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# THE COAST GUARD RESERVIST

CG 288

WASHINGTON, D. C. UNITED STATES COAST GUARD VOL. X, NO. 9, SEPT.-OCT. 1963

# DECADE IN WORDS, PICTURES ENDS

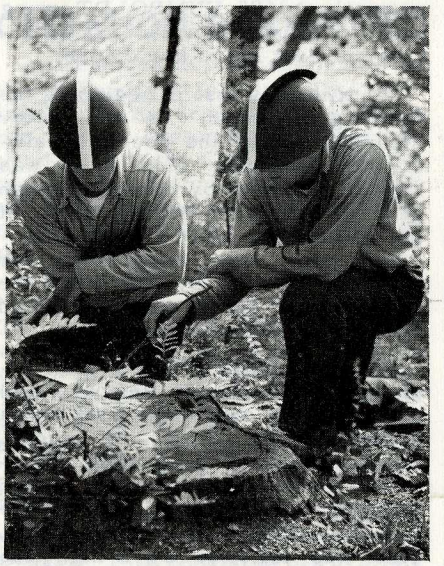
Once again your Coast Guard RESERVIST is celebrating an anniversary, but this one has special significance. With this issue, the RESERVIST completes a decade of publishing articles and pictures intended to keep all Reservists informed on Reserve matters.

The RESERVIST was conceived by the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 which said: "The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination, to all Reserves and to the public, of information of interest to the Reserve components." The publication was born with Volume I, Number 1 in November 1953, and officially christened CG-288. For a moment of nostalgia, the lead article of that issue was about the National Defense Medal to be given for service during the Korean War. At that time, the Commandant was Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill. In the ensuing ten years, the RESERVIST has printed in 108 issues over 530 pages of policy articles, photographs, and features.

As we begin a new year and a new decade the RESERVIST will undergo some significant changes. Take a look at the masthead and format of this issue--it is the last time you will see it. Starting with the November edition, the RESERVIST will have a new "look" and a new "sound." The format will be changed as will the style of writing and methods of editing. The use of bi-monthly issues is to be discontinued and replaced by 12 monthly issues which will allow greater coverage of your local functions.

Distribution of the RESERVIST is being reorganized and oriented toward data processing procedures. In the future, the RESERVIST should be processed by your district commander (r) and mailed directly to each Reservist's home or office. Data processing procedures should make delivery of the RESERVIST more timely than in the past, but will require that your district commander (r) be continuously informed of your correct address.

The Editor and the members of the Office of Reserve look forward to another year of keeping you informed of Coast Guard matters. We encourage a continued return flow of stories, pictures, and suggestions that you want to share with other Reservists.



*"'INFILTRATORS' PLOT 'OPERATION SWAMPFOX'"* *See story on page 3.*

## TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE MAST

On that sparkling afternoon in the Atlantic, had the Officer of the Deck happened to glance over the bridge railing at just the right moment, he might have been mildly perplexed at what was happening on the port side of the signal bridge.

He would have seen a quartermaster first class poke his head up from below, take a careful look around, and clamber up onto the wing, carrying a rather strange looking object. On closer scrutiny the OOD would have recognized the object as two large cardboard boxes taped together and covered with pieces of cloth, which had been prepared at the request of the skipper, who was waiting for it. If he had continued to watch, the OOD would have seen the skipper eye the boxes skeptically; and if the OOD had exceptionally good ears, he would have heard the captain mutter, "A five gallon can would be better."

But if the OOD had been watching closely, he would have noticed that, the captain, after hefting the boxes, seemed satisfied, and that a glint of merriment appeared in the skipper's eyes as he chucked the cardboard contraption over the side.

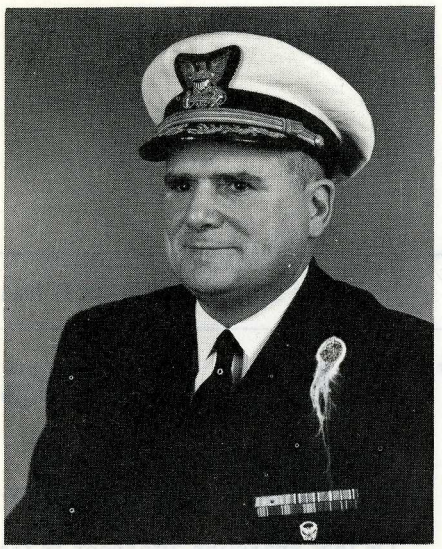
On that certain afternoon, however, the OOD did not happen to glance over the bridge railing at just the right moment. Consequently, when the skipper shouted, "Man overboard!" the OOD probably was a little startled.

*But then, that was the idea.* The OOD, a Coast Guard Reservist along with 51 other Reservists from the First

See Cruise--page 2

## COMMAND CHANGES AT YORKTOWN CENTER

CAPTAIN Mark A. WHALEN, USCG, recently assumed command of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center at Yorktown, Va. A native of Washington, D.C., CAPTAIN WHALEN graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and was commissioned ENSIGN in the U.S. Coast Guard on 21 September 1937.



While a cadet he was on the baseball team for three years, and on the football squad for four years during which he was captain of the latter for a season.

His earliest assignments were served in the Gulf region on board the Coast Guard Cutters SARANAC, TAMPA and NIKE, respectively. He was executive officer of the latter.

During World War II, CAPTAIN WHALEN was engaged in training personnel of the U.S. Maritime Service. He also served as executive officer of the Reserve Officer Candidate School located at the Coast Guard Academy. In 1944 and 1945, he commanded the Coast Guard Cutter MODOC on convoy escort duty between Greenland and North America.

Following World War II, CAPTAIN WHALEN became executive officer of the Coast Guard Training Station at Alameda, California. He has also served in the Office of Personnel and the Reserve Division at Coast Guard Headquarters.

Prior to his assignment as commanding officer of Yorktown, CAPTAIN WHALEN had completed study at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and was at Coast Guard Headquarters as Liaison Officer, in charge of coordinating matters concerning the Coast Guard with Congress and offices in Treasury, Defense, State, and other Government Departments.

CRUISE--Continued from p. 1

and Third Districts, was embarked aboard the CGC HUMBOLDT for two weeks of active duty for training. They got plenty of that.

The cruise began on Sunday, 14 July. As the Reservists reported aboard ship in Boston, each was issued a card stating his general quarters station, abandon ship station, anti-submarine station, and in most cases, his "cruise mate."

The "cruise mate" system is a very effective means to train Reservists. It works this way. When a Reservist reports aboard, he is immediately assigned to a member of the regular crew, who will be the Reservist's "cruise mate" for the voyage. It is the "cruise mate's" job to familiarize the Reservist with the shipboard duties for which his rate would make him responsible should he be called to active duty during a national emergency.

Before getting underway, the Reservists in the crew stowed their gear, took a tour of the vessel, and were briefed by the skipper. Special sea and anchor details were set, and promptly at 1600, HUMBOLDT swung her bow into Boston Harbor, beginning the first leg of her cruise.

No time was lost in beginning the training program. As the cutter steamed toward the ocean, a walk-through abandon ship drill was staged, followed by a walk-through general quarters. Because many of the Reservists were "old timers," rated men, they were ready for serious training by the time the HUMBOLDT nosed into the indigo waters of the Atlantic.

Since the HUMBOLDT had an operational Search and Rescue (SAR) commitment, one of the first drills conducted was ditch and rescue. During this drill the Combat Information Center became a mechanized example of cooperation between the Regular and Reserve crew members. This was followed by a high-line drill and a small boat drill.

CGC HUMBOLDT, steering a steady south south westerly course since leaving Boston Harbor, veered due south early Tuesday morning past the Virginia Capes. She coasted past the "graveyard of the Atlantic" on the Carolina coast, and made way for St. Georges, Bermuda.

St. Georges is a crescent of slack emerald green water washing against white beaches and surrounded by gently rolling hills which are marked by an occasional steeple or cross jutting above the green umbrella trees.

At St. Georges the crew members pulled their first liberty. However, this island paradise of pastime did not prevent the training routine from getting underway promptly at 0630 the next day. The crew continued instruction and drills in all phases of a SAR operation. In the evenings there were the traditional movi for those not on liberty.

Finally, the time neared for the HUMBOLDT to begin her trip back to Boston. When she reached the open sea, a practical problem began in nuclear warfare. At the same time practical factors instruction started. This individual and group instruction continued until the cruise ended.

The cruise was about over. HUMBOLDT entered Boston Harbor and was moored at the Coast Guard Base. Preparations were completed for the final shipboard personnel inspection. After the inspection, the Reserves began to depart. A Boatswain Mate Chief, as he lugged his seabag over the gangplank, said, "This cruise was good. You forget what sea duty is like after you get away from it a few years. These cruises give you a chance to get the feel of things again."

This statement probably sums up quite accurately the purpose of Reserve training cruises; to give the Reservists the chance to get the feel of Coast Guard life aboard ship.

## Reservists Get Exchange Privileges

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are reminded of their privileges to use Coast Guard and Navy Exchanges. The privileges are extended to all Reserve personnel on training duty for less than 72 hours. This means that during weekly drill periods and multiple drills, Reservists can now buy certain prescribed items in limited quantities.

The list of authorized items is varied and includes cigarettes, drugs, military and civilian clothing, gasoline and oil, and confections, in addition to over 100 other "everyday" items. Services that can be started and delivered on the days of drill such as barber, cobbler, tailor, laundry, and dry cleaning may also be used.

Reservists who wish to benefit from these privileges are requir to produce, in addition to identifica tion cards, a statement from their commanding officer containing name, rank, service number, unit, and normal drill day.

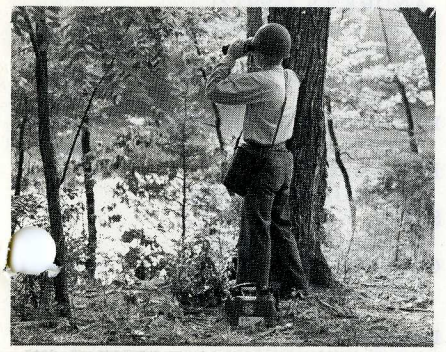
Each Reservist is personally responsible for compliance with all regulations pertaining to exchange privileges. In this case, Reservists are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and any unauthorized purchases can result in loss of exchange privileges or disciplinary action.

## Reserve Warrant Officers

The present criteria for initial appointment to the grade of warrant officer have recently been revised and the new requirements are effective immediately. Specifically, Section 6-2-2F, Administrative Manual for Coast Guard Reserve (CG-296) has been changed by Commandant Notice 1413 dated 3 September 1963 to read:

"On 1 July of the calendar year during which he applies, the applicant must have completed at least ten years cumulative service in one or more components of the Armed Forces, the last two years of which must be Coast Guard service, Regular or Reserve. Providing the applicant has served a minimum of two years continuous active duty, six of the ten years must be years of satisfactory Federal service in accordance with the provisions of Section 1332 (a) (2), Title 10, U.S. Code. In the event the applicant has not served on active duty for a two-year period, all ten of the required years must be years of satisfactory Federal service."

All other qualities as to citizenship, physical fitness, and age remain the same.



*"ON THE LOOKOUT" - A 'DEFENDER' from Coastal Force Trial Group II Surveys the 'beach' during 'OPERATION SWAMPFOX.' The exercise took place at the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Va.*

### RESERVE DRILL ATTENDANCE

**JULY 1963**

| | |
|---|---|
| NATIONAL AVERAGE | 81.8% |
| HIGHEST DISTRICT: 2nd CG District | 88.9% |
| NATIONAL OFFICER AVERAGE | 87.7% |
| NATIONAL ENLISTED AVERAGE | 81.1% |

## RADM WINBECK Reviews Alameda Reserves

"We are tremendously proud of you as Coast Guardsmen . . . You are a very important part of the Coast Guard and of our national defense force . . . I enjoy this opportunity to inspect you officers and men . . ." These remarks were part of the address of RADM Allen WINBECK at the final Reserve Summer Training School Review held at Alameda, California. Approximately 300 men were reviewed by the Admiral.

These men were the last of some 790 Reservists (an increase of 173 over last year) who completed the Summer Reserve Training Program at Alameda. During the four two-week training cycles, 680 men and 42 officers completed training in dangerous cargo, leadership, small arms handling, and rate requirements.

The overall success of this year's program was accomplished by an effective use of civilian, Naval, and Coast Guard facilities in the San Francisco Bay Area. The largest single factor, however, was the cooperation of Regular facilities and personnel at Base Alameda.

Now, the training offices in Barracks 38 are being emptied. Topside bunks have been dismantled and readied for storage until next year. As the Reserve facilities are being secured for the winter, plans have already begun for an improved and expanded program for next summer.

It was a profitable summer for the Reserves at Alameda. One that added strength and knowledge to that already strong right hand the Regular Coast Guard knows it can depend on in case of national emergency.

*(NOTE: Throughout the summer, excellent coverage of of the Reserve activities at Base Alameda has been supplied by the staff of The Islander, the Base newspaper. Thanks. Ed.)*

## OPERATION SWAMPFOX

As reported in previous issues of the CG Reservist, preliminary training for the Reserve's Coastal Force has been underway for several months. For the Eastern Area, this training program came to a climax on 11-12 September with OPERATION SWAMPFOX 1963, held at RTC, Yorktown.

OPERATION SWAMPFOX certainly proved worthy of its name. The mud flats of Wormley Creek with their underbrush and brackish water provided a realistic setting. The officer-monitors have agreed with enthusiasm that the nocturnal tactics of both "infiltrators" and "defenders" were (to say the least) foxy.

The operation actually began on 9 September with the preparatory Phase I. This consisted of a briefing of Coastal Force Trainees on all aspects of the forthcoming exercise. In addition to explaining the scope and objectives of the exercise, emphasis was given to safety precautions. The trainees were also familiarized with terrain and boundaries of the maneuver area. Trial Group II Trainees were given the assignment of developing a "Coastal Surveillance Plan," and Trial Group I Trainees were assigned to develop an "Infiltration Plan." The "security" of the opposing plans was left in the hands of each group.

Phase II, the operational phase of the exercise, commenced at 1900Q on 11 September. Upon receiving orders to mobilize, the "defenders" immediately deployed patrols, established radio communications, and began surveillance procedures. Meanwhile, the "infiltrators" went into action with diversionary tactics and "demolition activities." Although not on the list of objectives, the "infiltrators" picked up some score points by "blasting" the BOQ. Many of the methods employed by both groups were learned at Camp Lejeune during the Marine Corps Individual Combat Training. From strategic locations, monitors from Headquarters and the Training Center Staff scored and evaluated the exercise.

At approximately 2315Q 11 September, Phase III began to secure the maneuver. All personnel and materials were accounted for, and the Coastal Force Trainees assembled for the debriefing.

The debriefing and critique of Phase IV includes a review of the exercise, the reports of the referees and monitors, and a compilation of the points received by each group.

Although forty percent of the "infiltrators" reached their objectives, the "defenders" group received the winning score of fifty-five points.

OPERATION SWAMPFOX received added effectiveness from the special training aids provided by the Continental Army Command (CONARC) libraries. Sessions were also held in hand-to-hand combat with instructors from the Treasury Department Law Enforcement School.

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Quite a number of people already have a four-day work week. They do four days' work in from five to six days.

## WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE

The lead article of this issue gives notice that the editorial policies of the CG RESERVIST are being changed in an effort to improve the liaison between the periodical and its readers. Since the material published in the RESERVIST is based largely on information submitted from the field, it is desirable to outline, the best methods for submitting articles.

Due to the limited time available, and the amount of work required to publish the RESERVIST, the deadline has been established as the 1st of the month previous to the month the article is to appear. For instance, if your article is to appear in the May issue it must reach this office no later than 1 April.

Try to send your news as soon after it happens as possible. Fourth of July news is of no interest near Thanksgiving. Certain stories are timeless and can be used in any month--for example, historical stories or those about great achievements. The majority of stories, however, lose their news value not long after they have happened. Generally speaking there is no definite length of any story as long as it has the complete facts written in it. Many times a short version tells the story better than a long, dragged-out version.

It is preferred that news articles sent to this periodical be typed double-spaced with good margins on either side on standard size paper. This makes the material much easier to work with and much more can be accomplished in a shorter time. A story should give the complete facts, not just portions of them. When writing an article, try to remember these basic steps--Who? What? Where? When? Why? and How? WHO is involved in this news story? WHAT happened to him? Did he win an award? If so, what sort of an award? WHERE did this happen? In a building, outside, on a ship? WHEN did this happen? Recently? A long time ago? During the day? During the evening? During a tournament? WHY did this happen? In your story be sure to give the person's first name, middle initial, and last name. Be sure to mention his correct rank or rate, and if the story dates back, try to give his correct rank or rate during the period of time you're writing about. For instance, "Commander John P. Smith, then Lieutenant Smith, displayed excellent leadership in this task." Be sure to include the person's job or billet--don't say just "Chief Smith." If you speak of an organization connected with the Reserve, be sure to give that organization's correct name and where it is located.

## NUMBER 10,000 FINISHES YORKTOWN

YORKTOWN, Va.,--A rear admiral congratulated a Coast Guard enlisted man from New Orleans recently as the 10,000th student to graduate from the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center here.

The Reservist was Edward S. WILLIAMS, port securityman second class. The Chief, Office of Reserve, Rear Admiral L. M. THAYER, praised WILLIAMS as a typical Reservist. WILLIAMS is a petty officer and a port security instructor in New Orleans Coast Guard Reserve Unit 08-82560.

Nearly half of the Reserve enlisted men in the Coast Guard have attended college, ADMIRAL THAYER pointed out. WILLIAMS has completed three and one-half years at Tulane University. Along with his college studies, WILLIAMS is also employed as operator of a data-processing computer for the Bank of New Orleans.

WILLIAMS completed Leadership School where he studied human relations, group dynamics, discipline, and performed sample leadership problems to help him in his duties as a petty officer. He attended the school for his annual two weeks of active duty for training.

The graduation ended the third of the Center's five summer training periods. At the ceremonies, WILLIAMS was presented a certificate showing that he was "NUMBER 10,000."

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

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

## Officer Status

During the month of July and August 1963, the following officer personnel status changes occurred:

Retirements:

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPT Sherman T. BAKETEL (35096) | 8/1/63 |
| CAPT Phil G. FRAZER (35021) | 8/1/63 |
| CAPT Edward E. BROSS (35337) | 8/1/63 |
| CAPT Warren F. BARNES (35241) | 8/1/63 |
| CDR Ralph FOSTER (37359) | 7/1/63 |
| CDR Evans J. MARDEN (36199) | 8/1/63 |
| CDR George N. SAEGMULLER (35894) | 8/1/63 |
| CDR Cyrus G. PAULUS (35170) | 8/1/63 |
| LT Mary J. BEHANE (90123) (W) | 7/1/63 |
| CHMACH Samuel R. FETZER (50276) | 8/1 |

Discharges:

| | |
|---|---|
| LT George D. KINGSLEY (41605) | 7/11/63 |
| LT Roger A. BRITT (41001) | 7/11/63 |
| LT William R. WILLS (40399) | 8/13/63 |
| LTJG William K. ANDREWS (39912) | 7/11/63 |
| LTJG Larry D. SCHULTZ (40750) | 7/11/63 |
| LTJG Ronald C. GUNN (50417) | 8/13/63 |
| ENS Robert A. ENRIGHT (50379) | 7/11/63 |
| ENS Ronald W. MACAULAY (41244) | 8/14/63 |
| SPCK, W-1 Dennis L. SMEDLEY (50632) | 7/12/63 |
| CHMACH, W-2 Paul L. LOYLE (50266) | 8/29 |

Deaths:

None

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Always try to drive so that your license will expire before you do.

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**The Coast Guard RESERVIST**

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All pictures used are official Coast Guard photographs unless otherwise designated.

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