



# RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. 2, No. 10, AUGUST 1955

## Retirement Age For Reserve Officers Set At 62

The Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, which became effective on 1 July 1955, sets age 62 as the maximum age that a Reserve officer may be retained in an active status and provides for mandatory transfer to the Retired Reserve upon reaching that age.

There are two exceptions to this provision. A Reserve officer who was initially appointed prior to 1 January 1953 at such an age that completion of 20 years of satisfactory Federal service for retired

pay purposes cannot be accomplished by age 62 may be retained in an active status not later than the date upon which he or she becomes 64 years of age.

The second exception concerns Reserve flag officers. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize retention in an active status until age 64 for such classes or categories of Reserve flag officers as he may designate. At present, there are no flag officers in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Continued on p. 4 col. 3

## Three ORTU Members Enter Coast Guard Academy

Three former members of Organized Reserve Training Units qualified by competitive scholastic examinations for entrance to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, and have been appointed Cadets in the Coast Guard. The following men reported to the Academy last month.

Cadet Arnold Gene McKinney, formerly a member of ORTUAG 02-330, Omaha, Nebraska.

Cadet Preston Bradford Millar, formerly a member of ORTUPS 05-146, Washington III, D.C.

Cadet James Lewis Wollam, formerly a member of ORTUPS 09-203, Toledo, Ohio.

The 1956 entrance examination for the United States Coast Guard Academy will be held February 27th and 28th. The examination is open to men who will reach their 17th but not their 22nd birthday by July 1, 1956, and who will graduate from high school by that date.

Members of organized training units who are interested in obtaining more information relative to this examination should contact their Commanding Officers.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Reserve Statistics For Fiscal '55

On June 30, 1955, the total strength of the Coast Guard Reserve was 3,499 officers and 20,492 enlisted personnel. This represents an overall increase of 21 percent for the year. Of this number there were 1,199 officers and 5,300 enlisted personnel in training units on this date. There were 98 Organized Training Units in commission as of June 30, 1955, representing an increase of 4 over June 30, 1954.

It is expected that the Annual Statistics Report for the Coast Guard Reserve, which includes a complete analysis for Fiscal Year 1955, will reach the field early in August.



Official Coast Guard Photo

Former Organized Reserve members are appointed to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut. Left to right: James Lewis Wollam, Arnold Gene McKinney, and Preston Bradford Millar.

## Port Security Course

The Training Manuals for Volunteer Reserve Training Units were distributed to all Coast Guard Reserve Training Units on the 1 July, 1955. Bulk distribution was made to each District so that every member of a V.T.U. might have a personal copy.

The HISTORY of the Volunteer Reserve Training Units, set out in the course, points out that the VIU is the oldest unit of the C.G. Reserve Component.

In his Letter of Promulgation the Commandant of the Coast Guard prescribed the course as the minimum basic Port Security training for members of V.T.U.s.

Made as interesting and complete as possible, the course is designed for presentation in the form of a seminar. Each period is followed by discussion questions which bring out the important points of the lesson. For Instructors use, Answer Keys are available.

The first of a series of such courses, the Port Security Course is designated CG 301-1. Additional courses in Aids to Navigation (301-2) and Military Justice (301-3) are now being drafted for distribution during 1955 and all such courses will be called the 301 series.

## Reserve Officers Must Earn Points During Fiscal '56

Section 202 (b) of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 contains a requirement of primary interest to Reserve officers who have participated in little or no training activities subsequent to release to inactive duty at the end of World War II.

This section provides that a Reserve officer shall, in any applicable yearly period, attain the minimum number of points (not to exceed 50) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary and that he shall conform to any other standards and qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Reserve officers who fail to attain the prescribed number of points or who fail to conform to prescribed standards and qualifications must either be transferred to the Retired Reserve or to the Inactive Status List, or be discharged.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury in July 1952 prescribed a minimum of 12 points to be earned by every Reserve officer to remain in an active status (Reserve Circular No. 7-52), transfer to an inactive status for failure to meet this requirement has been deferred. However, with the enactment of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, the requirement that Reserve officers earn a minimum number of points per year to remain in an active status has now become law and thus transfer from an active status will become mandatory in the near future for those who are not participating sufficiently.

Although the Secretary has not yet prescribed the minimum number of points under the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, it is suggested that officers who have not been active participants in the training program should take positive steps reasonably soon to earn at least 15 points (in addition to the 15 membership points) during the current fiscal year.

Suggested methods of training which would provide such points are:

1. Affiliation with a Coast Guard organized unit. (Pay or non-pay status depending upon billets).
2. Affiliation with the Naval Reserve Officer School program.
3. Affiliation in a pay or non-pay status with other drilling units of the Naval Reserve or Reserve components of other Armed Services.
4. Affiliation with a Coast Guard Volunteer Training Unit.
5. Annual active duty for training.
6. Correspondence courses.

## Amendments To ROPA Signed

On 30 June 1955, the President signed certain clarifying and technical amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954. The Act was thus amended just prior to its effective date of 1 July 1955.

Although the Act was amended in several particulars as regards the several military services, this article will treat only those areas which are of particular interest to Coast Guard Reservists.

Section 205 of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, which applies alike to all the services, was amended to provide that the appropriate Secretary may, in his discretion, retain on active duty Reserve officers who are within 2 years of qualifying for retirement by virtue of having served a minimum of 20 years on active duty, if such officers would otherwise be eliminated because of failure of promotion or due to length of total service. The amendment further provides that such an officer may be retained on active duty only for a period not to exceed 2 years. Also, in order to be retained, the officer must not attain the maximum age for transfer from an active status within the 2 year period.

The Coast Guard Reserve title of the Act was amended in three instances. First, a new paragraph was added to Section 606 (b) regarding the reassignment of running mates to provide that if a running mate is retarded in promotion or has attained the highest rank to which he may be promoted, the Reserve officer shall be reassigned a new running mate who will be the officer of the Regular Coast Guard next senior to the old running mate or if there be no such Regular officer, then the Regular officer of the same grade who is next eligible for promotion. The purpose of this amendment was to avoid penalizing Coast Guard Reserve officers who were assigned special duty Regular officers as running mates. Since special duty officers are restricted in promotional opportunity as compared to general duty officers in the Regular service, this new paragraph corrects a condition which would result in retardation of promotional opportunity for a Reserve officer who had been assigned a special duty officer as his running mate.

Section 608 of the Act, as originally written, unintentionally provided authorization for retroactive pay prior to the date of an appointment to the higher grade. This section has been amended to prevent such retroactive pay and now provides that pay of the higher grade shall commence upon the date of

## Initial Uniform Allowance

The initial uniform allowance is defined as the reimbursement in the amount authorized by Sec. 243 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and outlined below for Coast Guard Reserve officers qualifying on or after 1 January 1953. Entitlement to this allowance under AFRA is as follows:

(1) Eligible Officers. Coast Guard Reserve officers, except those listed as not eligible, are entitled to the initial uniform allowance authorized in AFRA not to exceed the amounts outlined below, either:

(a) Upon first reporting for active duty for a period in excess of 90 days on or after 1 January 1953; or

(b) Upon completion, on or after 1 January 1953, as an officer of the Coast Guard Reserve, of not less than 14 days active duty or active duty for training, excluding travel time; or

(c) Upon completion, after 1 January 1953, of 14 periods of not less than 2 hours' duration each, of inactive-duty training as an officer of the Ready Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve. For the purpose of such entitlement, regular drills, equivalent drills, and periods of appropriate duty may be counted as inactive-duty training. Periods of active duty, active duty for training, or inactive-duty training may be counted as duty for the purpose of entitlement only if the duty required the wearing of the uniform.

(2) Officers Not Eligible. Entitlement to the initial uniform allowance provided under AFRA is not authorized for any Coast Guard Reserve officer:

(a) Who has received an initial uniform allowance or initial uniform gratuity in any amount as an officer under the provisions of any law other than the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952; or

(b) Who has received the initial uniform allowance authorized under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 as an officer of the Naval Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve; or

Continued on p. 3 col. 2

### Attendance Figures, May 1955

The national average for the month of May	90.7	
The highest District attendance for the month of May	92.2	Seventh District
The highest ORTUAG attendance for the month of May	95.5	09-592, Evans-ton, Ill.
The highest ORTUPS attendance for the month of May	98.3	12-655, Sacramento, Calif.

# Reserve Officer Uniform Allowance

In previous issues of the RESERVIST, articles appeared on the subject of "Additional Active Duty Uniform Allowances" and "Uniform Maintenance Allowance" and this issue contains an article on "Initial Uniform Allowance". Since the publication of the above first two listed articles, the entire uniform allowance problem, particularly maintenance allowances, has been under study.

A review of the laws authorizing the \$50 uniform maintenance allowance and a study of the background of the problem were made.

Sec. 759 of Title 14 USC set forth the requirements for a Coast Guard Reserve officer to be entitled to a \$50 uniform maintenance allowance--which requirements were to complete not less than four years of service as a member of the Coast Guard Reserve, and to report for active duty or active duty for training.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act (AFRA) of 9 July 1952, repealed the \$50 uniform maintenance allowance, provision of Title 14 USC, Sec. 243 of AFRA set forth the entitlement requirements for Reserve officers of all the Armed Forces for a \$50 uniform maintenance allowance--which requirements were to complete four cumulative years of satisfactory federal service, as defined in Public Law 810, 80th Congress. Under Public Law 810, which became effective 1 July 1949, satisfactory federal service for uniform allowance purposes, is (1) a year in which the Reserve member earns 35 points (in addition to the 15 membership points) by the performance of duty requiring the wearing of the uniform and (2) complete 28 days active duty for training, requiring the wearing of the uniform in the cumulative four year period for which the allowance is claimed. (Under AFRA all periods of active duty in excess of 90 days are disallowed when computing service for uniform allowance purposes.)

It was found that many Reserve officers four-year period of satisfactory federal service for uniform allowance purposes was, in part, time earned when Sec. 759, Title 14 USC was the law and in part time earned after the repeal of Sec. 759, Title 14 USC. This presented the problem--what law or laws governed in determining the entitlement to the maintenance allowance, i.e., Title 14 USC or AFRA. In addition, since AFRA stipulates that the provisions of Public Law 810, defining a year of satisfactory federal service, apply in determining entitlement for uniform maintenance allowance purposes, are the provisions for entitlement retroactive

to the effective date of Public Law 810, i.e., 1 July 1949?

Test cases claiming the \$50 maintenance allowance wherein the four-year period of satisfactory federal service covered, in part, prior to AFRA and, in part, subsequent to AFRA, were submitted to the General Accounting Office, Division of Claims, for decision and settlement. In all instances, payments were denied and in effect the settlement certificates modify the interpretation as published in the earlier article in the Reservist.

The result meant that although the required four-year period of satisfactory federal service may have commenced prior to 9 July 1952, the date of the passage of AFRA, the provision of Public Law 810, defining a year of satisfactory service, applies to these years. Therefore, all time from the effective date of Public Law 810, i.e., 1 July 1949, must, for uniform maintenance allowance purposes, be satisfactory years as defined by Public Law 810. An officer, therefore, must have earned 35 points (in addition to the 15 membership points) by the performance of duty or drills where the wearing of the uniform is required and he must have completed 28 days active duty for training requiring the wearing of the uniform during the cumulative four year period for which the allowance is claimed.

Officers who are in doubt regarding their entitlement should submit a claim for uniform allowance in a letter form to the Commandant (FP) via official channels.

\* \* \* \* \*

INITIAL--Cont. from p. 2

(c) Within 2 years following separation from active duty as an officer of a Regular component of the Armed Forces. This does not preclude entitlement at the expiration of 2 years after separation from the Regular Service provided the officer then qualifies on the basis of duty performed subsequent to expiration of the 2-year period following separation.

It is pointed out that the Comptroller General has ruled that (2)(a) above precludes the payment of the \$200 allowance shown in the table below to former officers of the Reserve components of the Army, Air Force or Marine Corps who join a Coast Guard Reserve Organized Training Unit, if they have received an initial uniform allowance in any amount under the provisions of any law except AFRA.

# Reserve Register Now In Field

The 1 July 1955 Edition of the Coast Guard Reserve Register, CG-238, will be distributed by the various Reserve Directors commencing this month. The attention of each officer is invited to the new designator code appearing on page IV. The following is a list of the military qualifications which can be included in the designator for each officer. However, only two such qualifications can be shown. Changes in qualifications shown in the Designator for each officer are solicited in instances where it is obvious that an error has been made or the present qualifications are not appropriate. Request for such changes should be made to the Commandant (PR) in letter form and submitted via channels. The reasons for the requested change should be included in such letters.

## Reserve Officer Qualification Code

- 11 - Deck
- 13 - RCC Controller
- 15 - Communications
- 18 - Aviator--under flight orders
- 19 - Aviator--not under flight orders
- 20 - Naval Engineer
- 23 - Engineer Officer, any vessel
- 25 - Naval Architect
- 27 - Electrical Engineer
- 30 - Marine Inspection, Administrator
- 31 - Marine Inspection, Hull Inspector
- 32 - Marine Inspection, Boiler Inspector
- 33 - Marine Inspection, Shipping Commissioner
- 34 - Marine Inspection, Investigator
- 35 - Marine Inspection, Merchant Marine Detail
- 40 - Electronics Engineer
- 50 - Administration
- 51 - Selective Service Officer
- 60 - Civil Engineer
- 70 - Aeronautical Engineer
- 91 - Law
- 92 - Finance
- 93 - Intelligence
- 94 - Training
- 95 - Port Security
- 96 - Academy Instructor
- 97 - Public Information
- 98 - Medical

It is further pointed out that there is no provision of law that provides for the payment of a uniform allowance to former SPAR or WAVE officers who join ORTUs for the purchase of the present required uniform. (The color of SPAR and WAVE officer uniform changed subsequent to World War II).

TABLE OF AMOUNTS OF INITIAL UNIFORM ALLOWANCE PAYABLE

Source from which appointed	Initial uniform allowance payable
1. Naval aviation cadets -----	\$100
2. Officer candidate school	
a. Active duty enlisted	
(1) Coast Guard or Navy E7 (male) -----	None
(2) Coast Guard or Navy E6 or below (male)-----	\$200
(3) Coast Guard or Female Navy except as in subparagraph 14) -----	\$100
b. Enlisted--not on active duty	
(1) Navy (including ROC)-----	\$200
3. NROTC and Merchant Marine midshipmen -----	\$200
4. Direct procurement	
a. Civilian life -----	\$200
b. Enlisted Reserve not on active duty -----	\$200
c. Active duty enlisted Coast Guard or Navy	
(1) Coast Guard or Navy E7 (male) -----	None
(2) Coast Guard or Navy E6 or below (male)-----	\$200
(3) Coast Guard or Female Navy -----	\$100
d. Army of the United States without component -----	\$200
e. Air Force of the United States without component -----	\$200
f. Reserve component, Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps --	\$200
g. Navy Reserve (officer) -----	None
h. Officers of the Regular Coast Guard, Navy, Marine Corps, Army, or Air Force -----	\$200*

\*Not entitled until subsequent to 2 years following separation as a Regular officer of the Armed Forces.

## Reminder! Annual Personnel Reports

All Reservists who were on inactive duty as of 30 June 1955 are again reminded of their individual responsibility to obtain and submit required annual reports as announced in the June Edition. Under the existing requirements up to date records relative to an individual's employment, dependents, physical condition and Reserve status are mandatory. This required information can best be obtained through the media of annual personnel reports.

Particular attention of officers within the promotion zone announced in the July Reservist is invited to the requirement that satisfactory service in their present grade includes, among other requirements, the prompt submission of reports prescribed by the Commandant. It is essential that complete and current information for each officer be available for the Promotion Boards. This can only be accomplished when the officer concerned submits required reports.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Recent News On ORTUs

On July 7, 1955, ORTUPS 09-164 (Unit II) was commissioned in Cleveland, Ohio. This unit was formed by splitting ORTUPS 09-163 (Unit I), Cleveland, Ohio (Large) into two medium sized units. The reason for the change was the overcrowded

## ROPA--Cont. from p. 2

appointment thereto. Thus, this section will now prevent any loss of pay by a Reserve officer due to necessary administrative delay in notifying him of his appointment.

The Act, as passed in 1954, contained no savings provision which avoided the necessity for re-selection of those officers who had been selected for promotion prior to the effective date of 1 July 1955. A new Section 619 was added to permit the promotion of those Reserve officers whose names were carried on promotion lists established prior to 1 July 1955.

training facilities and lack of classroom space. LCDR Miles K. Davis is Commanding Officer of the second Cleveland unit which drills every Thursday evening at COGARD Moorings, East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORTUPS 03-420, formerly located in Albany, New York, was moved to Troy, New York, where members are now training at the U.S. Naval Reserve Training Center, Washington and Front Streets. The reason for the relocation of this unit was the unavailability of training facilities in Albany due to the expansion of the USNR, particularly the Naval Reserve Officer School Program. There has been no change, however, in the composition of this Coast Guard Reserve unit.

## Additional Naval Correspondence Courses

The Naval Correspondence Course Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the availability of two new officer correspondence courses. These are as follows:

COURSE	NAVPERs NO.	ASSIGNMENTS	RET.PTS.
Electronics, Administration and Supply	10326	4	8
International Law	10717-A	12	24

The Electronics Administration and Supply Course covers the administrative responsibilities of electronics material officers and the organizations, procedures, and facilities developed by the Navy for supply electronic material. The International Law Course is based on a text of the same name by Charles G. Fenwick. It covers the nature of international law, the organizations of the community of nations, the substantive rules of international law, and international procedure for the settlement of conflicts of claims.

\* \* \* \* \*

## RETIRE--Cont. from p. 1

Prior to 1952, Section 752 of Title 14, U.S. Code, required the separation of all Reservists, both officer and enlisted, upon their attainment of age 62. Although the Armed Forces Reserve Act repealed this section, it failed to establish a mandatory retirement age. Thus, after the passage of that act in July 1952 and until the effective date of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (1 July 1955) there was no statutory retirement age in effect for Coast Guard Reserve officers.

At present, there is no statutory retirement age in effect for enlisted Reservists. However, it is planned to establish by regulation age 62 as the mandatory retirement age for enlisted personnel of the Reserve in the near future.

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Aug. 25, 1953, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.