



# RESERVIST

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## Training Appropriations For '57 Largest to Date

Congress passed, and the President signed into law, an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for the Coast Guard Reserve's training program during fiscal year 1957. This is the largest amount ever granted the Service's Reserve program in any one fiscal year! These funds double the amount appropriated last year, the next largest single year appropriation. In terms of training, it means the launching of a new type of training, considerable expansion and operation of training facilities, and an increase in the number of

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## First Six-Month Trainees Report at Cape May, New Jersey

The first group of six-month trainees reported at the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey, on July 11th. There were 73 recruits in this first contingent to begin six months of active duty for training under the Service's new eight-year enlistment plan.

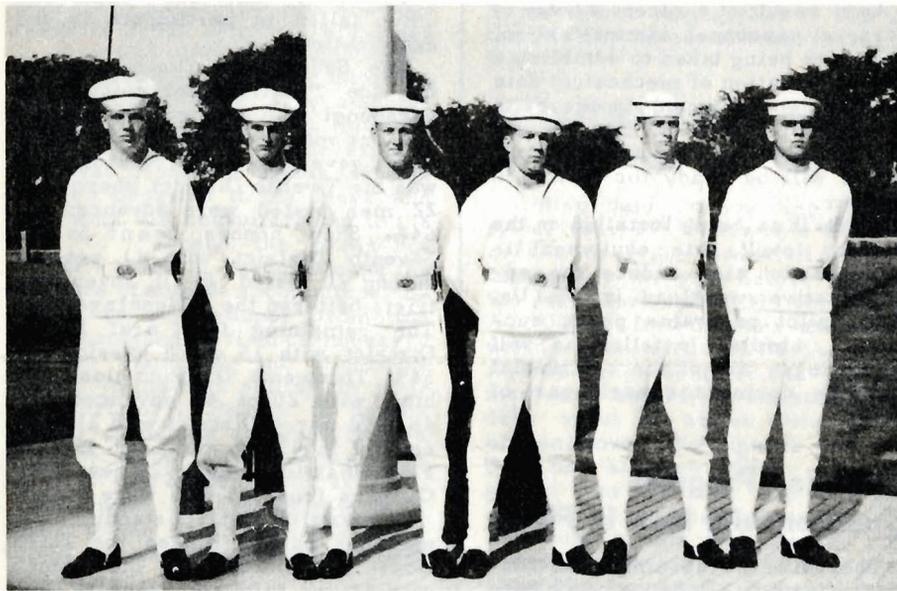
When they have completed their full-time active duty for training period, the six-month trainees will return to civilian life and continue to fulfill their military obligation as follows:

(1) Participating in drills one night a week as members of Organized Reserve Training Units.

(2) Participating in two weeks active duty for training each summer until a 7½ year period of Reserve duty is completed.

Personnel enlisted under this program will be deferred from induction as long as they serve satisfactorily in the training program outlined in this article.

Additional six months training classes have been scheduled for August 8th and September 5th. Eligibility requirements for the eight-year enlistment plan are clearly defined in Personnel Instruction No. 30-56. Enlistments of qualified individuals, within prescribed quotas, shall be on a first-come-first-accepted basis. Pass the word to your friends and shipmates NOW!



OFFICIAL U. S. COAST GUARD PHOTO  
#CGA-071156-1

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Six members of the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve were among those sworn in as Coast Guard Cadets at the Academy in New London, Conn., July 6. From left to right they are: Jack R. Essenberg, ex-Seaman Recruit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul E. Versaw, ex-Seaman Recruit, Waterford, Conn.; Fred E. Moiser, ex-Seaman Recruit, ORTUPS 03-315, Huntington, N. Y.; Stanely F. Powers, ex-Fireman, ORTUPS 12-535, San Francisco, Calif.; Norman D. Stevens, ex-Engineman third class, ORTUPS 12-535, San Francisco, Calif. and John C. Midgett Jr., ex-Seaman Apprentice, St. Helena ORTUPS, Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral Raymond J. Mauerman, Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, administered the oath of office to the class of 1960, the largest entering class in the 80-year history of the Academy.

## Recruit Training at Cape May Set New Record

ORTU Commanding Officers in the districts east of the Rockies deserve "congratulations" for the men they sent to recruit training early in June. Lieutenant George W. Hardy, USCGR, assigned once again to the Reserve recruit training staff at the Cape May Receiving Center, reported early this summer that the first class to arrive in June was the most outstanding group of Reserve recruits among all those trained there the past two summers. A week later Lt. Hardy sent word to Headquarters that the second class was almost as good as the first.

This is news we are all proud to hear! It certainly looks as though the summer recruit training started off with a flourish for the new men in the Coast Guard Reserve. Let's hear comments from other training areas on the success of ACDUTRA.

# Availability Of Standby Reservists To Be Determined By Selective Service

If you are a member of the Standby Reserve, you may return to your home for dinner one evening in the near future and find that you have received a "greeting" from the Selective Service System. When this happens, do not be alarmed. It will most probably contain a request for information concerning your future availability for active service rather than a draft notice.

Section 233 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, as amended, provides that no member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty involuntarily in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty. This requirement was added to the law by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 in order to insure that members of the Standby Reserve would not be recalled to active duty until the Selective Service System had determined whether they are more essential to the defense effort in the military service or in their civilian pursuits. Determination of availability will take into consideration a proper allocation of critically skilled manpower between military service and essential defense supporting activities.

Regulations of the Selective Service System were recently promulgated which established procedures for the determination of the availability of members of the Standby Reserve of all the Armed Forces for order to active duty.

The provisions of the regulations require that the Local Board open an individual file and mail to each Standby Reservist, a Standby Reserve Questionnaire (SSS Form 80). This applies to all Standby Reservists regardless of the amount of active duty performed or when it was performed. Upon return of the questionnaire, properly executed, the Local Board will assign a Standby Reserve number to the Reservist. As soon as a Standby Reserve number is assigned, the Local Board will notify the Reservist of his number and inform him that he is under the jurisdiction of that Local Board. Each Standby Reservist will be considered as available for active duty in the event of war or national emergency until it is established to the satisfaction of the Local Board that he should be classified as unavailable. In this connection, the Local Board will determine from his Standby Reserve Questionnaire (SSS Form 80) and other available information contained in the Standby Reserve folder whether or not he is

available for order to active duty and the Standby Reservist shall be placed in one of the following categories:

- I-R Available for order to active duty.
- II-R Not available for order to active duty because of civilian occupation.
- III-R Not available for order to active duty because of extreme hardship and privation to dependents.

It should be noted the regulations provide that mailing by the Local Board of Standby Reserve Questionnaire (SSS Form 80) to a Reservist at the latest address furnished by him to the armed force of which he is a member shall be notice to the Reservist that, unless information is presented to the Local Board within the time specified for the return of the questionnaire, he will be found available for order to active duty. This means that the burden of proof rests squarely with the

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## Mechanical Data Equipment To Be Tested For Districts

As a result of a recent survey of Reserve personnel administration, steps are being taken to establish a pilot installation of mechanical data processing equipment in the Fifth Coast Guard District. The current plan is to install this equipment so that it will be ready for testing in October.

While it is being installed on the district level, this equipment is expected to also reduce the administrative workload in ORTUs. If the pilot programs prove successful, similar installations will be made in all of the continental districts during the early part of 1957.

## Screening Program Questionnaire Now in Field

The Initial Screening Questionnaire, form CG-3684, has now been distributed to the field. Reservists who have not received this form should immediately advise their respective District Director of the Reserve.

All officers and enlisted personnel should also have received the Instructions along with the questionnaire. Of particular importance in these Instructions is the requirement that the questionnaire must be completed and returned within thirty days after receipt.

## Results on Service-Wide Exams

The outstanding unit in the spring Service-wide Petty Officer Examinations was ORTUPS 08-610, Galena Park, Texas. This large ORTU turned in 8 passing averages for the 8 men who took advancement in rating tests. Runners-up percentage-wise were ORTUPS 07-129, Savannah, Georgia, and ORTUPS 12-465, San Jose, California. Sixteen other units, ORTUPS, ORTUAGs, and inter-service groups, each had one man who took and passed an examination. The national average was 43%.

The unit that produced the largest number of passing grades was ORTUPS 02-225 in St. Louis, Mo. Ten promotions were passed out among the 26 men who were tested from this unit which claims to be the largest Coast Guard ORTU in the country. Second in numbers advanced was ORTUPS 08-610, Houston, Texas, with 8 passing grades; in third place came ORTUPS 12-535, Alameda, California, with 7 passed among 14 personnel who were examined. Close on their heels were ORTUPS 01-884, Boston, Mass; ORTUPS 03-325, Freeport, New York; ORTUPS 05-148, Washington, D. C; ORTUPS 05-408, Norfolk, Virginia; ORTUPS 13-360, Portland, Oregon. Each one of these units has 6 new Petty Officers. Twenty-one units failed to participate in the examinations.

The Seventeenth District posted the top "district percentage" of personnel who passed the exams. The one man tested in the one ORTU there gave them 100%. Next highest was the Twelfth District where 14 of 22 men tested were advanced for 64%. Show honors went to the Seventh District with 11 passing among 20 tested. In all, seven districts bettered the national average. The remaining four are: Eighth District with 15 of 28 passing for 54%; Thirteenth District close behind with 20 of 41 advanced for 48.78%; First District with 21 successful in 43 attempts for 48.83%; Fifth District posting 28 new Petty Officers from 63 who were tested.

A recap on district standings for numbers passed makes the Third Coast Guard District the winner with 33; the Fifth and Eleventh Districts tied with 28 each for second place and the next was the First District with 21 passed.

The national average of 43% passing the exams was determined from the 207 successful candidates for advancement among 478 who were tested. Originally 579 enlisted Reservists applied for the examinations, but for various reasons 101 failed to be tested.

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## Recruiters Are Salesmen

Recruiting is selling!

A salesman assigned to "moving" a product first analyzes his product. When he's figured out its best selling points, the salesman then seeks out the best market in which to tell his story. This is method.

A recruiter for the Coast Guard's six-month trainee program should understand the advantages in this eight-year enlistment plan. When he's figured out what the program's best selling points are, the recruiter should then seek out his best local audience of young men between 17 and 18½ years of age. The recruiter tells the six-month trainee story to this market. This is method.

Recruiting efforts will not be successful, however, without a well-planned promotion program. This calls for special personnel with the "know-how" about press, radio, and TV coordination. The personnel selected to handle this part of the job, the one who guides the use of local promotion media, is a vital member of a recruiting team. There is a potential recruiting team within every Coast Guard Organized Reserve Unit. This is why.

First, the young men in your unit know the local audience the Coast Guard Reserve wants to reach with the six-month trainee program. They know where these men between 17 and 18½ years-old live, go to school, work, and play. Now combine this potential group of young recruiters in your unit with the "know-how" and leadership of a public information representative also selected from your unit members. Have the public information officer explore the local promotion media, explain the new program to the press, and then send his recruiters out to the field to "spread the press-released" story in person among the audience of eligible six-month trainees. Even super-duper promotion tools furnished the field cannot carry out the recruiting job WITHOUT person to person selling in your own territory. Person to person selling cannot be achieved from a distance. It has to be done there. . . in YOUR own hometown by YOU!

Now when your recruiting team takes to the field, here are a few things that should already have been established:

(1) A local telephone number should always be used with radio and television spot announcements.

(2) When using a local telephone number, someone should be available at the phone number used until midnight as many "spots" cannot be scheduled until the late evening hours. Some ORTUs use the home phone of unit personnel for an "after hours" number.

From time to time The Coast Guard RESERVIST will publish

## ISL Officers May Regain Active Status

Officers without obligation who fail to earn 12 retirement points during their anniversary year ending on or subsequent to June 30, 1956, are being transferred to the Inactive Status List, Standby Reserve, USCGR-S2. This requirement of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, as amended, was brought to the attention of officers not participating in training by individual letters and articles previously published in The Coast Guard RESERVIST.

The majority of the officers affected by transfer to the Inactive Status List are World War II veterans who have completed their service obligation but whose age and qualifications indicate they would be of value in a national emergency, after refresher training. Officers with obligated service remaining are being transferred to a special category of the Ready Reserve. Officers on the Inactive Status List cannot be considered for promotion even though they will enter promotion zones along with active status officers with similar dates of rank.

Officers transferred to the Inactive Status List in the current group are urged to seek reinstatement as soon as they make arrangements with their District Director of the Reserve for taking part in one of the various phases of Reserve training.

## ACDUTRA Accomplished During Fiscal Year 1956

Active duty for training during fiscal year 1956 showed a 43% increase over the participation chalked up the year before. During the year there were 1319 periods of ACDUTRA for officers and 4955 periods of enlisted ACDUTRA. These figures represent 18,242 officer man-days and 74,911 enlisted man-days spent on active duty. When broken down, the figures indicate that the average officer training period was 14 days; the average enlisted training period was 15 days. The bulk of this training was accomplished by unit personnel on port security assignment and aboard ship.

Participation in ACDUTRA among those Reservists not attached to ORTUs was considerably less. Of the above figures, ONLY 114

"hints for successful recruiting" and YOUR tried and proved ideas on this subject will be most welcome. No matter how you tackle a recruiting assignment, remember! . . . it's how you interpret that one word that counts.

That word is W-O-R-K!

## The Story on Individual ACDUTRA

There are approximately 200 schools throughout the country available to Coast Guard Reservists for individual ACDUTRA this year. Sixty-five of these schools are special short courses of less than one week duration. The remaining schools offer courses from one to two weeks in length.

A change has been made in eligibility requirements for ACDUTRA schools. ONLY members of the Ready Reserve may attend in a pay status. Standby Reservists may attend in a non-pay status. Members of the Retired Reserve and those on the Inactive Status List are not eligible.

The majority of these schools are conducted by, or supervised by, the Navy. The Coast Guard maintains some of these, such as the Aids to Navigation school. Also the Army maintains and supervises a few of them.

Five-day schools are conducted so that the trainee may attend two of them during his annual ACDUTRA period. They may concern related subjects or widely different ones.

In requesting assignment to individual ACDUTRA, an application must show that the type of training requested is appropriate for the Reservist's specialty and his mobilization duties. Further consideration must be given to the travel involved. (Whenever possible, training will be assigned within the Reservist's home district.) In cases of extended travel, justification for the travel must be stated in the individual's request.

All Reservists in the Ready Reserve, are encouraged to take annual ACDUTRA. Copies of Reserve Instruction 21-56 and Form CG-3453, Application for Active Duty for Training, may be obtained from the District Commander (dcr). Applications should be submitted at least 45 days in advance of the desired starting date of the training.

ACDUTRA periods represent participation by Active Status Pool members. . . about one percent. It is expected that this figure will increase considerably during the next fiscal year since more funds are now available for training.

In addition to port security and vessel training, these part-time Coast Guardsmen received special training in instructor schools; marine inspection; aviation; ship activation; ASW; CIC; amphibious operations; selective service procedures; military law; electronics; public information; damage control; aids to navigation; supply; air navigation; personnel administration.

# Increased Pay for Reservists in The Six Months Special Enlistment Program

Public Law 490, 84th Congress, 2nd Session, which was enacted on 23 April 1956, deleted subsection (d) of Section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, as amended. This subsection, among other things, provided that members of the Reserve enlisted for 6 months active duty for training followed by 7½ years in the Ready Reserve were only entitled to receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month when performing the initial period of six months active duty for training.

This new amendment to the Armed Forces Reserve Act corrects the inequity previously existing between members of the Reserve enlisted in this program and other members performing active duty for training by providing entitlement to pay at the rate prescribed by the Career Compensation Act. Since all volunteers from civil life will be enlisted in pay grade E-1, they will receive basic pay at the rate of \$78 per month. Members of the Reserve who desire to transfer to the six months training program will be enlisted in their present pay grades. The change in pay was effective as of 1 April 1956.

## STANDBY--Cont. from p. 2

Standby Reservists to establish, within the time specified (which shall not be less than 10 days), that they should be classified as unavailable for order to active duty.

Provision is also made for reconsideration by the Local Board of the Standby Reservists availability and for appeal by the member from the determination of the Local Board. Further information in this regard should be requested from the Local Board.

As a word of caution, it is noted that the regulations require prompt action on return of the questionnaire as well as on appeals since time limits are provided for.

Neither the law or regulations prohibit Standby Reservists from volunteering for active duty at any time regardless of their classification. Such volunteers will be considered as available.

**WOMEN RESERVISTS** are included in the regulations. So if you are a SPAR in the Standby Reserve and receive the "greeting" mentioned at the beginning of this article you too will be required to execute and return the Selective Service questionnaire.

The law referred to above also enacted new section 264 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act which insures that six months trainees will be entitled to the same medical and retirement benefits as a Regular member of the service if they suffer disability in line of duty from injury or disease while performing the initial period of six months active duty for training.

The Coast Guard began recruiting for the six months training program in June 1956 and the first class reported to the Cape May Receiving Center on 11 July 1956. The second and third classes will report on 8 August and 5 September respectively.

## DATE--Cont. from p. 1

trainees in the pay drill training program.

Now the Coast Guard is able to enlist six-month trainees under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The Service will enlist and train 1000 of these young men who will spend six months on active duty for training and seven-and-a-half years as members of ORTUs. The Coast Guard is the third Armed Force to make this new program available to men between 17 and 18½ years of age. This new 8-year enlistment program is already in full swing!

With supplementary funds received in fiscal year 1956 (\$868,000), the training facilities at the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey, are being expanded and a vessel is being activated for use as a training ship. The expanded training facility and the ship will be operated for the six-month trainees during fiscal year 1957. These facilities will be expanded even more at Cape May during the government year to take care of six-month trainees.

There will be 1,000 more trainees in ORTUs during the current fiscal year than there were in fiscal 1956. These additional trainees will receive drill training and annual active duty for training.

In summing up what the 1957 appropriation will do, we can say that it will afford the opportunity of taking the biggest single step toward meeting our mobilization goal of a Ready Reserve trained to meet any national emergency.

## Extended Active Duty Billets Are Still Available

Extended active duty billets are still available for officer and enlisted Reservists for a minimum of two years. Personnel who apply and are accepted will be issued orders either in connection with the expanded Reserve program or for general duty.

Currently, officer billets are open to personnel in the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) only.

Enlisted Reservists in pay grades E-5, and E-6, are still needed.

Applications for extended active duty should be made in letter form to the Commandant (PR) via ORTU commanders and/or District Commanders, as appropriate. Applications should clearly indicate when the Reservist would be available and should be submitted as soon as possible.

Reserve officers completing a tour of compulsory service are also eligible to apply for retention on active duty for a period of one or two years. These officers should apply through normal channels.

## EXAMS--Cont. from p. 2

The following men passed the 150-question examinations with top scores:

Fred R. VICKERS, ESG2, ORTUPS 11-305, San Pedro, Calif. 117 raw score

Jean A. BOLLMEIER, ESG2, ORTUPS 02-225, St. Louis, Mo. 113 raw score

Donald F. YORK, ESG2, ORTUPS 13-360, Portland, Oregon 109 raw score

A run-down of the most popular rates shows the following:

BM3 - 54 tested, 22 advanced  
ESG2 - 52 tested, 18 advanced  
YN3 - 48 tested, 22 advanced  
ESG3 - 47 tested, 22 advanced  
EN3 - 37 tested, 21 advanced

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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