



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

*June 1995*

**Honoring Our Flag**

*Symbol of our Heritage*

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## On the Covers

**Front:** A huge American flag drapes an Air Station New Orleans hangar at D8's Force Integration ceremonial change of command Jan. 21. Photo by PA3 Taylor Johnson, D8(dpa).  
**Back:** The Stars & Stripes speak to every American in the "I Am The Flag" poster. Used with permission of U.S. Capitol Historical Society. For details on its actual size and obtaining a copy, see Page 9.



## Defends Iwo Jima article

This letter is in response to LT Donald G. Taylor's recent attempt to denigrate Dr. Robert Browning's article, "The Coast Guard at Iwo Jima," featured in the February 1995 *Reservist*.

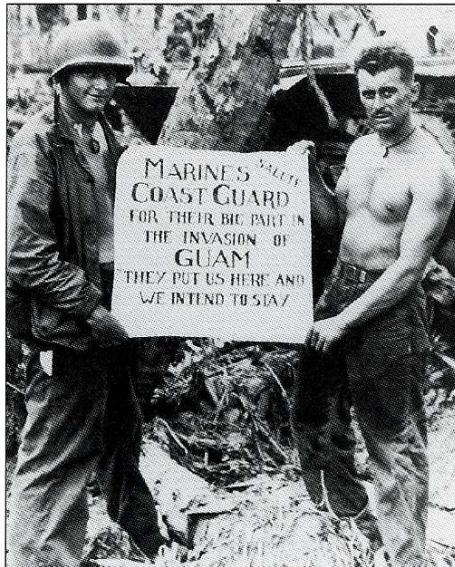
To fully appreciate the significance of the Coast Guard-provided American flag raised initially by U.S. Marines on Mt. Suribachi, one must comprehend the bond formed between these two naval services during World War II. It coalesced on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands Sept. 27, 1942, when Signalman First Class Douglas A. Munro, the Coast Guard's only Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, was mortally wounded while covering for the evacuating Marines who were under heavy Japanese fire. Munro's sacrifice forever spliced the Coast Guard to the Marine Corps.

This union was tempered in subsequent island battles against Japan. Serving under the Navy, Coast Guard crews operated a variety of landing craft to ferry the Marines to the hostile shores of the Japanese-occupied islands. Marine Corps combat veteran and author

Col. Robert Heinl, in his book, *Victory At High Tide*, succinctly describes troops in landing craft as "powerless." Their fate, most often, hinged on the dexterity, courage, and professionalism of the coxswains and crews handling the amphibious craft. The Coast Guard crews in WWII proved their mettle to Marines, who openly recognized their warrior bond with the Coasties. For example, an official Coast Guard photograph depicted two Marines displaying a sign after their recapture of Guam. (see photo below).

This marriage, born in battle, has weathered the tempests of succeeding wars and expeditions. During the Vietnam War, the Marines of the Third Marine Amphibious Force were supported by the naval gunfire of Coast Guard cutters from Squadrons One and Three. In the Persian Gulf, Haiti, and Vietnam,

U.S. Coast Guard photo



**Marine PFC William McCoy and PFC Ralph Plunkett hold a sign saluting USCG after the Japanese were defeated at Guam.**

Marines benefitted from debarkation ports secured by Coast Guard forces. I can personally attest that our link with the Marines during the Vietnam War was strong and spirited.

Dr. Browning's revelation of this little-known Iwo Jima fact is greatly appreciated by this officer, who revels in our military heritage. Rightfully, the glory of the Mt. Suribachi flag-raising triumph rests properly with the Marines who

seized it. But, as Dr. Browning has thoroughly recounted, the Marines got there with the help of some stouthearted Coasties. With this understanding, it *is* significant that a Coast Guard-provided American flag was first raised there. Semper Paratus!

— CDR David L. Powell, USCGR  
Vietnam & Persian Gulf veteran  
Spokane, Wash.

## Active commands should receive *The Reservist*

With integration, we reservists are increasing our contact with many of our active force counterparts. For many of them, working with reservists is a new experience. I have spent a lot of time with the regulars via TEMAC and they know little about us. Anything we can do to educate them would be a big plus.

We have a formidable vehicle to further that endeavor in our outstanding *Reservist* magazine. I suggest *The Reservist* be sent to **every** active command in the Coast Guard — if only for a year or two. I believe that excellent magazine would greatly help in teaching them about us. Yes, there is the cost factor to consider. But I think the expense of the extra distribution would be minimal in view of the advantages.

— YNC Herbert Buckley, USCGR Salem, Mass.

*Editor's note: Great idea but we're already distributing to active commands and have been for years via the SDL (Standard Distribution List)! From our perspective, the problem lies in routing the magazine(s) once they arrive at the active command and we have no control over that. Perhaps that is something reservists can "make happen." Another challenge in the "information age" is to produce a product that screams, "Read me! I'm important!" In part, that's what we at *The Reservist* are attempting to achieve.*

## RMC to TCC?

I have been in the IRR for a number of years and finally retired. I noticed on my retirement papers and address labels that my rate/rank has been changed from RMC to TCC. What is TCC? Telecommunications Chief? Just guessing. The anticipation is killing me.

— Dr. Scott Bradley  
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

*Editor's note: Good guess!! On Oct. 1, 1994, the RM rate was changed to TC (telecommunications specialist) to more accurately reflect the job of the rating. However, the rating badge remains unchanged.*



Your letters have been coming in fast and furious — so many in fact, that several items need to be addressed. First, retirement: Senior Chief Gambale's letter published in February 1995 requested a story or contest to find out who the senior CG Reservist is. It provoked quite a response — in fact, we're seriously considering taking him up on the idea and will keep you posted. If you've already responded to SCPO Gambale's letter, sit tight! If not, we'd like to hear from you about the length of your Reserve career. We've also had so many other letters about retirement (six-years rule, pay categories, figuring points etc.) that we're planning a "retirement issue" later this fall to coincide with the Gambale retirement contest/story responses.

We're also getting some mail about the Internet (and via Internet).



We've had many requests for clarification and more detail regarding it. So, we've published another Internet clarification (Bulletin Board, Page 19). Perhaps the time has come for a regular column devoted specifically to USCGR Internet concerns. Time will tell.

Hope you enjoyed the "Integration Updates" in the May issue. With integration and the Reserve offices going away so to speak, it makes my job more challenging from a news gathering perspective as there's no real central clearing house for district reserve-related matters anymore. So, please, keep those stories, letters and cards coming.

Finally, with Flag Day and Independence Day right around the corner, we thought you would enjoy "Honoring Our Flag: Symbol of our Heritage." Have a Happy Flag Day and a great Coast Guard summer. — PA1 Kruska, Editor

## Thanks for Disney tip

Thank you for your tip about *Shades of Green on Walt Disney World Resort* (March 1994). I had a reservation at another hotel until I read your paragraph about *Shades*. By doing so, I saved \$485 over my eight-day stay — that's a lot of souvenirs for my two boys! *Shades* is immaculate, offers all the luxuries and amenities of the other Disney Resort Hotels, and the staff and service is nothing less than outstanding. I highly recommend it to anyone who is planning a trip to Disney.

— YN3 Robert Terlizzi

*Editor's note: Reservists and other military ID cardholders may make reservations by calling (407) 824-3600.*

## Reserve Terminology Sheet

Nice job on printing the Reserve Terminology sheet in *The Reservist* (April 1994). This "pullout" shows we're finally leaning forward in the foxhole. We need to do a better job at getting "reserve specific" data to our active duty counterparts in easy to

consume formats. *The Reservist* is a great vehicle to achieve this goal.

— CDR M. Seward  
CO, PSU 311

*Editor's note: Thanks for the feedback. However, the sheet did contain one error concerning TRA/PAY CAT H. Though the information about CAT H was correct, it was erroneously listed as a Selected Reserve category and should have been listed as an IRR category. The G-R Terminology sheet was also published in the May 1995 issue of *The Commandant's Bulletin* and will be coming out soon in an easily accessible format via e-mail to all field commands.*

## Warrant Program?

Is the Reserve program still making warrant officers? I don't recall seeing anything about it lately.

— PS1 Rick Nygren  
MSO San Francisco Bay

*Editor's note: Yes, there still is a warrant program. For a detailed up-to-date article, turn to Page 15.*

# Diversity: A Coast Guard Reservist seeks answers to difficult questions

The following letter was received at *The Reservist* following publication and distribution of the March 1995 issue. Due to the importance of Petty Officer Nevrincean's letter (edited only for clarity and space constraints), it is published here separately from the "Your Turn" section. RADM Larrabee's response follows.

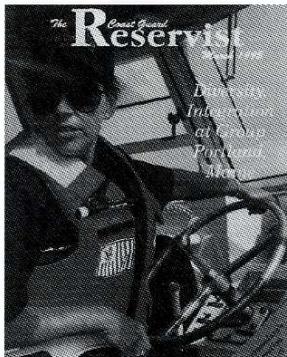
I opened my mailbox today [March 5, 1995] and was glad to see that the March issue of *The Reservist* had arrived. But when I got inside to look at it, I must say that my heart sank down to the floor when I saw the theme for the month was diversity.

To better state my case, I will give you a brief background about my family and my view of America and the United States Coast Guard. My grandparents came from Hungary and Romania. As a child, I remember them telling me about how they came to America...the trip overland in the Old Country to the seaport where they boarded a ship to come to the U.S., the horrible conditions on the voyage over, the arrival at Ellis Island and at long last being made citizens of the United States of America.

My grandparents told me repeatedly, *repeatedly* that the most important thing for them was to become American! They told me that you learned the habits, the dress, the culture of America — to be able to have someone look at you and not be able to tell that you were from the 'Old Country.' In short, you cast off the old identity and assumed the new American identity. Not only did my grandparents assimilate, but they and many others offered up their children who fought and won World War Two and the Cold War.

Did they do this because they were a multicultural and diverse country? I would say no. They did it because they were a united people bound by a common language and culture with a common goal.

As I get older, I realize more and more how fortunate I am to be a citizen of the U.S. I also am thankful for the endless opportunities afforded me by being a citizen of this great land. Although I did not serve in the regular Coast Guard, I am thankful for having had the experiences of a citizen-sailor. Although currently in the IRR, I am more than willing to be called to active duty should I be mobilized. I view this as a privilege and a duty.



In the civilian workplace, it is not always a level playing field due to a variety of reasons and circumstances. With this in mind, I also viewed my time in the Reserve as a place where you could attain goals simply on merit and not on other tenuous variables. This view was somewhat shattered when I saw Goal 2 of the *Commandant's Direction*.

I have several questions that I would like to respectfully ask. First, with respect to changing the workforce to better reflect the U.S. population. Does this mean that certain groups will be given preference over others in terms of who may enlist? I realize service is a privilege and not a right — are others to be more privileged?

The next question I have is about the goal to change the workforce environment (culture) to guarantee equal treatment and opportunity. My experience in the Reserve was that all of us got along...black, white, male, female, whatever. Everybody gave respect to the uniform and the *individual* wearing it...not respect based on color or gender.

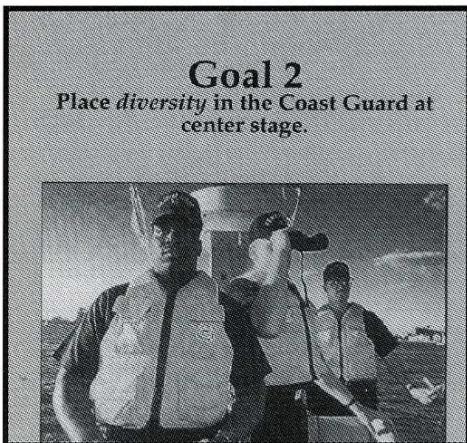
My last question is about assigning individuals to management positions so that they can successfully compete for flag officer and Senior Executive Service (SES) selection...again, I felt that the Coast Guard offered a place where individual merit is what determined how far you progressed — not gender, race or ethnic background. Again, I ask these questions respectfully. I realize and accept that it is not my place to question my superiors directions, orders etc.

Two experiences that I had at work make me fear for the future of this nation. I am a hired captain for a crew boat service and I get to meet people from around the world. In the first instance, I met a man from Bosnia and he told me about the war in his country. He told me that he fears for America because he said over the course of 15 years that he has visited this country, he has seen us splintering apart into groups, and identifying ourselves according to our ethnic backgrounds rather than identifying ourselves solely as Americans. If you look at our history, you would plainly see that we are a multi-ethnic society with one distinct culture. This setting ourselves apart as Irish-American, African-American and on and on is only serving to disunite us, not bring us together. I fear this new fad of identifying ourselves by groups rather than individuals.

The second experience occurred while overhearing a man, a Zulu from Africa, who was talking to a seaman off an American ship. The

U.S. sailor told the Zulu that he was African-American. The Zulu replied by asking from which country in Africa. The U.S. sailor responded by saying he was born in America, not Africa, but that he was still African-American. The Zulu gentlemen said that he was not African-American, he was American — nothing more or less — and why would he identify with a continent that he had no ties with by more than likely many generations. The Zulu man said again, “you are American and many people envy you for it!”

My experience with affirmative action programs in the civilian workplace is that they breed animosity toward the recipients and diminish the true contributions of those people it is supposed to help. Our society is becoming *anything but* a color-blind society. Everything is being based on ethnicity, color or gender. This is



exactly what the civil rights movement sought to eliminate.

It is my fervent hope that we all be judged by the same yardstick, that there be one standard for all and let individual merit determine how far we go in life and what station we attain. In this manner, we will truly become an asset to ourselves, our community and our country. And please let us remember [our nation's motto] “*E Pluribus Unum...out of many come one.*”

These are the reasons that my heart sank when I received the March *Reservist*.

— BM3 Keith Nevrrincean, USCGR  
Neptune City, N.J.

# Coast Guard's Response



Dear Petty Officer Nevrrincean,

The Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve are committed to becoming the employer of choice among all people who possess a value system similar to our own. We have carefully examined ourselves to discover our values and found them to be *honor, respect* and *devotion to duty*. From the pool of people who possess these values, we want to choose the very best. In the broad view, our priority is not and should not be based on ethnicity or gender. Whether these people are black, red or white, whether they are from a heritage that is Hispanic, Jewish, Arabic or Asian, or whether they are male or female, it matters little when our goal is to seek the best.

Why, then, do we acknowledge and even celebrate the broad diversity of the United States population? Our reasons are twofold, one very selfish, the other altruistic.

First, as a service organization, the Coast Guard's number one asset is its people. They drive our small boats, make the drug busts, respond to pollution spills and provide support to all those dedicated to operations. Much more than most organizations, we trust our very young members to make critical life and death decisions. The small boat coxswain operating near the surf line or the boarding petty officer holding the shotgun aboard an 18-foot pleasure craft may be only a year out of high school. These people must be well trained and make excellent judgments. If they fail, lives may be lost.

How does this tie into diversity?

The pool of people in U.S. society who possess the Coast Guard's core values are not limited to any one segment. Successful Coast Guard people have not been limited by gender, racial or cultural background. If we hope to continue to attract the best people from all backgrounds, we must highlight role models who are successful in our organization.

America's population is changing dramatically. The emerging workforce is comprised of a larger percentage of women and minorities. For “Team Coast Guard” to maintain its competitive edge in recruiting and retaining quality personnel, managing diversity has become a strategic planning issue. It is important that “Team Coast Guard” continue to place value on the fact that we are all Americans with diverse backgrounds. However, since the Coast Guard serves all of America's citizens, we should try our best to mirror that citizenry we serve. We will not sacrifice quality or discriminate against any group to reach our goal of “reflecting the U.S. population.”

Does this mean that we should give unfair opportunities to minority members? Quite frankly, no. But, because we historically have denied opportunities to certain segments of society, for example, admitting women to our Academy only since 1976, I do not consider it improper to bend over backwards to ensure that those barriers no longer exist. There may also be barriers inside the Coast Guard that prevent all individuals from reaching their full potential. We plan to conduct a workforce cultural audit to identify them. This audit will provide baseline information necessary to improve the workforce environment for all our people. Might we sometimes make mistakes in this effort? Possibly. Should this effort go on indefinitely? No. How long? How do we know we've arrived? The answer may never be clear, but we'll know we can stop bending over backwards when our own Coast Guard people do not look twice when the coxswain is an Asian, when the admiral is a woman or, maybe, whether we don't worry if the CPO is both. Are we making progress? I think yes, but the answer is in the hearts of those of you who read this reply.

The second perspective is equally compelling. All citizens should have equal access to their government and the Coast Guard is clearly a government agency. Do all citizens have an equal opportunity to become members in the Coast Guard? Probably not historically. Simply by basing our recruiting offices in certain locations, we favored some and discouraged others. By placing our advertisements in certain print media and ignoring others, we were sending differing messages to different segments of society. Due to the historical under-representation of certain groups, and the nation's changing demographics, we target our marketing and prospecting efforts to reach the best and brightest from all segments of the population. Enlistment standards are the same for all personnel. No groups are given preference.

This part of diversity management is easier to solve. By actively opening our recruiting efforts to the broad band of society, not specifically focusing on any one segment, we can provide equal access. But equal access does not mean we will have equal success. I think that's OK. We have to tell our story, demonstrate that we truly want candidates from all elements of society who possess our core values, then select the best. Again, how will we know when we've arrived? This time the answer is easier. I believe we will have arrived when our application pool reflects all segments of society. But when people are attracted to apply from across the spectrum, I believe that we can truly say we are providing equal access.

Implementation of these two perspectives will also help the Coast Guard achieve the long-term goal of maintaining high retention rates.

In closing, Petty Officer Nevrrincean, I offer two perspectives. When I hear the question asked, “what do you do?” the nearly universal response from our people is “I'm in the Coast Guard.” That, I believe, is pretty close to “I'm an American.”

Thanks for having the courage to pose your very compelling concerns.

Rear Admiral Richard M. Larrabee  
Chief, Office of Readiness & Reserve  
U.S. Coast Guard

# Honoring Our Flag

Symbol of our Heritage



The U.S. flag is the centerpiece for the CG Color Guard and Band in the 1991 Persian Gulf War Victory parade in Washington, D.C. USCG photo

## Tiny Wisconsin Town Celebrates Flag Day's Birth Each June

By Ray Mahon

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE  
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For many people caught up in the daily hassles of life in Big City America, June 14 often comes and goes with not much more than a whimper. Most often it is left up to small towns and rural communities — where life slows down to a saner pace — to ensure that Flag Day is duly noted.

Take, for example, Waubeka, Wis., population 500. In this farming community 28 miles north of Milwaukee, Flag Day ranks right behind Christmas as the most celebrated day of the year.

Each year, on the second Sunday in June, the residents of Waubeka honor the flag and the father of Flag Day with ceremonies and a giant parade in a celebration that draws Americans from all over the country. On that day, Waubeka's population swells to 10,000, and the flags of the 50 states are flown.

Why all the fuss and fanfare? It's because Waubeka is the birthplace

of Flag Day, and town folks are mighty proud of their old school being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

It all began 110 years ago when a 19-year-old school teacher, Bernard J. Cigrand, and his pupils held the first recognized observance of the flag's birthday in the one-room Stony Hill School. On June 14, 1885, Cigrand and his students gathered around a 10-inch, 39-star flag standing in a bottle on the teacher's desk. Cigrand selected that day for the observance because Congress had officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as the Flag of the United States on June 14, 1777.

*"It all began 110 years ago when a 19-year-old school teacher, Bernard J. Cigrand, and his pupils held the first recognized observance of the flag's birthday in the one-room Stony Hill School."*

Cigrand left teaching a year later and went on to study dentistry, eventually establishing practices in Chicago, Batavia and Aurora, Ill. But his love for the flag did not diminish, and he spent 31 years crusading for a proper tribute to the flag. Cigrand was rewarded on June 14, 1916, when President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the national observance of Flag Day.

On Flag Day 1946, the village of Waubeka fittingly honored its favorite son with a memorial flag pole and plaque outside the schoolhouse where Cigrand had earned \$40 a month teaching English and German.

In March 1953, the National Flag Day Foundation was established in Waubeka to carry on the traditions of the first Flag Day observance. According to the foundation president, John Janik, the nonprofit organization's mission is to conduct an annual celebration and parade in Waubeka and to teach Americanism and respect for the flag throughout the country. To accomplish this, Janik says the foundation works closely with veterans organizations, schools and 4-H groups, Boys Scouts and other patriot organizations.

For example, last year's celebration, co-sponsored by the Waubeka



VFW Flag Day Post 7037, included a 109-unit parade featuring military, veterans and civic groups, drill teams, bands and youth organizations from across the state. Also during 1994's celebration, a Presidential Proclamation was read during the 48th Anniversary program at Cigrand Memorial Court with the Army's 84th Division band providing music.

Attending the 1993 parade was Cigrand's great grand niece, Charlotte M. Ayers of Beaufort, S.C. It was the first time the former Marine Sergeant was able to attend the celebration.

"The parade was so big for the size of the town. As the parade moved through the town on its route, one part of it had to stop at an intersection to allow the rest of the parade to pass," Ayers said. "It was the most patriotism I have ever seen in one place."

Cigrand's love of flag and patriotism is indeed his legacy to his hometown. "People here wear their patriotism on their sleeves," said Janik.

It's hard to imagine anyone in Waubeka who doesn't feel the same way as Janik. American Legion member Roger Baumann, a Korean War veteran, has lived there all his life. Since the town has no American Legion Post, he is a member of Post

410, Fredonia, two miles down the road.

"The town definitely wouldn't put up with any form of flag desecration here," he said.

And what would Dr. Cigrand think about people who burn flags and walk all over them?

"If he were here today, I think he would be hurt by those who show disregard for the flag," said

Charlotte Ayers. "I think he would be working hard with state legislatures to put laws protecting the flag on their books. And I expect he would be lecturing in towns throughout the country, and visiting classrooms as he did in 1885, to instill pride and patriotism in young and old."



**Bernard Cigrand**

John J. Janik, National Flag Day Foundation

*This year's Flag Day celebration in Waubeka, Wis. is set for Sunday, June 11, 1995. For info., write:*

**National Flag Day Foundation  
Post Office Box 559  
Waubeka, WI 53021-0559**



## Father of Flag Day served as WWI Navy Lieutenant

Bernard J. Cigrand was born in the village of Waubeka, Wis., on Oct. 1, 1866. His early interest in education was inspired by his father, who formed study groups and went on to become the justice of the peace, postmaster and a school commissioner.

Cigrand's first public proposal for a Flag Day was printed June 1886 in the *Chicago Argus*. For years, he campaigned for national recognition of the flag in newspapers, magazines, books and on the lecture circuit. He became a lecturer for the *Chicago Daily News* and was a contributing editor to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, for which he wrote "The Origination and Meaning of Flag Day." His pamphlet on "Laws and Customs Regulating the Use of the Flag of the United States" was widely distributed.

Cigrand's avocation as a flag advocate, however, did not detract from his practice of dentistry. He had private practices in Chicago, Batavia and Aurora, Ill. Cigrand also served on the faculties of Northwestern University and the University of Illinois, and became the dean of the Illinois School of Dentistry. He served for many years as the president of the American College of Dental Surgery and was president of the Chicago Public Library.

In 1889, Cigrand also assisted in shaping the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. When World War I arrived, he served as a Navy Lieutenant and later petitioned President Woodrow Wilson to recognize the flag with its own day of observance. Wilson proclaimed the national observance of Flag Day on June 14, 1916, much to the approval of Cigrand.

Bernard J. Cigrand died at age 65 on May 16, 1932. He is buried in Aurora, Ill., where he lived for many years.

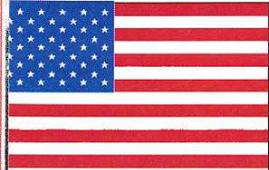
— Ray Mahon, American Legion



Photo courtesy John J. Janik, National Flag Day Foundation

**The one-room Stony Hill School in Waubeka, site of the first recognized Flag Day in 1885, is on the National Register of Historic Places.**





How to  
Respect  
And Display

# OUR FLAG

Our Flag is the proud symbol of our nation. All Americans should take time to learn its proper use. Military members in particular, both active and reserve, should take the lead in being knowledgeable about respecting and handling the flag. Whether this information is new to you or not, it never hurts to refresh your memory.

**H**ave you ever admired, maybe envied, the snappy way those people at your base or installation or aboard your ship handle the national colors?

But how do you handle Old Glory on your own, at home, house of worship, schools or other meetings? Respect for the national colors and some knowledge of how the flag should be handled, displayed and cared for is the responsibility of every citizen.

Here are some general rules on handling and displaying of the flag:

☆ The national colors should be raised and lowered by hand. Do not raise the flag while it is furled. Unfurl, then hoist quickly to the top of the staff. Lower it slowly and with dignity.

☆ Every Coast Guard shore command and every ship not underway performs the ceremony of colors

twice a day — at 0800 and sunset.

☆ When a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed 24-hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

☆ The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all-weather flag is displayed.

☆ Take every precaution to prevent the flag from becoming soiled. It should not be allowed to touch the ground or floor, or to brush against objects.

☆ The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing, with one exception: U.S. naval vessels, upon receiving a salute of this type from a vessel registered by a nation formally recognized by the U.S., must return the courtesy.

☆ When displayed from a staff in a house of worship or public auditorium, the flag should hold the position

of highest prominence, in front of the audience, and at the person's right as he/she faces the audience, with other flags at the person's left.

☆ The flag should never be displayed upside down except as a signal of dire distress.

☆ Do not use the flag as a portion of a costume or athletic uniform or place any object on or over the flag.

☆ Do not use the flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

☆ No other flag may be flown above the Stars and Stripes except: (1) the United Nations flag at U.N.

Headquarters; (2) the church pennant, a dark blue cross on a white background, during church services conducted by chaplains at sea.

☆ When the flag becomes tattered, torn or too soiled to clean, it should be destroyed by burning, not dumped in the trash.

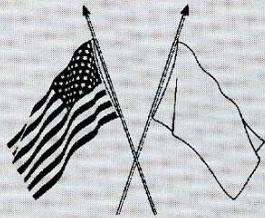
*In 1990, the Coast Guard Bicentennial Action Team (BAT) worked with the CG Ceremonial Drill Team in the Mt. Rushmore Flag Ceremony at Boston during Harborfest's "Salute to USCG Bicentennial." The "BAT" was comprised of 35 DI CG Reservists.*



Photo by Mike McLeod, Boothbay Harbor, Maine



**When displayed with another flag from crossed staffs...**



...the U.S. flag should be on the right (the flag's own right) and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

**When a number of flags of states, cities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs with our national flag...**



...the national flag should be at the center and at the highest point of the group.

**When the flags of two or more nations are displayed...**



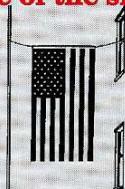
...they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height, and the flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another in peace time.

**When it is to be flown at half-staff...**



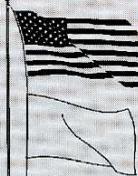
...the flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the flag for the day, it should again be raised to the peak. "Half-staff" means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. On Memorial Day, display at half-staff until noon only; then hoist to the top of staff.

**When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from house to pole at the edge of the sidewalk...**



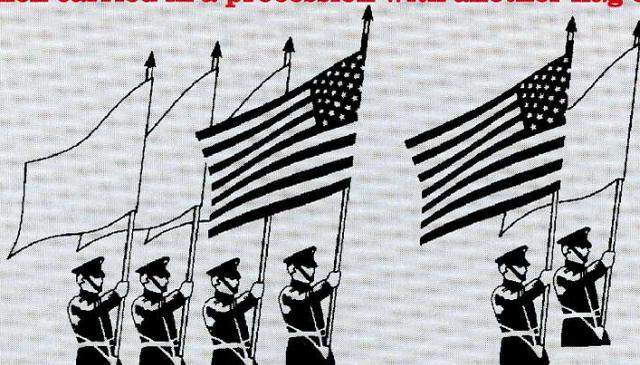
...the flag should be hoisted out from the building, toward the pole, union first.

**When flags of states, cities or society pennants are flown on the same halyard with the national flag...**



...the national flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs, the Stars and Stripes should be hoisted first and lowered last.

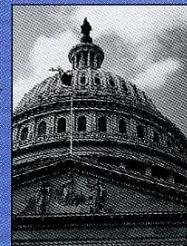
**When carried in a procession with another flag or flags...**



...the Stars and Stripes should be either on the marching right, or when there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

**Flags Flown Over U.S. Capitol**

Since the early 1800's, the U.S. flag has been flown over the U.S. Capitol. The first Capitol flags made available to the public were those flown April 4, 1917, the day the U.S. declared war on Germany. Those flags were auctioned to raise money for the Liberty Loan Drive. By 1939, anyone could buy a flag through their Congressional representatives. Any person can write to his or her Senators or Representatives and for a reasonable fee (under \$20), receive a piece of history — a flag that has flown over the U.S. Capitol Building. A certificate signed by the Architect of the Capitol accompanies each flag.



**"I Am The Flag Poster"**

Our back cover this month is a poster reproduced with permission of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. Its actual size is 15 3/4" x 19 3/4" and it is available for purchase for \$2.95 plus \$3.95 shipping. Write or call for bulk shipping rates. Send check or money order to:  
**U.S. Capitol Historical Society**  
 200 Maryland Ave., N.E.  
 Washington, D.C. 20002  
 (202) 543-8919



**Flag Etiquette Pamphlet**

For a copy of the pamphlet *Etiquette of the Stars & Stripes*, send a self-addressed stamped envelope requesting it to:  
 VFW of the U.S.  
 National Dept. of Americanism  
 34th and Broadway  
 Kansas City, MO 64111



Our national flag is called "ensign" when displayed on a vessel or facility, "colors" when carried by foot, and "standard" when displayed on a vehicle or aircraft.  
 — From *The Coast Guardsman's Manual*, Page 80.



PAI E. Kruska, USCGR

**R. Jay Lloyd, former MCPO-CG, displays the CG ensign flown above PSU 301's encampment during the Persian Gulf War.**

## USCG Ensign

The initial job of the first revenue cutters was to guarantee that the maritime public was not evading taxes. Import taxes were the lifeblood of the new nation. Smuggling had become a patriotic duty during the revolution. If the new nation under the Constitution were to survive, this activity needed to be stopped.

Working within a limited budget, cutters needed some symbol of authority. Neither officers nor crew members had uniforms. How could a revenue cutter come alongside a merchant ship during an age of pirates and privateers and order it to heave to?

The solution was to create an ensign unique to the revenue cutter to fly in place of the national flag while in American waters.

Nine years after the establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service, Congress, in the Act of March 2, 1799, provided that cutters and boats employed in the service of the revenue should be distinguished from other vessels by a unique ensign and pennant.

On Aug. 1, 1799, Secretary of the Treasury Oliver Wolcott issued an order announcing that in pursuance of authority from the president, the distinguishing ensign and pennant would consist of, "16 perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign to be the arms of the United States in a dark blue on a white field."

The ensign was poignant with historical detail, inasmuch as in the canton of the flag, there are 13 stars, 13 leaves to the olive branch, 13 arrows, and 13 bars to the shield. All corresponded to the number of states constituting the union at the time the nation was established. The 16 vertical stripes in the body are symbolic of the number of states in the Union when this ensign was officially adopted.

This ensign soon became very familiar in American waters and served as the sign of authority for the Revenue Cutter Service until the early 20th century.

The ensign was intended to be flown only on revenue cutters and boats connected with the Customs Service. But over the years it was found flying atop customshouses as well. However, President William Howard Taft issued an executive order on June 7, 1910, adding an emblem to the ensign flown by the revenue cutters to distinguish it from the ensign flown from the customshouses. The order read:

*"By virtue of the authority vested in me under the provisions of Section 2764 of the revised statutes, I hereby prescribe that the distinguishing flag now used by vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service be marked by the distinctive emblem of that service, in blue and white, placed on a line with the lower edge of the union, and over the center of the seventh vertical red stripe from the mast of said flag, the emblem to cover a horizontal space of three stripes. This change to be made as soon as practicable."*

Photo by PAI E. Kruska, USCGR

## Reservist's Flag Day presentation links National / CG Ensign's history

TWIN LAKES, Mich. — Coast Guard Reservist DC3 (PA) Dave Davis is a busy man — he works for the Muskegon County Sheriff, runs his own business, and writes for various publications. But, he still speaks occasionally to groups about the Coast Guard. Such was the case on Flag Day 1994, when Davis addressed a group of Girl Scouts about the history, display and honor of the United States Flag. He also told them about the U.S. Coast Guard ensign.

"The history and patriotism of both flags go hand in hand," said Davis. "While all of



Maureen Davis

**DC3(PA) Dave Davis**

the other military services have their own flags, none of them has the aura that comes with the Coast Guard ensign. All of the scouts knew about the U.S. Flag, but none knew of the tie-in and history of the Coast Guard banner."

For this group of young girls and their older leaders, this was the first introduction to the Coast Guard flag and its importance, history and unusual authority. Davis says it was a great way to introduce the relationship between the U.S. and Coast Guard flags — two of the world's greatest symbols of freedom — and what better day than Flag Day to do so!



A joint military color guard welcomes home Persian Gulf War POWs at Andrews AFB March 10, 1991. Marching left to right behind the American flag are the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and CG Standard (paraded by SN Jeff Shanafelt).

At about this time, cutters began flying the United States flag as their naval ensign, and the revenue ensign became the service's distinctive flag.

When the service adopted the name Coast Guard in 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service's ensign became the distinctive flag on all Coast Guard cutters as it had been for the revenue cutters.

The colors used in the Coast Guard ensign today, as in the Revenue Cutter Service, are all symbolic. The color red stands for our youth and sacrifice of blood for liberty's sake. The color blue not only stands for justice, but also for our covenant against oppression. The white symbolizes our desire for light and purity.

As it was intended in 1799, the ensign is displayed as a mark of authority for boardings, examinations, and seizures of vessels for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States. The ensign is never carried as a parade or ceremony standard. There is no set procedure on how to fold the Coast Guard ensign, and one unit may vary from another. If your unit doesn't have a specific folding procedure, you should fold the ensign neatly and store it with care.

## USCG Standard

The origins of the Coast Guard standard are very obscure. It may have evolved from an early jack. An 1840 painting of the revenue cutter *Alexander Hamilton* depicts a flag very similar to today's Coast Guard standard flying as a jack. This flag, like the union jack, which is the upper corner of the United States flag, appears to be the canton or upper corner of the revenue cutter ensign.

An illustration in 1917 shows the Coast Guard standard as a white flag with a blue eagle and 13 stars in a semicircle surrounding it. At a later date, the words "United States Coast Guard—Semper Paratus" were added. After 1950, the semicircle of stars was changed to the circle containing 13 stars.

The Coast Guard standard is used during parades and ceremonies and is adorned by our battle streamers. We are the only service to have two official flags — the Coast Guard standard and the Coast Guard ensign.

— *The Coast Guardsman's Manual*

## USCG Flags / Items

Here's where you can obtain Coast Guard flag-related items. The Coast Guard Ensign **may not be purchased for personal use** because of the legal authority / ramifications when flown. However, CG Ensign posters and patches are available for personal use. Here's the scoop:

• **CG Ensign Poster** — The poster depicted here is 19x16 inches, full-color and is reproduced on heavy stock. Cost is \$15 (\$12 for USNI members) plus \$2.50 shipping & handling (\$4 for orders \$15.01 to \$30; \$5 for orders \$30.01 or more). Write: The Coast Guard Ensign #AS7, Customer Service, U.S. Naval Institute, 2062 General's Highway, Annapolis, MD 21401. 1-800-233-8764.

• **CG Ensign Patch** — A full-color patch (4.25" x 2.5") as shown at right is available for \$4.25. Send check to: Coast Guard Exchange, RTC Yorktown, Yorktown, VA 23690. Attn: Annette Evans. (804) 898-2157.

• **CG Standard** — A 3'x5' version is available for \$10 plus \$2 shipping. Send check to: CG Exchange, RTC Yorktown, Yorktown, VA 23690. Attn: Annette Evans. (804) 898-2157.

• **USCG Traditions** — A 28-page publication entitled *Traditions: 200 years of History* outlines our CG Flag history and many other traditions such as the battle streamers and the CG slash. Write: Commandant (G-CP / Historian), USCG HQ, 2100 2nd, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.



# Wreathlaying Highlights Historic Coast Guard Honor Guard Reunion

Story & photos by PA1 E. Kruska, USCGR  
RESERVIST MAGAZINE

**D**uring the course of a year, the U.S. Coast Guard Ceremonial Honor Guard routinely performs over 1,000 ceremonies before Presidents, Prime Ministers, Kings, Queens, and other dignitaries from around the world.

But one recent event held historic significance for the Honor Guard. On March 4, current members were joined by founding members for a wreathlaying at the John F. Kennedy gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery.

Why the Kennedy grave site?

It was an Executive Order from President Kennedy that created the Coast Guard Honor Guard to represent the Coast Guard in Joint Armed Forces ceremonies in the Washington D.C. area. Established at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md., the first contingent of 33 men reported to the Yard in March 1962. In 1965, it was moved to what is now Telecommunications and Information Systems Command (TISCOM), Alexandria, Va.

Twenty-two of the 33 original Honor Guard members traveled from across the country to join in their first reunion since the 1962 founding. The gathering included the wreathlaying and an Honor Guard Ball.

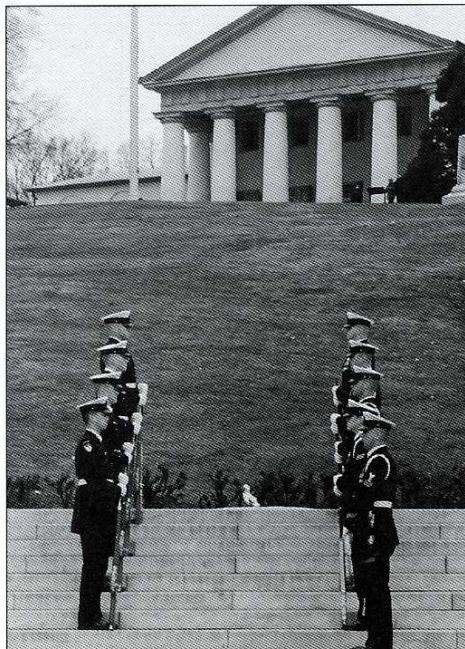
The passage of 33 years and grey skies overhead didn't dampen the vivid memories nor the enthusi-

asm of the original members. Accounts of their experiences abounded, especially how they were chosen for the first Honor Guard. While at Training Center Cape May, they were all lined up inside one of the buildings, and told to start walking. The Coast Guard pulled the ones they wanted.

"You had to be at least six-foot tall," said founding member Jerry Stevens of Raleigh, N.C. "It was such an honor to be picked. I guess you could say it was a case of being in the right place at the right time."

Another said he remembers serving as

part of a White House cordon that first year. He recalls seeing the Kennedy children playing while first lady Jacqueline Kennedy watched through a White House window. In a sad twist of fate, one of the Honor Guard's more historic events occurred before it reached its second birthday. In November 1963, several of the founding members as well as then CG Academy cadet Robert E. Williams, now CAPT Williams, Commanding Officer of TISCOM, took part in the state funeral of President Kennedy. After 1962, many of the original 33 dispersed, some staying with the Honor Guard while others were given their choice of duty stations or school assignments.



*Clockwise from above: Original and current members of the Honor Guard pause at JFK gravesite. • Wreath laid by founding Honor Guard members • A CG Color Guard stands at attention overlooking JFK's eternal flame. • Honor Guard members line the steps to JFK's gravesite; the building above is the Custis-Lee Mansion, where President Kennedy, enjoying the view while visiting just days before the assassination reportedly said, "I wish I could stay here forever."*

## MSO/Group Portland, Ore.

### Reserve/Active team captures Sparks Award

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Reserve Officers Association selected MSO/Group Portland, Ore. as the 1994 winner of the Bud Sparks Total Force Award. Running a close second was Station Panama City, Fla.

The annual award, established in 1991, recognizes the active duty force that best represents the concept of Total Force.

Nominees are graded on their leadership in the total integration of Active and Reserve forces through the assignment of responsibilities to reservists during ADT, IDT, augmentation and/or mobilization.

In addition, the maintenance of the Total Force concept throughout the chain of command must be demonstrated through outward cooperation with Reserve Forces.

MSO/Group Portland, commanded by CAPT Charlie Bills, consists of 300 fully integrated personnel, 160 active and 140 reservists.

Some of the highlights of the successful integration included the reduction of the pending vessel casualty case level from 225 to 28.

A unified staff, consisting primarily of reservists, planned and participated in 11 surge exercises between January 1992 and April 1994.

Reservists conducted 15 percent of the unit's law enforcement boardings.

In the first three months of the Sea Partners Program, five unit personnel delivered their presentation to 4,900 people at 64 different sites.

Finally, as a time and money saving solution to the problem of reservists traveling up to 500 miles

to participate, a fully functional, reservist-manned Marine Safety Detachment was established to perform port operations and investigation duties in geographically remote areas.

The award will be presented to MSO/Group Portland at the ROA National Convention Awards Luncheon on June 30, in Des Moines, Iowa.

#### ROA "Bud" Sparks Total Force Award

1994	MSO/Group Portland, Ore.
1993	Group San Diego, Calif.*
1992	Group North Bend, Ore.
1991	Station Manasquan, N.J.

\* In 1993, the award was changed from the Total Force Award to the "Bud" Sparks Total Force Award in honor of RADM Bennett S. Sparks, USCGR(Ret.), a former Senior Reserve Officer and past president of ROA. This award was established in 1991.

## RU Cleveland, Ohio

### Unit's readiness posture earns Morris Award

CLEVELAND — Established in 1988 by the Navy League of the United States, the Thomas E. Morris Award recognizes the Coast Guard Reserve unit with the best overall readiness posture. This year's winner is Reserve Unit Cleveland, Ohio.

Commanded by CDR Daniel Zedan, the unit, along with PSU 301 (Buffalo, N.Y.), was called up for 46 days of involuntary duty in 1994 to assist in the establishment of a democratic government in Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy.

In addition to operational readiness, this year's requirements included an emphasis on Family Readiness. This recognizes the

importance of establishing a support system for the families that are left behind and the difficulties they may encounter, especially if the unit call-up is prolonged or unexpected.

During the deployment to Haiti, the unit was faced with difficult living conditions and challenging operations. These operations included enforcing security zones, transporting law enforcement personnel to vessels anchored in Port-au-Prince Harbor, as well as providing water-side escorts and security for vessels involved in the repatriation of Haitian nationals. Throughout its deployment, the unit experienced no unauthorized penetrations of the security zones. In addition, the unit

successfully prosecuted three SAR cases that included the rescues of 20 people.

The award will be presented by the Navy League June 18 in Cleveland at the Command Transition Ceremony which disestablishes RU Cleveland and forms PSU 309.

#### Thomas E. Morris Award Winners

1994	CGRU Cleveland, Ohio
1993	CGRU Cleveland, Ohio
1992	CGRU Wheeling, W.Va.
1991	CGRU Wheeling, W.Va.
1990	CGRU Mayport, Fla.
1989*	CGRU Port Hueneme, Calif.

\* Morris Award was established in 1989.

## Medals & Awards

### CG COMMENDATION MEDAL

CAPT Michael Perper, D9

### CG ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

CDR A. Brown, D1

LCDR M. Hyman, D1

LCDR T. Willis, D1

LCDR J. Lewis, D1

LCDR L. Talanian, D1

LT Glenn Cekus, D9

LT Robert Ritchie, D14

LTJG Cassie Calametti, D14

LTJG Ivette Quarles, G-RST

CWO4 J. Frackleton, D1

BMCM R. Gauthier, D1

TCCM R. Sant Fournier, D1

SKCS G. Crocker, D1

BM2 David Barrett, D14

Special Agent M. Glynn, D1

Special Agent E. Karasiewicz, D1

Special Agent J. Lebow, D1

Special Agent R. Swanson, D1

Special Agent J. Miller, D1

Special Agent L. Prior, D1

Special Agent P. Jordan, D1

Special Agent B. Callahan, D1

Special Agent W. Furness, D1

Special Agent R. Blais, D1

Special Agent M. Cooper, D1

TT2 W. Ellis, D1

TT3 J. Jones, D1

### COMMANDANT'S

#### LETTER OF COMMENDATION

LCDR G. Spitzer, D1

LCDR C. Foy, D1

LT George Pazak, D9

SKCS T. H. Kelly, III, D5

BMC J. M. Paton, D5

BM1 Thomas Falcon, D8

BM2 Gary Kmetty, D9

EM2 Victor Reyes, D14

SK2 Charles Lapchynski, D9

YN2 Christopher Asher, D9

YN2 M. Callahan, D1

YN2 S. Skirmont, D1

Special Agent R. O'Shaughnessy, D1

Special Agent P. Sullivan, D1

Special Agent W. Hawks, D1

Special Agent R. Bloeth, D1

Special Agent P. Curran, D1

Special Agent N. DeStefano, D1

Special Agent R. Lekos, D1

Special Agent R. Duffey, D1

Special Agent D. Genco, D1

Special Agent E. Rehbein, D1

Special Agent T. Sullivan, D1

### CG UNIT COMMENDATION

RU National Strike Force

RU Guam/MARSEC/MSO Guam

### CG MERITORIOUS UNIT

#### COMMENDATION

RU Long Beach Island, D5

### MERITORIOUS TEAM

#### COMMENDATION

CAPT R. Breault, D1

CAPT S. Hudak, D1

CAPT H. Plimack, D1

CAPT P. Ljunggren, D1

CAPT M. Rauworth, D1

CDR J. Lambine, D1

CDR D. Riley, D1

CDR R. Haglund, D1

LCDR N. Grasselli, D1

LCDR James Yacobi, D5

LCDR John Russell, D5

LCDR M. Hyman, D1

LCDR C. Foy, D1

LCDR M. O'Donnell, D1

LCDR T. Willis, D1

LCDR D. Fuller, D1

LCDR D. Wilson, D1

LT Scott Ehrhorn, D1

ENS R. Catudal, D1

DCCM Stephen Hamilton, D2

MKCM William Fisher, D5

PSCM James Burke, D1

DCCS John Matta, D5

BMC Charlie Roberson, D2

EMC Roland Peters, D5

ETC Richard Hines, D5

MKC David Rous, D2

MKC Robert McCarty, D5

PSC Donald Brooks, D2

PSC Michael Stinnett, D5

SSC David Middleton, D1

EM1 Andreas Apenburg, D1

EM1 Otto Schlicht, D5

EM1 Richard Coffman, D5

ET1 David Hans, D5

ET1 Carl Platis, D5

ET1 Carl Struss, D5

MK1 Lawrence Greer, D5

MK1 Wallace Casey, D5

MK1 Alvin Euler, D5

MK1 Gildardo Bustamante, D5

SK1 Michael Pallon, D1

SK1 I. Wallingford, D1

BM2 David Baxter, D2

BM2 Robert Locke, D2

BM2 Clint Lord, D2

BM2 Christopher Fox, D2

DC2 John Behr, D5

DC2 Patrick McGill, D5

ET2 Arthur Tilley, D5

ET2 Lawrence Balick, D5

ET2 Michael Mooney, D5

MK2 John Whiteside, D5

MK2 Stephen Steimel, D5

MK2 Robert Bitler, D2

MK2 Raymond Zolendjuski, D2

MK2 William Balls, D5

MK2 Joel Simmons, D2

MK2 David Hodge, D2

MST2(DP) T. Miles, D1

TT2 Ronald Gresak, D5

YN2 Dianne Lacava, D1

DC3 Robert Jones, D5

EM3 Darnell Davis, D5

EM3 Darrold Phillips, D5

EM3 Eugene Schoene, D5

ET3 Arthur Audley, D5

ET3 Michael Jackson, D5

SK3 Mark Smith, D5

SNYN Aaron Simmons, D1

## Taps

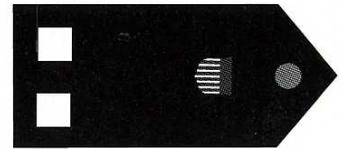
■ **CDR Dorothy M. Preuss**, USCGR (Ret.), 78, passed away Feb. 16, 1995, in her home in Atlantic Beach, Fla. An Esmond, N.D. native, she served as a SPAR during World War II, was promoted to commander in 1970 and retired from the Coast Guard Reserve in 1976. She once said of her career as a SPAR, "I spent 3 1/2 years on active duty [during WWII] and I loved it. In

fact, I'd have stayed if they hadn't kicked the women out." She graduated in 1946 from Colorado State College and earned a master's degree from Oregon State University in 1958. Between African safaris and mule trips down the Grand Canyon, Preuss was active in many community service organizations including Camp Fire Girls and the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women and

was past-president of the Reserve Officers Association of Florida and a past historian for ROA National. She is survived by two brothers, two sisters and several nieces and nephews. A funeral Mass was held at St. Johns Catholic Church in Atlantic Beach. Burial was held at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.



# Enlisted-To-Warrant Appointment Process



**BY CWO2 Lili E. Onufryk**  
COMMANDANT (G-RSM-2)

**O**n Dec. 4, 1995, the first Reserve Enlisted-to-Warrant Board in over two years will convene. During this time, there have been numerous changes incorporated by the Active Duty Promotion List (ADPL) in their Enlisted-To-Warrant process. The Inactive Duty Promotion List (IDPL) Enlisted-To-Warrant process will closely parallel the ADPL process.

The following procedures will be followed:

**1** The enlisted member must request permission to compete for warrant in writing to their command. The commanding officer is responsible for recommending only those enlisted members who meet all qualifications specified in the *Reserve Administration and Training Manual (RATMAN)*, COMDTINST M1001.27A, Art. 3-C-2c, except the Officer Aptitude Rating (OAR) is no longer required. The command will forward the names of qualified enlisted members to their PERSRU for transmission to Pay & Personnel Center (PPC), in Topeka, Kan.

**2** For all CWO specialties except communications, a favorable National Agency Check (NAC) or update is required to have been performed within the 10 years prior to the application cutoff date. For the communications specialty, a favorable background investigation is required within the five years prior to the cutoff date. The cutoff date is June 1, 1995. The *Coast Guard Personnel Security Program Manual*, COMDTINST M5520.12 contains eligibility requirements for a security clearance. Members interested in appointment to warrant should check the status of their last NAC. All candidates must have a favorable NAC completed within the last 10 years as of June 1, 1995 or have the necessary paperwork started in order to be eligible for the Dec. 4, 1995 Board. Those with NAC's older than June 1, 1985 must request an update now. OPNAV 5510, Block 16, should be clearly marked "FOR CWO APPOINTMENT" to ensure proper handling by Commandant (G-OIS). Processing times vary; however, more lead time improves chances of completion by the cutoff date. Applicants should follow up on the status of their requests to ensure timely completion of the NAC.

*Continued on next page*

## Retirements

### SEPTEMBER 1994

SKC Alfred Luttmann, D8\*

### OCTOBER 1994

PS1 Malcolm Malkasian, D7\*\*

### JANUARY 1995

PSC Michael Pasko, D1\*\*

### MARCH 1995

PS1 Isaiah Williams, D7\*\*  
YN1 Thomas Foreman, D7\*\*  
MK3 James Champion, D1\*\*

### APRIL 1995

CAPT Michael Jones, D11\*\*  
CDR Lawrence Budreau, D7\*\*  
CDR David Straeten, D5\*\*

LCDR Charles Ross, D5\*\*  
LT Jerrold Browne, D5\*\*  
CWO2 Curtis Gray, D9\*\*  
PSCM Stephen Murashige, D14\*\*  
MKC Gerald Morales, D11\*  
MKC Darrell Sharp, D13\*\*  
PAC Donald Cook, D1\*  
PSC Reynaldo Alvarado, D7  
SKC Ronald Seaboldt, D5\*\*  
SKC Raymond Smith, D8  
AD1 Francis McKenna, D7  
BM1 Gerald Eberhard, D5\*\*  
BM1 Eric Speier, D11\*\*  
BM1 Ronal Jacobson, D5\*\*  
EM1 Thoburn Rowe, D11\*  
MK1 Christopher Herman, D5\*\*  
MK1 Lee Bowlsbey, D5\*\*  
SK1 Leandro Davilla, Jr., D8\*\*

BM2 Andrew Kovich, Jr., D8\*\*  
BM2 James Johnson, D8\*\*  
MK2 David Lagos, D14\*\*  
MK2 Terry Dixon, D11\*\*  
PS2 Donald Zabinski, D7\*\*  
PS2 William Hawks, D1\*\*  
TC2 James Bixler, D8\*\*  
BM3 Jay Kaufman, D14  
MK3 Bruce Speer, D13\*\*  
SK3 Cherryl Floyd, D13\*\*

### MAY 1995

TC2 James Hannon, Jr., D1\*\*

### JUNE 1995

MKCM Francis Walker, D7\*\*

\* RET-1 (Retired With Pay)  
\*\* RET-2 (Retired Awaiting Pay)



# Enlisted-To-Warrant Appointment Process



*Continued from previous page*

**3** PPC will mail Personnel Data Extracts (PDE's) to applicants and a copy to the districts. Due to the time required by PPC for computer reprogramming changes to incorporate the **new** performance factor into the preboard score, the PDE's for the December 1995 CWO Appointment Board may not contain this performance information. Candidates shall check with their PERSRU to verify all performance marks for periods beginning June 1, 1991 have been entered into the Enlisted Performance Evaluation System and to ensure they have received their most recent Marks Sheet (CG-3306).

**4** Applicants must submit any PDE corrections to their PERSRU as soon as possible. Corrections to performance evaluations would be forwarded directly to PPC.

**5** The preboard ranking will be based on two factors — performance and experience. The use of the OAR has been eliminated. The member's Enlisted Performance Evaluations are now used to reflect performance. The performance dimension will be based on the last four years of enlisted performance evaluation marks (computed on June 1 of the year in which the warrant officer appointment board is held). The performance factor will be 60 percent of the preboard ranking. The experience factor will be computed as described in the RATMAN, Art. 3-C-4, except that time-in-grade and time-in-service will be computed in years and months. Thirty days will be equivalent to one month (February will be rounded up to thirty days). The experience factor will comprise the remaining 40 percent of the preboard score.

**6** Commandant (G-RSM) will publish the preboard eligibility list based on service needs.

**7** Commands having candidates on the Preboard Eligibility List will follow procedures in the RATMAN, Art. 3-C-5 & 3-C-6, except OAR and age requirements have been removed.

**8** **NEW ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT:** The applicant must be able to complete a minimum of eight years of service in a pay status prior to reaching age 60 as of Dec. 1 of the year the board convenes. However, this does not guarantee that the person selected for appointment to CWO will remain in a pay status for the entire eight years.

**9** Applicants on the Preboard Eligibility List will forward to district (r) or (a), as appropriate, a resume that is limited to two (2) pages, single-spaced, single-sided, 12-point courier text. It shall contain:

- a. A historical summary of the candidate's primary and collateral duties;
  - b. A summary of the candidate's major accomplishments;
  - c. A statement of the candidate's reason(s) for desiring appointment to warrant.
  - d. The resume is to be forwarded to the Board via district (r) or (a) without command endorsement.
- Commands must prepare an OER on the individual and that OER must be attached to the resume. If the commanding officer feels that there was not sufficient time to observe the applicant, input may be requested from the member's previous commanding officer.

We strongly recommended that all reservists (officer & enlisted) ensure that their NAC is current. Questions concerning the Enlisted-To-Warrant Officer Appointment process should be directed to CW02 Onufryk, Commandant (G-RSM-2), at 202-267-0556.



## Enlisted-To-Warrant 1995 Deadlines

The following 1995 deadlines must be adhered to:

**1** **1 June 1995** — Members must satisfy participation requirements and request to compete.

**2** **1 July 1995** — PERSRU's must submit personnel actions to PPC.

**3** **July 1995 Leave & Earnings Statement (LES) mailing** — PPC will mail Personnel Data Extracts (PDE's) to applicants with a copy to district.

**4** **1 Sept. 1995** — Corrections to PDE's to the member's PERSRU and performance evaluations to PPC.

**5** **18 Sept. 1995** — G-RSM will publish the Preboard Eligibility List.

**6** **1 Nov. 1995** — Resumes and OER's are due in G-RSM.

**7** **4 Dec. 1995** — Enlisted-To-Warrant



# USCGR Benefits Chart\*

\* Source: Reserve Personnel Management Division at CG Headquarters. These benefits are not guaranteed as they can change from time to time. Current as of press time, May 11, 1995. For exact current information, contact G-RSM at 1-800-283-8724.

Coast Guard Reservists on Inactive Status List (ISL) (over 20), (Pink ID Card)						
Coast Guard Reservists in Selected Reserve (SELRES), (Pink ID Card)						
Coast Guard Reservists in Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) (over 20), (Pink ID Card)						
Coast Guard Reservists on Inactive Status List (ISL) (less than 20), (Pink ID Card)						
Coast Guard Reserve Retirees before age 60 (RET-2), (Pink ID Card)						
Coast Guard Reserve Retirees at age 60 (RET-1), (Blue ID Card)						
1. Retired Pay	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2. Clothing Sales Store	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Commissary*	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Dental Services*	Yes	No	No	No	No**	No
5. Education Services*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
6. Exchange Services	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Family Services Program	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
8. Legal Assistance	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
9. Medical Services*	Yes	No	No	No	No*	No
10. Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs*	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. Officer, Enlisted Clubs*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12. Packaged Liquor Store	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. Servicemen's Group Life Insurance*	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
14. Space Available Travel*	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
15. Theater	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16. Transient Quarters*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17. Coast Guard Mutual Assistance	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
18. Survivor Benefit Plan*	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
19. Champus Benefits	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
20. Longevity for Pay Purposes*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21. Eligible for Mobilization*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22. Veterans Group Life Insurance*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

## Notes\*

A Reserve Retiree before age 60 may be requested to present an ID card to obtain benefits. A Reserve Retiree after age 60 is a member who is entitled to retired pay. This listing is not meant to imply that all benefits and entitlements are immediate or total. The following notes should answer most questions. **DEPENDENTS** — May receive commissary, exchange, Champus, theater, and medical services when applicable. A separate "USCGR Dependents Benefits Chart" is being developed and will be published in a future issue.

**Line 3 — Commissary Sales Store:** Effective March 1991, members of the Retired Reserve before 60 will be eligible to use the commissary 12 days each calendar year. Spouses or other authorized dependents unaccompanied by the member may use the commissary with proper ID.

**Line 4 — \*Dental:** Retirees receive dental and their dependents do not.

**Line 4 — \*\*Dental:** The SELRES member will only receive Dental while on active duty for over 30 days; their dependents do not.

**Line 5 —** Two years Exchange, Commissary privileges and extended MGB benefits are available for those members and former members who are approved for Reserve Transition Benefits (RTB).

**Line 9 — \*\*Medical Services:** The SELRES member only receives Medical services while on active duty.

**Line 10 — Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs:** MWR includes: Arts & Crafts shops, bowling centers, child care centers, golf courses, libraries, outdoor recreation and sports facilities,

recreation centers, youth activities and recreation membership clubs. The commanding officer determines the priority use of MWR facilities and programs based on the requirements of assigned personnel. The MWR office usually has a policy letter for that installation stating established priority use which varies from unit to unit.

**Line 11 — Officer and NCO Open Mess:** Members are normally eligible for membership if applicable, unless denied for lack of facility space or other justifiable cause specified by the commanding officer.

**Line 13 — SGLI:** Reserve Retirees before age 60 can elect Retired SGLI, which has higher premiums than SGLI based on age.

**Line 14 — Space Available Travel:** Reserve Retirees before age 60 are restricted to flights in CONUS, and to, from and within Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Dependents of Reserve Retirees are not authorized to travel until member attains age 60. At age 60, member and dependents are eligible to travel in CONUS and to overseas locations.

**Line 16 — Transient Quarters:** Temporary Lodging Facilities and transient quarters are available to all Coast Guard Reserve Retirees and their dependents on a space available basis. (Priority 2).

**Line 18 — Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP):** Deductions for premiums are not payable until the member reaches age 60 (RET-1) status if there is a surviving beneficiary.

**Line 20 — Longevity for Pay Purposes:** Continues until 60th birthday.

**Line 21 — Eligibility for Mobilization:** Mobilization orders may be issued to members under 60 years of age.

**Line 22 — Veterans Group Life Insurance:** This stops once you reach age 61 or start drawing retired pay, which ever comes first.

## SWE Update

The 1995 Reserve Servicewide Exam is quickly approaching. With integration and "Team Coast Guard," some changes in the process are occurring as well.

One of the biggest changes involves the administration of the test itself. The Pay and Personnel Center will send a copy of your PDE to you and one to your command. Tests will also be mailed directly to your command. The command will establish the exam boards and administer the SWE on the date established by the district commander.

PPC is also taking more control of the process. All requests for waivers should be directed to PPC (adv) via the chain of command.

The introduction of the Reserve Personnel Allowance List (RPAL) has also altered the advancement opportunities in many ratings. One fact that still holds true — if you don't test, you won't be advanced!

See you on the eligibility list.

— **LT Dave Allen, Branch Chief**  
Reserve Enlisted Personnel, G-RSM-3

## SWE Planning

For everyone planning on competing in the October 1995 Reserve SWE, now is the time to ensure that all of your requirements for advancement are completed by July 1, 1995. These include:

- Rating & Military Requirements EOCTs
- Performance Based Requirements
- Have CO's Recommendations
- All Required Qualification Codes

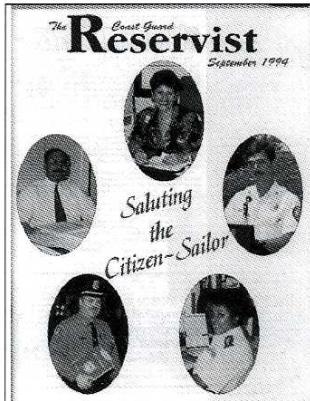
Reservists interested in competing for advancement **MUST** take an active role in ensuring their eligibility to test. A number of reservists who didn't ask to see their PDE end up contacting PPC for waivers to compete. Not all requests can be granted. Don't be caught by surprise.

One of the most popular waiver requests is for time to complete a correspondence course. **July 1 is the absolute deadline.** Don't wait until the last minute to complete your course.

Remember, it is **YOUR** responsibility to make sure you are ready for the SWE. This includes **personally** making sure your PDE is accurate (including **all awards points**) and your unit's CO recommendation is in the system. Happy testing!

— **YN1 Mike McClellan**  
Pay & Personnel Center (adv)

## Citizen-Sailor Time Again!!



Due to the phenomenal success of the September 1994 Citizen-Sailor issue (Over 100 reservists submitting articles on their civilian occupations and breaking our 42-year record at 36 pages!), we plan on doing it again this September...but with a different twist. This year, we want to feature **your family's contributions to your Reserve career.** Send us a brief account (approximately 100 words) written by either you or your family and pictures of you and your family (with you in uniform, all the better). Deadline is July 15, 1995. *The Reservist's* address is on Page 2.

### Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Board Schedule For Promotion Year 1996 (PY96)

BOARDS	PY96 IDPL BOARD DATES
RADM SEL & CAPT RETENTION	29 AUG - 1 SEP 95
LTJG SELECTION	30 AUG - 1 SEP 95
CDR SELECTION	18-29 SEP 95
LCDR SELECTION	11-20 OCT 95
LT SELECTION	15-22 NOV 95
ENLISTED TO WARRANT	6-8 DEC 95
CWO INGRADE SELECTION	8-15 DEC 95
CAPT SELECTION	16-19 JAN 96
READY RESERVE DIRECT COMMISSION	25-29 MAR 96

### ALDISTs / ALCOASTs / COMDTINSTs

Enforcement Policy for New PFD Regulation .....	ALCOAST 082/95
High Year Tenure .....	ALCOAST 045/95
Coast Guard Streamlining .....	ALCOAST 038/95
Civil Rights Program Consolidation .....	ALCOAST 031/95
Navy League of the U.S., 1994 Morris Trophy .....	ALDIST 079/95
Reserve Officers Association (ROA) Total Force Award .....	ALDIST 078/95
Changes to Class "A" School Application Procedures .....	ALDIST 074/95
PY96 Reserve Enlisted-To-Warrant Officer Appointment Board .....	ALDIST 071/95
Reserve Officer Promotion Authorization Listing (ROPAL) ...	ALDIST 067/95
Reservists SGLI Debts .....	ALDIST 064/95
Extension of the 1-Year Application Deadline for Electing Reserve Transition Benefits (RTB) .....	ALDIST 063/95
HQ Reserve Advancement Announcement (HRAA) No. 02-95 .....	ALDIST 062/95
Procedures For IDPL CWO Selective Early Retirement Boards ..	ALDIST 060/95
Reserve Officer Evaluation Report (OER) Submission Change ..	ALDIST 057/95
Maintaining an 8,000 Coast Guard Selected Reserve .....	ALDIST 040/95
SADT/TEMAC Active Duty Command Endorsements .....	ALDIST 020/95
Adjustment to the Military Personnel Command Structure .....	ALMPC 029/95
Reserve Program Administrator (RPA) Designation Board .....	ALMPC 021/95
Korea, O-5 Liaison Billet .....	ALCGOFF 009/95

# Letin Board

## Internet Clarification

To clarify the Internet comments from the April issue: Standard workstations can e-mail to standard and non-standard workstations via the Internet. Connections / routing to the CG Gateway may need to be set up, and standard addressing conventions must be followed. For non-standard workstations, a public/commercial access is required (e.g. Cap Access; Prodigy). CG Internet procedures and capabilities are explained in COMDTNOTE 5270 dated April 5, 1994...available from COMDT (G-TTM) at (202) 267-6598.

## IDPL CWO Selective Early Retirement Boards

ALDIST 012/95 published implementation procedures for the Warrant Officer Management Act (WOMA) in the Coast Guard Reserve. Within this act, the provision for convening the Selective Early Retirement Boards (SERBS) was adopted by the Coast Guard Reserve. To administer the SERB equitably for all W-4s, two of the eligibility requirements used for the Captain Retention Board will be used.



- All eligible W-4s will be considered by the Board every year. As of Dec. 31 of the year the Board convenes, those W-4s who have completed seven (7) or more years of service as a W-4 will be considered by the SERB.

- W-4s who are age 59 will be excluded. W-4s who are age 59, by June 30 following the SERB, will be excluded. (These members already have a mandatory date of retirement, which will serve the same purpose as the SERB).

The PY96 SERB will be held in conjunction with the CWO Ingrade Selection Board, which convenes on Dec. 8, 1995. The Board will include all W-4s who were promoted to W-4 during or before 1988.

Chief Warrant officers will not serve as members of the SERB, because the Board will be considering senior W-4s.

Questions concerning the SERB process should be directed to CW02 Onufryk, Commandant (G-RSM-2), at 202-267-0556.

## Interim Guidance for Resident Training Requests

Headquarters Reserve Training Division (G-RST) is working with the Office of Personnel and Training to identify **one** quota manager for the Coast Guard. At present, Training Quota Management Center (TQC) Chesapeake assigns quotas for most active duty training requests, while G-RST manages the Reserve quota process. During the transition to Team Coast Guard, when many districts have attained varying degrees of integration, it is important to underscore existing resident training request processes.

- **Non-Integrated Commands:** Reservists who have not yet been integrated into an active duty command (i.e., reservists who report to a Reserve unit for administration, evaluation, etc.) should submit training requests, endorsed by the Reserve Unit CO or TO, to district (a) or (rst), as appropriate. Do **NOT** submit Reserve training requests directly to TQC or training centers.

- **Integrated Commands:** Reservists at integrated commands (i.e., reservists who report directly to an active duty command for administration, evaluation, etc.) follow the same request procedures as their active duty counterparts. Reservists' training requests must be approved by the active duty command before submittal to the "slate" manager, per COMDTNOTE 1540 of 29 July 94. Do **NOT** submit Reserve training requests directly to TQC or training centers.

Once the results of "streamlining" are implemented, further guidance will be published. If you have any questions, please contact LT Hansen, G-RST, at (202) 267-0628.

## Upcoming Events

- **Coast Guard Festival** — Grand Haven, Mich, also known as "Coast Guard City, USA" invites all Coast Guard men and women, past and present, to the annual festivities, July 28-Aug. 6, 1995. Parade and fireworks set for Aug. 5. Contact: Coast Guard Festival, Inc., P.O. Box 694, Grand Haven, Mich. 49417. (616) 846-5940.

## Reunions...

- **Coast Guard Retired Veterans** — Nov. 7-10, 1995 at Radisson Inn, Oklahoma City, Okla. Includes tour of Cowboy Hall of Fame, Remington Park and Planetarium (for \$75 fee). Reservations by Oct. 23 to: Ray Lovejoy, Box 66, Frederick, OK 73542. (405) 335-5824.

- **USCGC Duane Association** — Oct. 20-22, 1995 at The Heritage House Hotel, 259 Maine Street, Hyannis, MA 02601. 1-800-352-7189. Contact: USCGC Duane Assn., c/o Ronald C. Golec, Tory Hill Road, Alstead, NH 03602. (603) 835-6009.

- **USS Vesuvius (AE-75)** — WWII crew, Oct. 16-18, 1995 in Las Vegas, Nev. Contact: Alan C. Moore, 507 NW 36th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32607. (904) 372-2037.

## OLYMPICS '96 COUNTDOWN SCOREBOARD

1:13

Months to Go Until The Games Begin in Atlanta  
USCG will be there... will you?

## Nationwide TEMAC/SADT/EAD\*

As of 5/15/95

Place	Duration	Rate/Rank	Quals	Point of Contact
Operation Intelligence Detach(AIRSTA Miami)	TEMAC to end FY95	E5/E6	Intelligence Imagery, Secret Clearance req.	LT Drake, (305) 953-2312
CG Olympic Task Force, Savannah, Ga.	TEMAC to end FY95	E6-CWO	Financial Manager/Budget Officer	LCDR Campbell, (912) 652-4596
D9 Summerstock Stations (Great Lakes)	45-120 days TEMAC	SN/SA/FN/FA	Submit 3453 with Active Comm. to D9(osr)	YN3 Snediker, (216) 522-3918
GRU Port Angeles, Wash.	65 days TEMAC	PYA	Fill vacant PYA billet due to retirement	CAPT Ude, (360) 457-2271
CGC Dauntless (Galveston, Texas & underway)	45 days TEMAC	DC / SS2-SSC	One male DC needed ASAP; one male SS	LCDR Houghton, (212) 668-6372
CGC Bear/CGC Forward/CGC Escanaba	TEMAC (June-Aug)	ET, RD, HS, SS	Call for various details	LCDR Houghton, (212) 668-6372

\* 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 1-800-267-2060 / 8724 if positions are filled or changes to the information are desired.



# I AM THE FLAG

Orbiting around this dramatic picture of Old Glory are its 54 satellites — the flags of the states, territories and possessions. When you read the text below, reflect on it as you again Pledge Allegiance to the Flag.

I AM THE FLAG of a nation with an identifiable birthday: July 4, 1776. The Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate; the Constitution and the Bill of Rights have charted my course. The bloodlines of all the people of the world are in my veins. From its birth my nation offered freedom to the oppressed and to those who yearned for freedom. The five great freedoms that we cherish, defend and promote are freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of press and speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of creation and movement of men and goods. Today, I proudly represent these freedoms among the flags at the United Nations. Every State in the United States has its own flag, seal and motto. They confirm and undergird all that I stand for. I am many things to many people. I represent the nation called the United States of America.

Over 230 million living souls—and the ghosts of millions more who have died for me—are a part of me. In my history are Abigail Adams and Paul Revere. My heritage is at Lexington where the shot heard around the world was fired. In my heritage are Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys, Davy Crockett, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, and Abe Lincoln. Once when my ideals were seriously challenged a civil war resulted. After the sacrifice of the lives of 630,000 people, I survived and freedom was preserved and extended. The Gettysburg speech and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address reset my goal.

Remember the Alamo, the Maine, Pearl Harbor, and Iwo Jima? I was there two times when freedom

was in trouble in the world. I answered and stayed until it was over. Over There. I was with my heroic dead in Flanders Field, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea, and in the steaming jungles of Vietnam. I was the first flag carried to and planted on the Moon by an American. I was there when they built the Brooklyn Bridge, dug the Panama Canal, cultivated the wheat lands of Kansas, plowed the cornfields of Iowa, and quarried the granite from the hills of Vermont.

I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific—my arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii—3 million square miles, a nation throbbing with industry. I am more than 3 million farms. I represent forest, field, mountain and desert. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the West, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am the mighty Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers. I am city, state and national parks. I am quiet villages—and bustling cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and imagine young Ben Franklin walking the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under each arm or old Ben Franklin flying a kite. You can see Betsy Ross making a flag. You can hear the songs and see the lights of Christmas and hear the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" as the calendar turns.

I am 130,000 schools and colleges and 350,000 churches and synagogues, where my people may worship God as they choose, cultivate the fraternal spirit and charity in its broadest sense. I am an edi-

torial in a newspaper and a letter to a Congressman. I am a ballot dropped into a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium, and the voices of a choir in a cathedral.

I am the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President. I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am Eli Whitney, Jeanette Rankin, and Carl Sandburg. I am Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein and Clara Barton. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and the Wright Brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Martin Luther King, Jr., Mary Bethune, Daniel Webster, and Jonas Salk. I am Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stow, Walt Whitman, and Thomas Paine.

I am called the Star-Spangled Banner because a fellow named Francis Scott Key wrote a poem in 1812 that was put to music; millions hear me glorified daily in that song in America. I drape the casket of every soldier buried in Arlington Cemetery.

I represent the Nation, and these are but some of what I have been and am. I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May we always possess the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep ourselves unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world. That is my wish, my goal, and my prayer.

By an act of Congress, I fly continuously over the Temple of Liberty—The United States Capitol. I will fly in perpetuity if WE THE PEOPLE are worthy successors of those who fought and gave us freedom.

—Fred Schwengel  
11/29/90

