



THE COAST GUARD RESERVIST

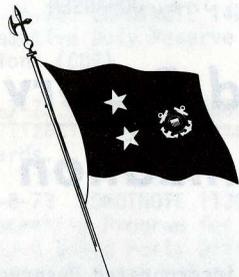
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION • UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

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THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

Recently, Mr. Roy Ash, Director, Office of Management and Budget, initiated a program of "management by Objectives" for the Federal agencies. Application of this general concept to the Coast Guard Reserve program for FY 74 calls for continuing effort on the part of the Office of Reserve and the individual districts to direct the program on a course that best leads to the achievement of our primary objectives.

The primary objectives of the Reserve program for FY 74 are:

- a. Attain/maintain the authorized strength of the Coast Guard Selected Reserve;
- b. Maximize augmentation training with a high posture of military readiness.

While these are continuing rather than new objectives, the principle difference for FY 74 is that of emphasis. In both areas - Reserve strength and augmentation support - as the direct result of a lot of hard work in the districts, we are well on our way, beginning this year, to achieving satisfactory quantity levels.

Attainment of the Reserve Program objectives will involve the following key considerations:

--While the FY 74 Selected Reserve strength authorization

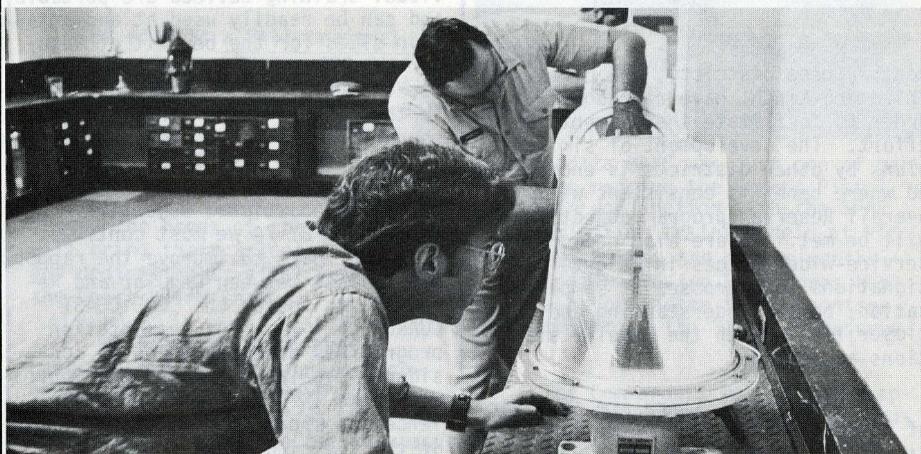
has not been finalized at the time of this writing, it appears that our goal will be that of attaining and maintaining a strength of about 11,300. This will be possible only through careful fund management.

--Recruiting and Retention - For Fiscal Year 1974, the Reserve support of the advertising budget has been increased to \$100 thousand - three times the FY 73 budgeted level. Our most important resource, however, has been and continues to be the approximately 900 reservists who are committed to recruiting through the augmentation program.

This part-time force, dedicated to assisting the full-time force, has not only helped in successfully reversing a downward trend in meeting Reserve goals, but it is also helping to meet Regular Service goals. This effort must continue on an increasingly selective basis. It is important that we selectively retain in drill-pay status those individuals who best can fill the twin needs of augmentation and mobilization. It is equally important that increasing emphasis be directed to recruiting individuals who meet district mobilization requirements by pay grade and specialty.

Our combined efforts should be directed toward making our Reserve recruiting force more effective and more responsive to both Regular and Reserve recruiting needs for FY 74. Current Office of Reserve activities involve monitoring results and coordinating the distribution of promotional material developed within the past several months.

--Maximize Augmentation Consistent with a High Posture of Military Readiness - The established goal of
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Reservists working in the equipment lab at the Aids to Navigation School at Governors Island during a special two week Reserve session conducted by the school. Almost all of the reservists attending the school augment at operational units performing A to N functions, thereby putting their school training to actual use during their inactive duty training.

60-80% still stands. However, there should be less emphasis on an exact percentage and more on quality. The recently issued report on the 1972 National Coast Guard Reserve Policy Board defines augmentation as:

"...any Reserve activity that supports effective training for mobilization while meeting a stated need of the Regular Coast Guard." (Underlining added for emphasis)

Every effort should be made during FY 74 to channel augmentation activities in a direction consistent with this definition.

Augmentation support figures for FY 73 show approximately 2 million man-hours of augmentation performed. It should be noted that Port Security and SAR together equal more than 1/2 of the total hours. Some 66,000 hours were expended in domestic emergencies. Included in this figure is the first use of Coast Guard Reservists under our new emergency augmentation legislation, accomplished during the recent flooding of the Mississippi River Basin. The knowledge gained in this first emergency call-up will be extremely useful for the future. Copies of a just-completed 8-minute movie, "Flood - The CGR in the Mississippi Valley", are being made for distribution.

Based on these figures, augmentation for FY 73 represents about 64% of total available Reserve time. Formal training and general administration account for the other 36%. At these levels, the emphasis for FY 74 can and should be on augmentation that truly reflects meaningful support of the Regular Service and at the same time is fully consistent with mobilization readiness.

--Reorganization - Within recent months three districts, the First, Third and Ninth, have reorganized in order to facilitate the augmentation effort. The development of similar plans by other districts is encouraged where benefits consistent with overall Reserve program objectives will be met. We are also encouraging service-wide changes in Reserve designations for purposes of simplification, better understanding and closer tie-in with the Regular stations augmented.

--Readiness - There are a number of approaches that are being made to strengthen our readiness posture. The Readiness Evaluation System which was initiated in FY 73 will undergo its first formal test in FY 74. MOBSYSTEM is just about fully operational at this time and will contribute to our continuous knowledge of the status of mobilization assignments. Additional-

ly, an excellent mobilization call-up exercise was conducted in conjunction with Operation "High Heels". We will probably hold a similar drill in FY 74 with some variations designed to further test the response capability of our Selected Reserve and may include the active status pool.

Probably the single most important task facing all of us this year with respect to our readiness posture is that of ensuring to the maximum possible extent that augmentation assignments are generally consistent with and enhance the individual's mobilization capabilities. This calls for a two-way approach - adjusting augmentation assignments to the extent possible if necessary and feasible, and/or some possible reallocation of billets to be filled by reservists upon mobilization. This latter course of action would, of course, require study and approval by Headquarters.

--Training - A number of changes have been made that are geared toward improving augmentation capabilities and readiness. ACDUTRA schools will include a number of new courses as well as courses with completely revised curriculums. Among the new course offerings will be a number of advanced rate training courses. Formal school training is running about 20% of total available time and expected to remain at this level.

Training during drills is also geared toward enhancing augmentation capabilities. Audio-visual devices have been purchased for all Reserve units and will soon be distributed. Lesson cassettes will be produced on timely subjects aimed at reinforcing reservists skills in such areas as radio-telephone procedures, military practical factors, etc. These audio-visual training devices are portable and can be readily used at augmentation sites for the benefit of Regulars and Reserves alike. Concise weekend "enrichment" courses also are in the plans. One of these, a YN course, is now being tested on a pilot basis in three districts.

--An Additional Objective - Throughout FY 74 we must continue to do our part to improve the rapport that exists between Regular and Reserve - to foster the "ONE COAST GUARD" policy. The augmentation program has been the means of considerable gains in this direction. With some 18-plus months of experience, we should now be near the top of the learning curve insofar as knowing what is expected of our reservists under augmentation and how the Regular Service can best be supported. The challenge now with augmentation at or rapidly approaching a satisfactory level quantity-wise is to make it better quality-

wise. The same concept applies to recruiting and retention. With accessions approaching a satisfactory level, assuming that this effort can be maintained, the concentration should now shift to further improve quality and selectivity.

For FY 74, priority emphasis should be and must be on making all of our programs work better and be more effective. In so doing, there is every reason to believe that we will move closer than ever before to a "ONE COAST GUARD".


J. E. JOHANSEN

Enlisted Reserve Organization

The newly incorporated Reserve Enlisted Association, a non-profit association dedicated to the welfare of all enlisted personnel from all Reserve components, has received the official backing of the Reserve Officers Association.

The ROA endorsed REA in a resolution adopted at the ROA national convention in June.

REA's goal is to join together enlisted men from all Reserve components into a solid national unit for purposes of identifying with the desires of the government for the welfare of the enlisted guardsmen and reservists, paralleling the important efforts of ROA.

REA states its primary goal as maintaining a strong nation free from the perils of enemy attack and to work with the legislative and executive branches and the Department of Defense to meet this goal.

Collectively, REA will work to benefit each individual member with efforts to improve the general status of all guardsmen and reservists.

As Electronics Technician First Gerald SAMPONT, USCGR, told the convention, "Enlisted men make up 80 percent of the Reserve and they have no single organization to represent them."

ET1 SAMPONT, Petty Officer First Class CLEMENTON, USCGR, and Command Sgt. Maj. Dick KRAABEL, USAR, are the co-founders of the REA.

Address of REA is P. O. Box 21205, Seattle, Washington, 98111.

A Collection of Recent Directives

In order to keep all reservists informed of recent directives affecting the Reserve, all directives issued by the Office of Reserve since April are listed. Those marked by a star (★) are of particular importance to the entire Reserve. Others may be of personal importance or interest to you. Your unit has these available for you to consult for complete details.

- ★ 4-16-73 COMDTNOTE 1401. Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Boards; FY 73 and 74.
- 4-24-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 119). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selections (CDR).
- ★ 5-7-73 COMDTNOTE 3060. Reserve Mobilization System Data Processing Cards.
- 5-8-73 COMDTNOTE 1130 (ALDIST 124). Incentive Program for Regular Service Coast Guard Petty Officers in Pay Grades E-4 and E-5 to Join the Selected Reserve in the RJ Program.
- ★ 5-16-73 COMDTNOTE 1001. Assignment of Coast Guard Reserve Retirement Points for Work with the Naval Sea Cadet Corps or Explorer Scouts of the BSA.
- 5-18-73 COMDTNOTE 1571 (ALDIST 138). CH-1 to COMDTNOTE 1571 of 19 Jan 73; Subj: OJT Programs for Enlisted Members of the Coast Guard Reserve.
- 5-23-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 141). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selection Board (CWO).
- 6-1-73 COMDTNOTE 1440. Disestablishment of the MA Rating and Lateral of Personnel to the DP Rating
- 6-6-73 COMDTNOTE 7220. Command Pay for Organized Reserve Unit Commanding Officers; discontinuance of.
- 6-8-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 158). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selections (LCDR).
- 6-11-73 COMDTNOTE 5600. Distribution of Publications to Reserve Units.
- ★ 6-12-73 Amendment 30 to Administrative Manual for Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296.
- ★ 6-14-73 COMDTINST 1570.11. Volunteer Training Units; reorganization of.
- ★ 6-19-73 COMDTNOTE 1550. Correspondence Course Requirements for Direct Commission Officers.
- ★ 6-25-73 COMDTINST 7132.4B. Reserve Training Appropriation; Financial Management of.

7-10-73 December 1973 Warrant Officer Examination for Appointment to Warrant Officer (W-1) for Inactive Duty Personnel; information concerning.

7-16-73 COMDTNOTE 3500. CH-1 to COMDTINST 3500.9, Subj: Evaluation of Readiness of Selected Reserve Training Units.

7-16-73 COMDTNOTE 1130 (ALDIST 199). Reserve Enlistments; Preselection for Class A Schools; authorization for. (Released by Office of Personnel).

7-26-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 210). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selection Board (LT, LTJG).

8-14-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 231). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selections (CWO).

8-22-73 COMDTNOTE 1414. Advancement Requirements for SPARs Advanced to Provisional Pay Grades E-4, E-5 and E-6 Upon Enlistment in the Coast Guard Reserve.

9-11-73 COMDTNOTE 1920 (ALDIST 258). Reserve Officer Mobilization Disposition Board.

9-27-73 COMDTNOTE 1401 (ALDIST 274). Inactive Duty Reserve Officer Selections (LTJG and LT).

SPAR Anniversary ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

31 Years of Service

On 23 November 1942, Public Law 773 established the Women's Reserve as an integral part of the Coast Guard when the United States was at war. Since then, some 12,000 SPARs have served with pride and distinction on active and inactive duty.

HR 9575 is a Bill presently before Congress which, upon enactment, will authorize the appointment or enlistment of women in both the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve.

Once again, women are responding to the needs of the Service and will bring their talents, intellect and dedication as vital members of the Coast Guard Team.

To each and every member, past and present, my sincere congratulations on this very auspicious anniversary. Let us make the future SPAR-bright for the thousands of women who will answer the call to the Coast Guard's standard.

Eleanor C. L'Ecuyer

Eleanor C. L'ECUYER
Captain, USCGR
Senior SPAR on Active Duty

EIGHTH DISTRICT

WINNER OF WAESCHE AWARD

The Eighth Coast Guard District has been selected as recipient of the Admiral Russell R. WAESCHE Award for FY 73. This year, for the first time, the evaluation criteria included emphasis on readiness and augmentation, to reflect the shift to the "One Coast Guard" concept.

The Eighth District compiled 125.6 total points. The Second District, winner for the past two years, placed second in the overall rating, with a final score of 112.6 points.

Augmentation accounted for the greatest single weight factor, worth 25 percent. Readiness was the second most important factor, at 20 percent. Servicewide examinations and reenlistments also were worth 20 percent each and correspondence course completions accounted for the final 15 percent.

The Coast Guard Affairs Committee sponsors the annual award, named for Admiral WAESCHE, wartime Commandant of the Coast Guard, in honor of his many important contributions to both the Regular and Reserve components.



SK1 Juanita MAYS was just one of many SPARs to receive the Expert Pistol Medal in conjunction with the SPAR indoctrination training held at RTC Yorktown during the summer months. The rapidly growing SPAR corps has been a major factor in the continuing growth of the Selected Reserve.

The Commandant has recently approved an expansion of the SPAR program - more details in the next issue.

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"CGRU Base" Replaces ORTUPS, ORTUAG

As Three Reserve Districts Reorganize

A major change in the Reserve organization of the First, Third and Ninth Districts has recently been implemented on a trial basis. Reserve units have been aligned with the organizational structure of the Regular Groups. The traditional designations such as ORTUPS, ORTUAG, etc., have been replaced by the single term "Coast Guard Reserve Unit". In addition, each Reserve unit is referred to geographically, such as "CGRU Base Boston".

In the First District, 29 Reserve units are divided into six Reserve Groups. There are two Reserve Group Commanders assigned to the District Office, one responsible for vessel augmentation training, and the other for general support-related augmentation assignments.

A typical Reserve Group - reflecting the mission of related operating units - is RESGRU Portland. It consists of CGRU, Captain of the Port, Portland; CGRUs Booth Bay Harbor and Portsmouth Harbor Stations; and CGRU Base Portland. From the designations of the Reserve Units, the intended purposes of their augmentation training assignments becomes quite clear. The Third District has aligned 39 Reserve Units into 11 Reserve Groups and the Ninth District has aligned 17 Reserve Units into 7 Reserve Groups.

In two Third District Reserve Groups - Base New York and Captain of the Port, New York - the component units have been arranged to

provide a separate unit for augmentation each weekend. At other locations, such as CG Station Sandy Hook or Atlantic City, reservists from the counterpart Reserve units augment the operating units on a regular basis each weekend.

In the Ninth District, where many of the Reserve Units are not located at CG operating units, such units are given their geographic names, such as "Coast Guard Reserve Unit Gary." (Indiana)

In some locations, the commanding officer holds the rank of CWO or

FIRST RESERVE MASTER CHIEFS SELECTED

The first Master Chiefs in the Coast Guard Reserve were promoted effective 1 September 1973.

A selection board held in Headquarters selected five reservists for promotion to pay grade E-9. Those promoted are:

SSCM Albert N. ROBBS, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; BMCM Maurice J. McCORMICK, Beverly, N.J.; PSCM Paul W. ANDERSON, Valley Station, Ky.; PSCM Edward J. KIRSCH, Erie, Pa.; and YNCM Richard J. ZENTNER, Whittier, Calif.

LT instead of the traditional LCDR, thus providing valuable command experience to more junior officers while at the same time allowing the use of more senior officers at the Group-staff level.

Several other districts are developing plans to reorganize their Reserve units to suit their particular geographic and operational conditions just as operating units vary in organization from district to district and just as requirements also vary: still another aspect of "One Coast Guard".

Coast Guard Reservist

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ADMIRAL C. R. BENDER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. E. JOHANSEN
Chief, Office of Reserve

CWO H. M. KERN
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.

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