of the United States Government, which Department would include the U. S. Coast Guard. In the proposal submitted by the President, the establishment of such a department would assure "a coordinated, effective administration of the federal government by formulating the development and improvement of coordinated transportation service." It would also encourage the cooperation of all interested parties, and stimulate technological advances in the field of transportation.

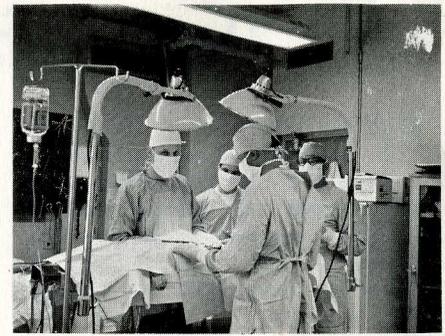
Administratively, the Department's top officials would consist of a Secretary of Transportation, one Under Secretary, four Assistant Secretaries, a General Counsel, and an Assistant Secretary for Administration. Coming together under the new Department would be several existing agencies whose functions, powers and duties are directly related to the area of national transportation. Included along with the Coast Guard in the proposed agency would be the Maritime Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Aviation Agency, the safety functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board, various safety functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to vehicles, railroads and pipelines, and certain functions of the Secretary of the Army in connection with civil affairs of the Corps of Engineers (bridge and anchorage regulations).

Transportation safety is the keystone of the established necessity for a Department of Transportation. The transfer of the Coast Guard from the Department of Treasury to the pro-

posed Department is therefore fully in accordance with the Coast Guard's position as the major maritime transportation safety agency not only in the U. S., but in the world. The proposed transfer of the Coast Guard is unique, in that the Coast Guard is the only one of the eleven agencies affected which will enter this Department as a legal entity, fully maintaining its present identity. Notwithstanding this transfer, the Coast Guard, together with the functions, powers and duties relating thereto, shall operate as a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President so directs. Accordingly the official position of the Coast Guard is one of support for the establishment of the new department.

The Coast Guard, in moving into this department as an entity, will remain as an entity, and can thus become a part of the Navy as an operating unit when conditions require. The continuation of the Coast Guard as an integral organization would in fact be a continuation of our present status. Import-

SEE D.O.T. ON PAGE 4



HOSPITAL CORPSMEN RECEIVE SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Hospital Corpsmen, left to right, PLOEG, K. HM3; BLANKENSHIP, T. HM3; JONES, J. SN; and HANCOCK, J. HM3, demonstrate their proficiency in operating room procedure. These reservists from ORTUPS (O) 12-82822, San Jose, California have initiated a new program which includes on-the-job training at Stanford University's Medical Center, Palo Alto, California. This program includes the development laboratory skills, patient care, and surgical procedures. Numerous physicians provide lecture time to supplement an active program.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL AVAILABLE FOR COAST GUARD

The National Defense Service Medal is awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served on active duty at any time during the period from 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive, and for a second period beginning 1 January 1961 to a date yet to be announced. Those persons who have already earned the medal, and who are eligible for a second award shall be authorized to wear a 3/16" bronze star on the suspension ribbon of the medal and on the ribbon bar in lieu of a second medal.

Only those personnel who were on active duty, or attending the Coast Guard Academy during the above

specified time are eligible to wear the medal; reserve personnel on active duty training, on temporary active duty to serve on boards, commissions,

SEE MEDAL ON PAGE 4



Pistol Experts from ORTUPS (O) 02-82101 WARD, Eurshell D. 2006 892 GM2 (left) and BROWN, Irvin 2006 210 GM1 (right), recently qualified as expert pistol shots with the .45 caliber pistol on a Navy course at South Charleston, West Virginia Police Range. BROWN is an ex-service veteran and WARD a 6x8.

**BUY
U.S.
SAVINGS
BONDS**

RETIREMENT—from page 2

LTJG FRENCH reported to COTP, Honolulu, where he served 34 months as XO. In 1952, while in Honolulu, he was promoted to LT. He reported for his first assignment in Reserve, as one of the original RPA's, to the Thirteenth District; he served there for over four years, and finished his tour as LCDR, which he made in July of 1958. In October 1958, he reported aboard the CGC NORTHWIND as OPS officer and navigator where he served for over 24 months; he participated in Operation Deep Freeze IV. In January 1960, LCDR FRENCH was assigned as Training Officer at the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, and saw duty there for 43 months. In September 1963, CDR FRENCH reported to Coast Guard Headquarters to work in the Reserve program.

The Coast Guard will truly miss these two loyal and devoted officers; we all wish them the smoothest sailing in their future endeavors.

The Distaff Reserve

With the beginning of 1966, some ORTUs experienced quite a face lifting. Around the first of February, the young women who entered the pilot RQ1 SPAR program in January 1965 reported to their various units. By October members of the Second RQ1 SPAR program will report to other units.

This brings into focus a problem which probably has been in the back of the minds of many unit commanding officers: How to make the most effective use of the enlisted SPARs within the ORTUs.

To accomplish this, a brief check into the year's active duty of the SPAR RQ1's may prove helpful. These SPARs have completed a year of comprehensive training which began with 10 weeks' intensive recruit training at Bainbridge. Following "Boot Camp," they went to Groton for 12 weeks' YN or SK training, then on to Headquarters or a District Office for 6 months' on-the-job training.

They are well indoctrinated and oriented to the military, with excellent service training in their respective fields. They are ambitious, enthusiastic and eager to put their training to work. They are accustomed to pulling their share of the workload and to being addressed and treated in the same manner as all enlisted personnel.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out, when any young woman joins the Coast Guard Reserve, whether in RQ1 status, or direct-to-unit status, she expects not only to work hard but to become an integral part of the military organization as well. This means not just sitting behind a desk, pounding a typewriter all evening or all weekend, but rather, standing muster along with other members of the unit; it means participating in pistol and/or rifle practice; it means being able to attend classes in order to study for advancement in her particular rate; it means being given responsibility commensurate with rating and ability; it means FULL participation in every appropriate phase of Reserve Unit Training.

Keeping in mind this eagerness of the SPARs now in the units, and those soon to arrive it behooves all commanding officers of ORTUs to put them to work immediately. Welcome them, assign them their share of the workload, expect it to be done efficiently and make certain they are included in all unit activities. It may be quite surprising to see how contagious their brand of Coast Guard enthusiasm and eager-

ness is within the unit. Use it to help pick up the morale and spirit of the "troops."

D.O.T.—from page 3

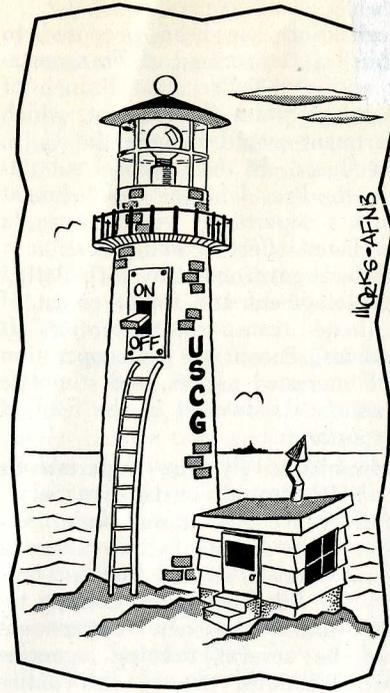
tantly, that status has not precluded the acquisition of new functions, duties and missions for which the Coast Guard and its personnel are especially qualified. Nothing in the bill would prohibit a member of the Coast Guard on active duty from being appointed, detailed or assigned to any position in the Department other than the Secretary, Under-Secretary, or Assistant Secretary for Administration. Further, and subject to appropriate laws, a retired member of the Coast Guard may be appointed to any position within this Department.

The actual transfer of the Coast Guard would become effective ninety days after the Secretary first takes office or on such prior date after enactment of the act as the President shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register.



FOLLOWING IN THE COAST GUARD TRADITION

CWO Thurman T. TAYLOR, CHRELE W-3, USCGR, administers the oath of enlistment to his son Thomas J. Taylor. Observing the ceremony on the right is Chief Radarman H. W. WEBSTER, USCG, Officer in Charge of the Salt Lake City, Utah Recruiting Office. Immediately after his swearing in ceremony, Taylor departed for the U. S. Coast Guard Recruit Training Center, Alameda, California. Taylor's father is radio training supervisor at The Coast Guard Port Security Unit in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Taylor has over twenty-six years of military service, and holds many decorations and military awards for his outstanding service to country and the Coast Guard Reserve.



MEDAL—from page 3

etc., persons ordered to active duty for the sole purpose of physical examinations, and any other persons on active duty for purposes other than extended active duty, are not eligible for the medal.

The National Defense Service Medal is stocked at the Coast Guard Supply Center, Brooklyn, New York. Information concerning the procurement and distribution of the medal can be found in Chapter 9 of the Personnel Manual (CG-207). The Bronze stars are not issued by the Coast Guard, but may be purchased from commercial sources.

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. WAESCHER
Chief, Office of Reserve
ENS T. J. HOUSE
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.